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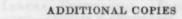
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ABOR REVIEW

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Labor organizations and congresses:

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Industrial training for the natives of Alaska is being carried on by

This Issue in Brief

the trades in which the system is prevalent. Tipping is in essence merely a method by which the public supplements the inadequate wages paid by employers. It implies servility on the part of the recipient and is thus opposed to the principles of trade-unionism. The unions affected are in favor of the complete abolition of tipping

and a corresponding increase in straight wages (p. 1).

A series of railroad arbitrations have been held during the year that the railroad labor act has been in effect. Under this act disputes which can not be settled by the parties themselves or through the mediation of the United States Board of Mediation may be referred to arbitration. Thus far all unsettled disputes have been so referred. In these arbitrations the employees, with few exceptions, have received some wage increase, although usually considerably less than requested. The outstanding case in which an upward adjustment of wages was denied was that of the conductors and trainmen on some 55 western railroads. In the case of maintenance-of-way arbitrations the increases ran as low as one-half cent per hour, or \$1.04 per month (p. 5).

The output per worker between 1899 and 1925 increased 45 per cent in agriculture, 171 per cent in mining, and 48 per cent in manufacturing and railway transportation, according to a study made by the United States Department of Commerce. Much of this increase in productivity is attributed to the increase in the use of power equipment. Thus, in manufacturing, the average horsepower of prime movers per worker was 2.1 in 1899 and 4.3 in 1925; while in mining and quarrying

the increase was from 4.9 in 1902 to 6.2 in 1919 (p. 25).

Accidents in the iron and steel industry continued to decline in 1926, according to the annual study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the accident frequency in a large group of selected plants being 6.8 per 1,000,000 hours' exposure in 1926, compared with 8.2 in 1925 and

with 60.3 in 1913 (p. 35).

The number of families provided for by new dwellings in 78 cities was 187,233 in the first half of 1927, compared with 201,685 in the first half of 1926, according to the semiannual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on building permits in principal cities. The average cost of one-family dwellings for which permits were obtained in the first half of 1927 was \$4,903 as compared with \$4,777 in the first half of 1926. Other details of the survey are given on page 87.

The average entrance wage rate for common labor in the United States on July 1, 1927, was 42.6 cents per hour as compared with 43.2 cents on January 1, 1927, and with 42.8 cents on July 1, 1926

(p. 126).

The modern wage policy of the American Federation of Labor emphasizes the importance of the factor of productivity and strives for higher "social wages—for wages which increase as measured by prices and productivity." A thorough analysis of the meaning and purposes of this new wage policy is made by the president of the federation (p. 129).

Industrial training for the natives of Alaska is being carried on by the United States Bureau of Education. Three schools located at points accessible from the different sections of the Territory have been established and others are planned. The courses offered include house building, carpentry, boat building, furniture making, sled construction, operation and repair of gas engines, marine engineering, tanning, navigation, ivory carving, and basket weaving. The natives are said to possess extraordinary manual dexterity. As a result of the work of the Bureau of Education and other agencies, the primitive conditions of life in Alaska have gradually disappeared except in the more remote regions (p. 76).

Unemployment insurance in Germany became effective October 1, 1927.—The system is administered by the State, the cost being borne in equal proportions by the workers and the employers. The benefit is fixed according to the wage or salary of the unemployed person and embraces the benefit proper and a family allowance. The benefit becomes payable, as a rule, the eighth day after notification. The claim to benefit arises after 26 weeks' payment of premiums and the period of benefit is likewise limited to 26 weeks. The benefit, including family allowance, varies from 60 to 80 per cent of the standard wage, depending on the wage or salary class (p. 67).

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Social legislation in Uruguay is so advanced that "one may regard this little South American State as a vast social laboratory in which experiments of interest not only to Uruguay but to the world at large have taken place," according to the authors of an article on this subject (p. 10).

One day of rest in seven is required for all industrial and commercial employees in Colombia, according to a recent law. Sunday is established as the rest day, but in the case of continuous industries, and in those in which Sunday closing would work hardship to the public, some other day in the week may be allowed, provided authorization is obtained from the Ministry of Industry. However, no worker may be employed on his rest day without his consent, and in case of being so employed he may choose between a compensatory rest day or not less than double pay for the time worked (p. 83).

the minder of families provided for by new dwellings in 78 cities was 222 in the first half of 1927, compared with 201,685 in the first of 1928, according to the semiannual report of the Bureau of the Statistics on building permits in principal cities. The average at one-family dwellings for which permits were obtained in the ball of 1927 was \$4,903 as compared with \$4,777 in the first half that of 1927 was \$4,903 as compared with \$4,777 in the first half and Other details of the survey are given on page 87.

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MONTHLY

The attitude of the tipping public is well expressed in

LABOR REVIEW

OF U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

at

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Opposition of Organized Labor to the Tipping System

HE question of the desirability of abolishing the tipping system is receiving the attention of the trades subject to this method of remuneration. Conspicuous among these are the so-called "personal service" occupations—those of the Pullman porters, waiters and waitresses, chauffeurs and hack drivers, barbers, employees of beauty parlors, etc. In all of these the union has given serious consideration to the question, and in most instances the conclusion has been unfavorable to the continuance of the system. Especially is this likely to be true as the union gains in power and inclusiveness in its field. A basic wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in moderate comfort is the main objective of all trade-unions, and the union is aware that in any occupation in which tipping is prevalent or customary the fact that the worker is the recipient of gratuities is one of the main obstacles to the securing of the basic wage. The employer feels that the acceptance of tips by his employees relieves him of the obligation to pay full wages, and tips, thereafter, have to take the place of wages. The result is a wage wholly inadequate for the maintenance of a family, and to make up the deficit the employee must depend upon the generosity of the patron, an uncer-

The unions oppose gratuities also on the grounds that receiving tips tends to detract from the independence of the workers and to create a servile spirit among them. As soon, therefore, as the union feels that it is strong enough to do so it is likely to press for the establishment of a fair basic wage and the abolition of the tipping system.

It is safe to say that the abolition of tipping would be welcomed by the public. Many patrons now tip because they feel that the tip insures better service, or because without it the service will be mediocre. Many do so because they are cognizant of the fact that the "tipped" occupations are usually underpaid jobs and that the up is the necessary supplement to the wage; or do so, unwillingly, because they think that the tip is expected and they feel they must do the "usual" thing.

The tip is often an embarrassment to the giver in that he may be uncertain as to the amount he should give, and to the recipient in that there is implied, in the taking, a certain inferiority of status.

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The attitude of the tipping public is well expressed in an editorial trom Collier's Weekly, reproduced in the September, 1927, issue of the Messenger, as follows:

One of our best and most permanent evils is tipping. Reformers are always conducting a campaign against it. These campaigns get nowhere because they attack the practice from the wrong end. The average man tips waiters, barbers, porters, and others because he likes to pay his way and knows that in certain kinds of service custom orders a tip and employers reduce wages by the amount of the tips. * *

Tipping itself is an offense to the code of American business ethics. It belongs in countries where begging is a recognized life calling, where petty bribery of government employees is a recognized channel of revenue, where class distinctions are sharp and oppressive, and where cultivated servility is an art. But the custom is rooted in the United States and it will grow and thrive until the great army of the tipped rises in rebellion and creates and demands a right to straight pay.

Since the subject is now before the public it is of interest to see what action the unions concerned have taken or are considering on the subject.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc.

THE official policy of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America is that of opposition to the tipping system on the ground that acceptance of tips places the recipient in the position of a menial. The union takes the position that "the best cure for it is to raise wages." In the August, 1927, issue of the union's official magazine, Daniel J. Tobin, president of the union, makes the following statement:

One of the substantial things accomplished by our organization since its formation is that of discouraging the custom of tipping. The only branch of our craft in which tipping prevailed was amongst the carriage and hack drivers, of old, and this has been somewhat inherited by the taxicab drivers. This custom, however, is gradually being eliminated amongst union men due to the fact that our union has raised the standard of wages and brought up this class of workers to real high-grade, independent individuals.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees

WAITERS and waitresses notoriously suffer from low wages, it being expected that these will be supplemented by gratuities from the customers. The bad effect upon both workers and union is seriously recognized by the president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. In his monthly letter to the membership, dated April 25, 1927, Mr. Flore discusses the various factors upon which the union must lay stress. Conditions of employment are among the most important, including the eight-hour day, and a living basic wage. He emphasizes the fact that "the time must come when the workers in the catering industry must reach the higher standards in life—the elimination of gratuities and the establishment of a basic wage."

Too long has the employer depended upon the consumer to pay for the service rendered, and the consumer, realizing that responsibility, is rapidly drifting from the service establishments to those of the nonservice type in order to avoid that responsibility. And the moral of that is that both employer and employee suffer from the loss of that trade. We are living in an age of transition and progress. The catering industry is passing through a period of evolution. Service establishments are rapidly giving way to other types of food emporiums where more or less unskilled service is required and no gratuities called for. In connec-

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on with this type of institutions commissary kitchens are established and preared and cooked food is delivered in thermos utensils ready for consumption. This method of operation reduces the number of skilled mechanics required in the preparation and cooking of food to a minimum, lessens the overhead cost, and nakes their operation serious competitors to the service establishments. In his transformation service employer and employee have a community interest. We, on our part, assume the task of bringing the public back to the thought of former methods and environments, while the employer must assume the responsibility of paying his employee a wage worthy of his hire, with hours and conditions f employment which encourage his activity, and that brings us down to the nuestion of salesmanship and wastes.1

The July 30, 1927, issue of Labor, the organ of the railroad brotherhoods, reports the attitude of the New York City local of waiters and waitresses as revealed in the testimony of its secretary-treasurer who is also vice president of the national union. He is reported as saying:

The union has made several attempts to get a living wage for its members, but has failed. They are compelled to depend on the charity of the public. We are opposed to tipping, but there is nothing else to be done until a living wage is guaranteed employees of restaurants and hotels.

Pullman Porters

THE Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is a comparatively new organization, having been formed during the summer of 1925. Although it claims as members nearly 7,000 of the 12,000 colored maids and porters employed by the Pullman Co., it has had an uphill struggle for recognition as the representative of the employees.

Late in 1926 the brotherhood, acting under the terms of the railroad labor act of 1926, requested a conference with the company for the purpose of discussing certain desired improvements in conditions. The request being denied, the brotherhood took its case before the United States Mediation Board. The main question in the dispute—that of the right of the brotherhood to represent the em-

ployees—is now before the board for determination.

One of the main demands of the brotherhood is that the tipping practice be abolished. The union points out that the minimum wage rate of porters is \$72.50 per month. Overtime is received after 11,000 miles have been traveled, such pay raising the average monthly compensation received from the company to \$78.11. This was disclosed by returns on a questionnaire from 673 regular and 104 extra porters. The tips averaged \$58.15 per month. The union is making a stand for a minimum rate of \$150 a month and the abolition of the tipping system.3

The brotherhood has even filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that the commission require the Pullman Co. to cease "informing and instructing applicants for positions as porters that they may expect increment to their wages from passengers, and from inducing or permitting porters in its service to receive gratuities from passengers, and from continuing to fix its wage rates for porters at an amount insufficient to enable them to remain

In the words of one of the brotherhood's organizers: "In their struggle to organize, the porters and maids have set their faces

The Mixer and Server (Cincinnati), May 15, 1927, p. 7.
The Messenger (New York), August, 1927, p. 284.
Idem, May, 1927, pp. 164-166.
United States Daily, Washington, Sept. 19, 1927.

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resolutely against the 'tipping system' as a method of rewarding them for the many excellent services they render the traveling public, This phase of the campaign * * * marks the porter's struggle as the most significant effort of the Negro since his emancipation. He has come to understand that a firm and balanced manhood is incompatible with a dependence on public gratuities; that tips carry with them a haunting and horrible sense of insecurity, to say nothing of the lack of dignity. Tips for the Negro as a reward for his labor bring back to the dim corners of his memory years of sorrow and bitterness spent in slavery; and they also tend to keep alive the the fog of prejudice and ill feeling."5

Barbers

THE desirability of tipping is being thrashed out in the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. The question was precipitated by the action of the employers' organization, the Associated Master Barbers, in its convention held in November, 1926. That convention passed the following resolution:

Whereas the acceptance of gratuities, known as the tipping habit, is prevalent among master and journeymen barbers throughout the country; and

Whereas we believe that the practice has lowered the esteem of the public for the profession, has made uniform shop service almost impossible to the great detriment of the public, has tended to disrupt the morale of the shop employee and has prevented more general barber patronage to the inestimable financial

loss of the profession; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Associated Master Barbers of America, in convention assembled at Des Moines, Iowa, November 8, 9, 10, hereby go on record as being emphatically opposed to the acceptance of gratuities by master and journeymen barbers; and be it further

Resolved. That we earnestly recommend to the affiliated locals of this national association that they respectively enact local legislation forbidding their members to accept gratuities and providing for the enforcement of this measure; and be it

Resolved, That we hereby request the official and active cooperation of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America in the abolishment of the vicious "tipping" habit and urge upon them that they forbid their members to accept gratuities in shops where the master barber will cooperate to this end; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the national secretary to every affiliated local of the Associated Master Barbers of America and to the office of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Since the publication of the resolution in the official journal of the union the matter has been discussed pro and con, the correspondents being about equally divided in the matter. The president of the union, however, has unequivocally expressed himself in opposition to the tipping practice, stating that, in his opinion, "there is no honest man who dare deny the tipping system is a bad one." He opposes the practice because it breeds servility on the part of the recipient, because it lowers his standing, and because it does not create an incentive for a fair wage.

As already stated, much discussion is taking place in the columns of the union magazine, and the matter will doubtless come up for attention at the 1927 convention of the union.

<sup>Locomotive Engineers' Magazine, April, 1927, p. 260.
The Journeyman Barber (Indianapolis, Ind.), February, 1927, p. 14.
Idem, issues of November, 1926 (p. 448), and January, 1927 (p. 555).</sup>

Results of Arbitration Proceedings under Railroad Labor Act of 1926 1

NDER the terms of the railroad labor act of 1926 a board of mediation of five members was appointed. This board began

operation in July, 1926.

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The act provides means for both mediation and arbitration of labor disputes. Disputes between carriers and men upon which the parties are unable to reach an agreement may be submitted for mediation to the United States Board of Mediation. If mediation fails, a special board of arbitration may be set up, consisting of one or two representatives each of men and management, and one or two "neutral" arbitrators agreed upon by the other representatives. If the parties fail to agree upon the neutral arbitrator or arbitrators these may be appointed by the board of mediation. The parties bind themselves to accept the decision of the arbitrators.

Up to September 1, 1927, many arbitration proceedings had been entered into under the new act, involving blacksmiths, clerks, conductors and trainmen, firemen and enginemen, maintenance-of-way

employees, telegraphers, train dispatchers, etc.

In the main, the men have been successful in obtaining increases in wages, though usually these were not so large as were asked for. The smallest rate of increase granted was given in the case of the maintenance-of-way employees on the two railroads—the Louisville & Nashville and the Chicago & North Western—for which the trackmen's cases have been decided. The increases in these two cases ranged from one-half cent to 3 cents per hour, or from \$1.04 to \$6.24 per month.

The outstanding case in which an upward adjustment of wage rates was denied was that of the conductors and trainmen on some 55 western railroads. This action on the part of the arbitration board came as a surprise, especially since these classes of employees on the railroads of the East and Southeast had just been granted an increase

of 7½ per cent.

Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Station Employees

THE first arbitration case handled under the new act was that involving the rates of pay of railroad clerks on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. The award, made October 29, 1926, increased the combined compensation of the whole group of employees involved by \$125 a day, or \$3,250 per month, divided among the clerks in proportion to the salary being received at the time the award was made.

A case, involving 65,000 employees of the American Express Co., which was carried over from the old Railroad Labor Board, was referred to arbitrators soon after the creation of the United States Board of Mediation. The men asked for increases of from 11½ to 12 cents per hour. By the decision of the arbitrators on January 13,

1927, an increase of 21/2 cents per hour was granted.

Wages of the employees of the New York Central Railroad Co. and the Grand Central Terminal were increased 6 per cent, or about

¹ Data are from text of agreements of boards and from Labor (organ of the railroad brotherhoods), issues of Apr. 2 to Sept. 24, 1927.

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3 cents an hour, by an arbitration decision rendered March 26, 1927. Exactly one month later station employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad were granted increases amounting to about 5½ per cent.

Increases of pay ranging from 2 to 7 cents per hour were granted to nearly 10,000 employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. by a decision given at the end of April. The award was made retroactive to January 1, 1927. The employees covered by the award included clerical employees, freight, baggage, and mail handlers, train and engine crew callers, elevator operators, watchmen, perishables

inspectors, and others.

Negotiations for a wage increase which terminated in an arbitration decision rendered July 16, 1927, were begun between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Southern Railway Co. in August, 1925. The dispute was ready for hearing when the Railroad Labor Board was abolished, necessitating beginning the negotiations anew, under the 1926 act. The men and the carrier being unable to come to an agreement, and the efforts of the United States Mediation Board being equally unsuccessful, the matter was referred to a board of arbitration. The award of this board granted an increase of 2½ cents an hour to some 6,000 employees, effective July 16, 1927. The brotherhood had asked for a flat increase of 6 cents per hour.

About 9,700 employees of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., by an arbitration decision rendered August 24, were granted a 5 per cent increase in the rates of pay. This amounted to a fraction less than 3 cents an hour for clerks and 2.4 cents an hour for freight

handlers.

About the same time the employees of the Wabash Railway Co. were granted increases—3½ cents per hour for clerks, 2 cents per hour for station employees and chore boys, 2½ cents per hour for freight handlers, and 3 cents per hour for sealers, scalers, and fruit inspectors. Stowers, stevedores, and callers were given a rate 4 cents per hour above that of freight handlers.

The demand of some 7,500 clerks on the Chicago & North Western Railway for an increase of 15 cents an hour will be heard before an

arbitration board.

Conductors and Trainmen

THE first wage movement of the railway conductors and trainmen under the new act began with the filing of claims for wage increases of \$1 to \$1.50 per day on the eastern railroads. The parties failing to reach a settlement, the matter was taken to arbitration and the award of the board was rendered December 1, 1926, making a general 7½ per cent increase in wage rates. The same increase was subsequently agreed to by the Southeastern railroads.

The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen then attempted to obtain similar benefits for their members who were employed on 55 western railroads. Approximately 70,000 workers were affected by arbitration proceedings brought in the western district, and this number did not include employees of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., which was not a party to the agreement, but which agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The award of the arbitration board, however, denied any increase in rates of pay of the conductors and trainmen, but granted a 7½ per cent increase to yardmen.

Firemen and Enginemen

THE 71/2 per cent increase awarded to the conductors and trainmen on the eastern railroads was extended by agreement, withut resorting to arbitration, to the firemen and enginemen on those The Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen hen sought to obtain an increase for those of its members who were imployed on the southeastern railroads. It was unable to persuade he officials of those carriers to make the increase, and an arbitration greement was therefore signed early in April, 1927, by the Brothergod and 12 southeastern railroads. It was reported at that time hat the arbitrators' decision would affect directly some 7,500 workers, and probably at least 6,000 more indirectly, it being "taken for granted that eventually the decision of the board will be acpepted by those lines which are not involved in the arbitration proceedings." The men asked for increases in wages amounting to per day for men working on engines of less than 250,000 pounds on the drivers and \$1.25 for those on engines of over that weight. The board rendered its decision June 20, giving increases of 35 cents a day for men in passenger and yard service and 40 cents a day for men in freight service; this, it was estimated, amounted to

an increase of about 7 per cent in the existing rates.

The employees of 12 carriers were affected by the increase. The Southern Railway Co., the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., and several other railroads of the territory were not parties to the arbitration. Practically the same increases were obtained for 3,500 employees of the Southern Railway Co., however, by an agreement reached between the men and the company early in July. Simultaneously demand was made upon the western railroads. Negotiations failed, as did also the efforts of a Federal mediator, and an agreement to arbitrate was reached early in August. No award has as yet been

made in the case.

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Locomotive Engineers

WAGE negotiations on the eastern railroads began May 23, 1927, the union asking for an increase of 15 per cent for its 30,000 members employed by these roads. Action was postponed, however, until after the close of the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when negotiations were reopened, July 25. The services of the United States Board of Mediation were requested a few days later, and an agreement was reached by which the men were to receive an increase of 7½ per cent, effective August 1. Thus a 7½ per cent increase has been made on the eastern railroads for conductors and trainmen, firemen and enginemen, and locomotive engineers.

Conferences with the southeastern railroads began August 16, mediation failed, and the parties have agreed to arbitrate. It is understood that after an agreement has been reached wage demands

will be made upon the western carriers. To add to abmanish (19)

Maintenance-of-way Employees Maintenance france

THE Chicago & North Western Railway Co. and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees on March 24, 1927, signed an agreement to arbitrate the wage demands of the men, this being the

first action of the brotherhood under the terms of the act of 1920 involving the employees of an entire railway system. Similar action was taken with the representatives of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., the men asking in both cases for a flat increase of 5 cents These two actions, it was reported, involved some 24,000 an hour. men.

The arbitrators in the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. awarded increases ranging from 1 cent to 2 cents per hour. That means an advance of \$2.08 to \$4.16 a month if the men work

8 hours a day for 26 days a month.

In the Chicago & North Western case the award divided the men into 22 classes and granted increases ranging from less than onehalf cent to 3 cents per hour in 9 classes; in 10 classes no change of rate was allowed; and for 1 class the minimum hourly rate was reduced from 38 to 35 cents per hour. In one class the monthly rate was abolished and an hourly rate substituted and in another no change of rate was made, but the minimum salary was raised from \$40 to \$55 per month.

The wage controversy of the brotherhood with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. has been referred to an

arbitration board.

Signalmen

DEMAND upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. that its signalmen be paid the current rate of 78 cents per hour was resisted by the carrier, mediation was unsuccessful, and it was then decided that the matter should be submitted to arbitration. Renewal of direct negotiations, however, led to an agreement by which the road will pay the current rate. The same rate was also obtained by agreement on the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.

The request of the signalmen for an increase of 11 cents an hour on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. will be heard by a board

of arbitration in the near future.

Telegraphers

THE first action of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers under the act of 1926 was taken to secure an adjustment of wages, amounting to about 8 cents per hour, for some 1,400 of its members employed on the Northern Pacific Railway Co. Arbitration proceedings began March 25, 1927. This was another case which had originally been inaugurated in 1925, but in which no agreement could be reached. The arbitrators' decision, handed down during the latter part of April, granted an increase of 3 cents per hour.

A dispute involving both rules and wages of telegraphers of the Grand Central Terminal has been submitted to arbitration.

Train Dispatchers

WAGE demands of the Train Dispatchers' Association upon the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. were submitted to an arbitration board early in April, 1927, and its demands upon the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. went to arbitration about the middle of May. A decision rendered late in September gave the dispatchers on the latter road an increase of 58 cents a day.

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Cases Settled by Agreement and by Mediation

THE above discussion has in general covered only cases in which, it having been found impossible for the parties to agree either by themselves or with the good offices of a third person, the settlement of the matter was left to arbitrators selected by the parties involved. In addition, however, many cases have occurred in which an amicable settlement has been reached between men and management. Thus, the Soo Line and its telegraphers were able to settle a wage dispute, the telegraphers obtaining an increase in the rate per hour of about 3 cents. In like manner, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. agreed to an increase of 5 per cent for its clerks, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to a general increase for its clerks. As already noted, the southeastern railroads granted to their conductors and trainmen the 71/2 per cent increase awarded by an arbitration hoard to employees of this class on railroads of the East, while the Southern Railway Co. agreed to extend to its firemen and enginemen practically the same increase obtained by arbitration on the other southeastern carriers. After a sharp dispute, telegraphers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. obtained an agreement from the company by which these employees were granted an increase of 21/2 cents per hour.

Mediation by the United States Mediation Board has resulted in settlements in many other cases, such, for instance, as the 3 percent increase obtained by the telegraph and tower service employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., the increase ranging from 2 to 7½ cents per hour obtained by railway clerks on the Maine Central Railroad and of 2½ cents per hour on the Central Vermont Railway Co., the 7 per cent increase secured by the engineers on eastern railroads, a slight increase for certain classes of maintenance-of-way employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and many others

concerning which details are not available.

It was reported that of 289 cases submitted to the United States Mediation Board up to September 17, a settlement had been brought

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Despite the fact that many of the minute regulations of the are only imperfectly carried out there has been an encourage of the rease in industrial se dente. Aboth beginning of 1925 the balloop persons employed in industries, according to the

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Labor Legislation in Uruguay

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By Percy A. Martin, professor of history in Stanford University, California and EARL M. SMITH, director of the Instituto Pan Americano of Montevideo, Uruguay

O THE student of social progress as reflected in labor legislation no Latin-American country offers a more promising field for investigation than Uruguay. Though this little Republic, created in 1828 as a buffer State between Argentina and Brazil, has not escaped the cycle of revolutions, dictatorships, and political convulsions to which all of our neighbors south of the Rio Grande have at one time or another fallen heir, the advent of the twentieth century witnessed the dawn of a new era. To a greater extent, possibly, than any of the other South American States Uruguay has succeeded in squaring the theory with the practice of democracy. To be sure, conditions have been singularly propitious. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to Uruguay. Though in area only as large as New England with the addition of Maryland, over 85 per cent of Uruguay's surface is admirably adapted for agriculture or stock raising. The country lies entirely in the South Temperate Zone. The climate is healthful and invigorating. The population,2 almost entirely of white extraction, is industrious and intelligent. A progressive government has by means of an excellent school system done much to banish illiteracy. Finally, the political party which for years has been in power (the so-called Colorado) has inscribed on its platform a long series of social and economic reforms, many of which have in recent years been written on the statute books. In fact, one may regard this little South American State as a vast social laboratory in which experiments of interest not only to Uruguay but to the world at large have taken place.

Labor Legislation

HE first important piece of legislation to demand notice is the law of July 21, 1914, for the prevention of accidents. Industrial establishments, construction companies, railroads, mines, quarries, and a long list of other industries are obliged to take effective measures to safeguard their employees from accident. The law has been amplified and rendered enforceable by means of executive decrees which specify in great detail the type of safeguards to be established in each industry or group of industries. Provision is also made for government inspection of machinery, installation of safety appliances, and isolation of dangerous machinery. Each infraction of the law is punished by a fine of 50 pesos.3

Despite the fact that many of the minute regulations of this law are only imperfectly carried out there has been an encouraging decrease in industrial accidents. At the beginning of 1925 there were 55,500 persons employed in industries, according to the statistics supplied by Dr. César Charlone, director of the National Labor

thed to the Duited States

Uruguay contains 71,153 square miles.
 In 1924 the population amounted to 1,640,214.
 República Oriental del Uruguay. Legislación obrera del Uruguay. Año I, No. 1 (Montevideo, 1921), p. 27 et seq. The Uruguayan peso, which is divided into 100 centésimos, is worth slightly more than pp. 27 et seq. The the American dollar.

Bureau.⁴ During the first six months of 1925 there were in Uruguay 3,095 reported industrial accidents. These included 6 cases of death, 1 of permanent total disability, 13 of partial disability, 2,957 of temporary disability; in the remaining 118 cases no data are available. An examination of the machinery in the larger industrial establishments in Montevideo, especially the great packing houses, reveals fully as many and as efficient safety devices as are to be found in corresponding plants in the United States. On the other hand, the introduction of labor-saving devices has proceeded rather slowly. A great deal of carrying is done. Gangs of stevedores still load and unload ships. Bricks, instead of being elevated by power, are thrown or carried. Dirt and débris are removed by baskets. Comparatively few hand trucks and freight elevators are used.

Workmen's compensation law.—Another landmark in labor legislation closely allied to the accident prevention law is the law of November 26, 1920, providing for compensation for industrial accidents. The law is most comprehensive; not only does it refer to factories in general but 218 industries are specifically mentioned. The law pro-

vides for compensation to the workmen as follows:

(a) For temporary disability lasting more than 7 days, half pay, beginning the eighth day after the accident. If the incapacity lasts longer than 30 days the compensation begins with the day following the accident.

(b) For permanent total disability, two-thirds of the wages for life.
(c) For permanent partial disability, a life annuity equal to one-half the reduction in wages due to the disability. If the reduction is

less than 10 per cent no annuity is granted.

(d) For death by accident, the following annuities for the dependents: For wife (until married again), or disabled husband, 20 per cent of the annual wages of the deceased; in case of mother or father living, minor children and dependent minors living in deceased's home, 15 per cent for one, 25 per cent for two, 35 per cent for three, and 40 per cent for four or more, and in case neither mother nor father is living, 20 per cent for each child.

At first sight this law would seem to contain extraordinarily liberal provisions for the workmen. In reality, however, its scope is severely limited by a clause that in cases in which the wage of the victim is more than 750 pesos per year this sum, and not his actual wages, will be taken as the basis for calculating the indemnity. It is obvious that this provision adversely affects the compensation of all well-paid laborers. For instance, 500 pesos becomes the maximum disability

compensation.

It is generally agreed that the workmen's compensation law should have as its logical corollary compulsory insurance. In Uruguay except in the case of public employees there is no legislation forcing industries existing when the law was passed to carry insurance for their workmen. In practice, however, almost all of the more important industries carry such insurance with the State Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado). The premiums are not excessive and the industry is relieved of all risk as well as of the task of caring for the victims of accidents. The expenses incurred by the employees

⁴ El Libro del Centenario Uruguayo (Montevideo, 1926), p. 339: "Legislación Obrera Uruguaya." ⁵ Legislación Obrera del Uruguay, pp. 63 et seq.

are regarded as a legitimate charge on the industry and in most cases are passed on to the public. The insurance bank maintains a regular staff of physicians who render assistance to the employees when accidents arise.

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The workmen, like the employers, are, on the whole, satisfied with the operations of the law. Employees pay no direct premiums, They are well attended in case of accidents, and in case of disability, they and their families are not deprived of all resources. The law seems to be well enforced. No license is granted to any new industry coming within the scope of the law until guaranties are given that all workmen will be insured. A lawyer is appointed whose especial duty it is to see that all obligations on the part of the insurance bank The law is sufficiently clear and enforceable to make unnecessary any great amount of litigation. Of the 3,095 industrial accidents noted above as occurring in the first six months of 1925, 2,046 of the victims were granted half-salary compensation, 85 were not insured (but 1 of these was granted compensation by his employer) 9 cases were pending when the report for the period was

published, and for 943 no data were available.

Eight-hour law.6—This important piece of legislation was promulgated on November 17, 1915. The Uruguayans regard this law as one of their most important conquests in the domain of social reform. At first of very wide application, its scope was somewhat restricted by executive decrees, notably those of January 31, 1916, and May 21. 1921. At the present time the following industries and occupations are not subject to its provisions: Agriculture and stock raising domestic service, chauffeurs of public automobiles, directors and managers of industrial and commercial houses. On the other hand no establishment is too small to escape the provisions of the law; the same is true even of shops in which members of the same family are employed. Eight continuous hours, however, are permitted in certain industries. More than 8 hours are allowed in the case of maritime and port labor, provided that the total does not exceed 48 hours per week. A 15-minute rest after two hours of ironing is obligatory in laundries. The eight-hour law was extended in 1923 to include all employees of hospitals and sanatoriums.

In general the eight-hour law is accepted as the permanent law of the land. No political party seeks its repeal, and there is a movement—thus far of small proportions—to extend it to include domestic help and farm labor. The objection to the law naturally comes from the side of the industrialists, especially the managers of great packing houses. They declare they can not pay a man for 10 hours when he works only 8. Thus they justify a wage of less than a peso and a half per day for seasonal labor. One also hears the complaint that Uruguayan industries are handicapped in the competition with Argentina and Brazil, where the eight-hour law is not operative.

The sponsors of the eight-hour law believed that it would afford opportunity for improving the lot of the laboring classes. In some measure these hopes have been realized. It has been a boon to young men of ambition. The night schools provided by the Government in Montevideo have enabled many employees to fit themselves

for more remunerative positions.

Leglislación Obrera del Uruguay, pp. 79 et seq.

The law has been reasonably well enforced. While minor infractions are not infrequent, flagrant disobedience is rare, as inspectors are everywhere present. During the year 1926, 64 establishments or individuals were convicted and fined for breaking the law. That the law is effective in preventing exploitation, especially of the newly

arrived and ignorant immigrants, is beyond dispute.

One day's rest in seven.7-Laws making one rest day each week obligatory were passed November 19 and December 10, 1920. These laws were much more inclusive than the eight-hour law, but rural labor was not included even in these. When one recalls that Uruguay is predominately a pastoral and agricultural country, the comparatively limited application of this legislation is apparent. Through a mass of regulations, adjustments to the special exigencies of practically every type of industry are provided. In general the period of rest falls on Sunday and consists of 24 consecutive hours. When this is not practicable another day of the week may be substituted for Sunday. When the industry in question must function continually one day of rest is required after 5 days of work. It is obvious, however, that employers are loath to adopt this latter provision, and in 1924 less than 9 per cent of the laborers fell in this category. In certain cases it is permitted to give two half days off instead of one whole day, or a half day may be given every Sunday and some other day every two weeks. Another privilege is the arrangement between employer and employee whereby the rest days may accumulate for a monthly, quarterly, or semiannual vacation.

The following table indicates the manner in which the law was

carried out in 1924:8

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PROVISIONS FOR WEEKLY REST FOR WORKERS IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN URUGUAY IN 1924

Department ,	Number mercial having		s in com- shments	Number of workers in industrial establishments having—			
nd some fine the bearing as the success. Russi i bear	Sunday	Week day off	One day in six off	Sunday	Week day off	One day in six off	
Montevideo Other departments.	11, 498 4, 032	5, 012 1, 501	2, 345 1, 012	31, 452 9, 808	10, 089 1, 404	2, 303 442	
Total	15, 530	6, 513	3,357	41, 260	11, 493	2,747	

As a result of this law, the six-day week is all but universal in the field of industry, commerce, and domestic service, in the larger communities at least. In small and isolated establishments in the interior of Uruguay difficulties of enforcement occur; but the law is known, the rest day is demanded and is generally accorded. This law is a boon for domestic workers who in most countries in Latin America are subject not only to long hours but also to week-in week-out continuous service. In general, employers have cooperated in carrying out this legislation and no perceptible difference has been made in regard to wages.

Legislación Obrera del Uruguay, pp. 185 et seq. El Libro del Centenario del Uruguay (Montevideo, 1925), p. 339: "Legislación Obrera Uruguaya."

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Minimum wage for rural laborers.—The social and labor legislation thus far reviewed has been designed chiefly to improve the lot of the urban laborers and employees; this despite the fact that Uruguay is predominantly a pastoral and rural country. The causes of this anomaly are not far to seek. Thanks to their effective organizations, workmen in the cities can exert an influence in political spheres not enjoyed by the rural laborers, while difficulties of enforcing labor laws in the sparsely settled interior are formidable. Finally, the dominant political party has recruited most of its strength from the inhabitants of Montevideo and the other large towns and as a consequence has been somewhat less concerned with the plight of the laborers on the great estancias.

The first serious attempt to remedy this discrimination was the passage, on February 15, 1923, of the law establishing a minimum wage for rural laborers (salario minimo rural).9 The minimum wage set is 18 pesos per month, or 72 centésimos per day. The employer is also obliged, at the option of the laborer, either to provide hygienic sleeping quarters and good food or pay an additional 50 centésimos per day or 12 pesos per month. Furthermore, one day's rest in seven is obligatory.10 The law applies to rural properties with an assessed valuation of more than 20,000 pesos. In the case of properties of more than 60,000 pesos assessed value the minimum wage was increased by an executive decree of April 8, 1924,11 to 80 centésimos per day, or 20 pesos per month.

An additional executive decree provides for the issuance by the bureau of labor of "booklets of control" (libretas de contralor) for the individual laborer. These booklets contain the following data: Name, nationality, age, residence, and civil status of both the laborer and employer; the location and assessed value of the establishment; the date on which the work began, the conditions of contract, amount of wages, provisions for board and room, the day of rest, etc. These reports are kept by the employers and are periodically examined by Government inspectors.

One of the writers had occasion to spend some time on a number of large Uruguayan estancias, and, to the best of his knowledge, the law of minimum wage has proven a distinct success. Rural laborers are cognizant of its terms, the reports are universally kept, inspectors regularly make their rounds, and recalcitrant establishments are forced to live up to the provisions of the law. During 1926, 137 fines were collected for breaking this law. Instances have arisen where employees signed for the legal wage and without protest received less. It is impossible to determine how common is this deceit, but it can not be very general, for the average wage of country laborers has gradually risen to 18 pesos, the legal minimum for the middle-size establishments. Indirectly, therefore, all rural labor has benefitted from the law.

National Bureau of Labor

HE enforcement and regulation of labor laws is in the hands of the National Bureau of Labor (Oficina Nacional del Trabajo) Only the under the general direction of the Minister of Industries.

Jiménez de Aréchaga: Leyes, Decretos y Resoluciones Usuales. Montevideo, 1926, pp. 575 et seq.
 This provision applies to all rural properties, irrespective of size.
 Jiménez de Aréchaga: Leyes, Decretos y Resoluciones Usuales. Montevideo, 1926, p. 578.

most important of the activities of the bureau can be noted here. Inspectors see that the provisions of the eight-hour and minimumwage laws are carried out, and a lawyer of the bureau sees to it that employees receive their accident compensation. All licenses to new industries must be countersigned by the bureau. Inspectors see that every establishment has its one day of weekly rest for every employee. To assure more adequate enforcement of the existing labor laws in 1923, two subdivisions of the bureau were established in the interior of the country. For the fiscal year 1924-25 the expenses of the bureau amounted to approximately 15,000 pesos. 12

Other activities of the bureau of labor include the maintenance of a free employment agency;13 the publication of a monthly bulletin. the Crónica de la Oficina Nacional del Trabajo;14 the investigation of labor conditions both at home and abroad; and the drafting of legislative proposals. The bureau has also attempted to act as mediator in industrial disputes, but with very meager success. This failure is due in large part to the fact that the labor movement, in so far as it is organized, is largely of the radical syndicalist type and reposes no confidence in the bureau of labor, which it considers as an organ of capitalism.

Woman and Child Labor

AT THE present time only one measure dealing with the subject of woman and child labor is on the statute books. This is the so-called "chair law" (ley de la silla), 15 passed on July 10, 1918. The law makes obligatory in all stores, factories, and other establishments the installation of chairs in sufficient number to permit all woman employees to sit when not engaged in work requiring a standing position. According to the director of the bureau of labor, the law is in force and obeyed. Investigation revealed that in stores, at least, chairs are available. In the industrial establishments, however, adequate provision does not seem to be made for women whose work generally calls for a standing position.

Pending the enactment of further legislation the bureau of labor attempts to throw certain safeguards about women and children in industry. Two woman inspectors devote their whole time to this task. They see that the "chair law" is enforced, intercede in any difficulty between woman workers and their employers, and endeavor to protect women and children from immoral and unsanitary

conditions of work.

There is a widespread conviction in Uruguay that the virtual absence of laws looking to the protection of women and children in industry forms a serious gap in the country's social legislation. According to the present Minister of Industries, Doctor Acevedo Alvarez,16 there are 9,571 women employed in industry. Statistics regarding the number of children gainfully employed are not available, but the total must be impressive if the figures given by Doctor Acevedo for a single establishment are at all typical. In the largest glass factory

República Oriental del Uruguay. Presupuesto General de Gastos para el Ejercicio Econômico de

^{1924-25,} Pt. I, p. 282.
19 In 1925, I, 128 positions were secured through its efforts.
14 This publication, begun in 1925, was later forced to suspend owing to lack of funds.
14 Jiménez de Aréchaga: Leyes, Decretos y Resoluciones Usuales. Montevideo, 1926, p. 539.
15 El Día, Apr. 1, 1927.

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of Montevideo, for instance, some 50 per cent of the 476 employees are less than 18 years of age, while 29 are between 10 and 14 and 36 between 14 and 15. The same authority points out that children employed in industrial establishments are accustomed to labor the regulation eight hours, irrespective of their age.

To meet this admittedly deplorable situation there has been introduced into the Uruguayan Congress, partly through the efforts of the bureau of labor, a comprehensive bill dealing with the labor of women and children. Its outstanding provisions are as follows-

Prohibition of any kind of gainful employment in the case of children under 15 years of age.

A maximum of four hours of work per day for boys and girls under 18 years and of six hours for those under 21.

Absolute prohibition of night work in factories, shops, or stores for women and for boys under 18 years of age.

Children under 18 can not be employed in factories or shops until they have completed the sixth grade in school and have passed a physical examination—given free by the public health department-showing them to be fit for the work. They can not be employed in occupations detrimental to health or morals.

Women are to be granted 12 weeks' vacation on two-thirds pay at time of childbirth.

Factories and shops employing women must have a day nursery attached.17

Old-age Pensions

NE topic closely allied to but lying slightly outside the field of labor legislation is that of pensions. For many years public employees of almost every category have been eligible to pensions and retirement allowances. The Government has been extraordinarily liberal in this respect. In the fiscal year 1924-25 nearly 2,000,000 pesos were expended for these purposes, of which amount considerably over half went to civilians and the remainder to members of the military and their families. 18 Our interest, however, lies in a pension of an entirely different type. On February 11, 1919, was passed the law providing for old-age pensions.19 Every person who, on arriving at the age of 60, is incapable of work and is indigent is entitled to a minimum yearly pension from the State of 96 pesos or its equivalent in direct or indirect aid. This amount is not absolute but is determined in part by the National Insurance Bank, which administers the pensions. On October 11, 1926, the directors of the bank raised the sum to 9 pesos per month for the calendar year 1927.20 On August 31, 1924, the recipients of this pension numbered to 24,336, entailing an expenditure for the first half of the calendar year 1924 of slightly over 1,000,000 pesos.21 The revenues for the pension fund are derived from several sources, of which the most important are the contributions of 20 centésimos monthly payable by employers for each of their employees and a graduated surtax on all real estate whose value is not less than 200,000 pesos. Opinion among social

¹⁷ El Día, Mar. 21, 1927, where the chief provisions of the law are analyzed.
18 República Oriental del Uruguay. Presupuesto General de Gastos para el Ejercicio Económico de
1924-25, Pt. I, pp. 335 et seq.
19 Jiménez de Aréchaga: Leyes, Decretos y Resoluciones Usuales. Montevideo, 1926, pp. 541 et seq.
20 El Día, Oct. 12, 1926.
21 El Libro del Centenario. Montevideo, 1926, p. 337.

workers in Uruguay is practically unanimous regarding the benefits of the old-age pension law, and there is every likelihood that the amounts paid will, as time goes on, show a substantial increase.

Conclusion

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OUR brief survey of the existing labor legislation of Uruguay should warrant the statement that this progressive South American State need not fear comparison in the domain of social welfare with the United States and the more advanced nations of Europe. Not merely has a fairly complete and coherent system of laws been written on the statute books, but the laws are enforced with honesty and intelligence. That serious gaps still exist is admitted by all progressive Uruguayans. The most serious omission, as has already been indicated, is adequate protection for children and women in industry. There has also been a tendency to further the interests of the urban laborer and to neglect his fellow worker in the country. Finally, there is a real need for a comprehensive labor code. Such an instrument would correct the defects of the present legislation, fill the existing gaps, and coordinate the various stipulations scattered through the Civil Code relative to labor contracts. It is encouraging to note that the director of the labor bureau, Doctor Charlone, in collaboration with Sr. César Mayo Gutiérrez, former Minister of Industries, has prepared such a labor code and that it will shortly be submitted to Congress for approval.22

The second section provides that no trade-usion shall have the

such a member "be placed in air respect wither directly or indirect noder any despility or at any disadvantage as compared with the members of the union or society. He while is made retrospective case to mobile the strike of May, 1926. In systemic and absorber The third section forbids picketing, it it includes intimidation, and intimidation as defined in such terms as to make picketing of and

The fourth section changes the custom in regard to political tertributions from trade-union members, Hitherto, it has been the practice for trade-unions to lary these contributions on all memors [733]

The chief provisions of this draft are given in El Día for Apr. 16, 1927.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

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English Trades Disputes and Trades-Union Act.

N JULY 29, 1927, the English act relating to trade-unions and trade disputes, having passed both houses of Parliament, received the royal assent and became law. The original terms of the bill were given in the Labor Review for May, 1927 (pp. 122-124), but a number of amendments were made before the act was passed. The Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for August, 1927, gives a summary of the amended provisions of the new law.

A strike is declared illegal if it (1) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and (2) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. Illegal lockouts are defined in similar terms, and it is declared illegal to commence or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or in support of, any such illegal strike or lockout.

A trade dispute is not to be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or nonemployment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labor of persons in that trade or industry. Without prejudice to the generality of the expression "trade or industry," workmen are to be deemed to be within the same trade or industry if their wages or conditions of employment are determined in accordance with the conclusions of the same joint industrial council, conciliation board, or other similar body, or in accordance with agreements made with the same employer or group of employers.

Penalties are provided for any violation of this provision, and the protection formerly extended to trade-unions by the trade disputes act of 1906, and continued under the emergency powers act of 1920, are withdrawn; "but no person is to be deemed to have committed an offense under any regulations made under the emergency powers act, 1920, by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment."

The second section provides that no trade-union shall have the right to expel or otherwise to discipline any member who shall refuse to take part or to continue to take part in any illegal strike, nor shall such a member "be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society." This is made retrospective so as to include the strike of May, 1926.

The third section forbids picketing, if it includes intimidation, and intimidation is defined in such terms as to make picketing of any kind an impossibility under the law.

The fourth section changes the custom in regard to political contributions from trade-union members. Hitherto, it has been the practice for trade-unions to levy these contributions on all members

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unless they give notice in writing that they do not wish to contribute for this purpose. Hereafter such contributions may be levied only on those who give notice in writing that they wish to contribute for this purpose.

The fifth section forbids civil-service employees to affiliate with any trade-union organization including other than public employees. Under this section the unions of civil-service employees are obliged

to withdraw from bodies such as the Trade Union Congress.

The sixth section forbids any local authority to make membership or nonmembership in a trade-union a condition of employment. It is also unlawful to make membership or nonmembership in a trade-union a condition of any contract with a local or other public authority.

The seventh section empowers the Attorney Gene al to apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade-union

in contravention of the act.

Section 8 defines a "strike," for the purposes of this act, as meaning the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any trade or industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons who are, or have been, so employed, to continue to work or to accept employment. "Lockout" is defined as meaning the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him, to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment. A strike or lockout is not to be deemed to be calculated to coerce the Government unless such coercion ought reasonably to be expected as a consequence thereof.

The "Exit" Interview

THE practice of conducting interviews with employees who are leaving the service of a company is discussed in a leaflet entitled "The exit interview," published recently by the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the

study being based on the experience of 60 companies.

Practically all of the companies conducting these exit interviews are said to indorse the idea, and the data obtained indicate that such interviews are practical from the standpoint of time, cost, and results. When an employee leaves with a grievance he is a company liability just as much as a dissatisfied customer, and his grievance may be one that affects the morale of the organization. Not only does the exit interview afford a chance to learn the reasons for the employee's seeking work elsewhere, but useful information may also be obtained regarding undesirable working conditions, foremen's attitudes, and so on, and the employee may be given pertinent information about the policies of the company, as well as the opportunities it offers and ways of taking advantage of them. The interview may also show the reaction of certain types of employees to certain jobs, which helps the company in determining the types of individuals suitable for different kinds of work.

Most companies having 5,000 or more employees assign the duty of conducting exit interviews to the regular employment interviewers or to the employment manager or his assistant. In plants employing

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between 200 and 5,000 the practice was found to be somewhat different. In five-sixths of these plants the matter was handled by the official corresponding to the employment manager or his chief assistant; in the remaining one-sixth, by the foreman, paymaster, employment clerk, interviewer, or nurse. In the majority of instances the interviewer has authority to take action, but in unusual cases he reports the matter to his superior.

Although it is pointed out that the questions asked in the exit interview may naturally be expected to vary with the individual case,

the following were found to be typical of those asked:

1. What's the trouble?

2. What's the matter, John, taking a rest?

3. Is it a matter of money? 4. Didn't you like your job?

5. How did you get along with your foreman?6. How did you like the other employees in your department?

7. Are you leaving with a clear understanding of the advantages of your present job?

8. Have you any remarks or complaints to make regarding working conditions or treatment while on the job?

9. What incentive does your new place of employment offer? 10. Have you considered the expense of moving, etc.?

11. Are you improving yourself by leaving?

12. Why do you think you will advance more quickly in another organization? 13. Would you like to work for the same foreman again if you came back to us?

What can you tell us that will better the service or be a good thing for our employees?

15. How long have you considered leaving?

16. Do you care to transfer to another department?

17. Don't you like this town?

18. Has your address changed since you entered our employ? 19. Have you another job?

Have you another job?

20. Can we help you get other work?

The time and cost of these interviews will, of course, also vary in the different cases. It was estimated by one large company that the time taken in interviewing 4,600 discharged, laid off, and quitting employees during the first 11 months of 1926 averaged one hour a day of two men's time, or an average of about six and three-fourths minutes to a case, with an interviewer's salary cost of 10 cents a case. Of these 4,600 employees, 195, or 4.2 per cent, remained in the company's employment as a result of the interview.

Employment Procedure and Industrial Housing Work of European Street-Railway Companies

MPLOYMENT methods in use by European street-railway companies are more elaborate than those of American companies, according to an article in the Electric Railway Journal. Applicants for employment must present the usual testimonials as to character and pass the standard physical and intelligence tests. But in addition an increasingly large number of companies are also subjecting prospective employees to psychological tests to determine their fitness for the job. Men already in the service may also be

¹ Electric Railway Journal, New York, Aug. 27, 1927, pp. 351-355: "Labor conditions on European local transportation systems," by Henry W. Blake.

required to submit to periodical examinations both as to physical and mental fitness. Thus the electric railway company in Paris requires a more or less rigid physical and psychotechnical examination of its motormen every five years up to the age of 45, every three years from 45 to 54 years of age, and every year thereafter. A similar examination may also be required of any employee who has

just had an accident or a severe case of illness.

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The records of this company disclose a tendency toward an increase of accidents after the motorman or bus driver reaches the age of 55 to 60 years. It is thought that the tests, by revealing perhaps unsuspected physical and other defects that may be corrected, will act as a check upon accidents. The records of the Paris company show that accidents participated in by 100 motormen employed after the system was put into effect were 16½ per cent fewer than those of 100 men engaged prior to the test system. During 1926 the street-railway and bus accidents declined, although accidents from all other types of vehicles in the city of Paris increased. While this can not altogether be ascribed to the test system the street-railway officials believe that to a large extent the system can be credited with the reduction.

Among the tests given to the motorman or bus driver is that of judging distances. Various objects representing cars and other vehicles moving at different rates of speed are shown on a skeletonized table, and the person taking the test is asked to indicate which of these objects he thinks will collide with any of the others. Some of the men are able to judge so instinctively that they can indicate correctly, almost instantly, while others must wait until the objects

have almost come into contact.

Another examination tests the subject's ability to handle a given traffic situation. The man stands on a platform equipped like that of a street car (or if he is to be a bus driver, like that of a bus) while a moving picture is run off showing a crowded street with pedestrians and various types of vehicles crossing before him. The man is expected to make the movements with controller and brake handle that he would if he were really operating the street car or bus.

Similar tests are given by the company operating the street-railway system of Berlin, except that that company also adds a test to determine the man's acuteness of hearing as well as his ability to identify

the direction from which the sound comes.

Schools are maintained by many European traction companies in which the mechanism and working of street car or bus are taught. The largest school is that of the London omnibus company which has laid out a series of test roads incorporating all the conditions which the bus driver is likely to meet.

Housing Work of European Street-Railway Companies

NEARLY all companies have provided housing accommodation for at least some of their employees in or near the car house. "This not only cuts down the time required by them to travel between their homes and place of employment, but is of value to the company as it makes them more easily available in cases of emergency." Generally apartments are provided for several families on the second or third floor of the car house itself.

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Some companies have undertaken housing projects on ground ad. joining the car barns. The most extensive of these housing projects is that of the Berlin surface-line companies which has erected apart. ment buildings adjoining eight of its car barns, the buildings containing from 58 to 247 apartments each. The largest of these occupies an entire city block, with the car barn in the middle of one side.

These apartments are rented to employees at rates considerably lower than the current rate and are primarily for employees of the company. If a worker leaves the employ of the firm, although he is not obliged to vacate, he must pay a higher rent. The rents are "based on providing a sinking fund of 1 per cent a year on the cost of the buildings after paying maintenance and interest on the investment."

The apartments are of 1, 2, and 3 rooms, exclusive of kitchen, bathroom, and hall, and nearly every apartment has a balcony.

Native Labor Conditions and Population Problems in Nyasaland.

THE International Labor Review for July, 1927, contains an article entitled "Native labor conditions and population problems in Nyasaland," based on data taken from the report on the Nyasaland census of 1926.1

The Nyasaland Protectorate has a land area of about 37,890 square miles and a population of 1,290,885 natives, 1,656 Europeans, and

850 Asiatics. Its general location is southeast Africa.

The report states that the exodus of thousands of native laborers from Nyasaland each year in search of work and adventure in Southern Rhodesia, where they often remain as long as 10 years and from which they seldom return before 3 years have elapsed, is regarded by many as a serious social problem in Nyasaland and as the foremost cause tending to reduce the native birth rate below its normal figure, although various native practices and superstitions are mentioned as possible causes. Data obtained in the 1926 census of Nyasaland show that the average birth rate per family is 6.32. This rate, although not a high general birth rate, is thought to be "high enough to cause a rapid increase in the population if the death rates could be reduced, and more especially if the expectation of life in adults could be increased concurrently." Of 13,644 children born to 2,159 women questioned, 12,180 were born alive and 1,464 were stillborn, 2,288 died before walking, and 3,032 died as children, leaving only 6,860, or slightly more than 50 per cent, who lived through childhood. The average number of stillbirths per family was 0.68 and the deaths before walking 1.06. These rates are believed to be unduly high and are "undoubtedly affected by the factors limiting the birth rate, especially those arising from native conservatism and customs. The mortality of children between 2 and 14 years of age, according to the figures cited, averaged 1.40 per family, or one child in every four born. Among the causes given for this high rate are deaths from accidental causes associated more or less with parental neglect,

Africa (Nyasaland Protectorate). Superintendent of Census. Report on the census of 1926. Zombe,

complete absence of organized medical attention within the reach of the ordinary natives, and insufficient and unsuitable food during the periods of food shortage which occur nearly every year in some part

of the Protectorate.

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The problem of the emigration from the country of large numbers of laborers, many of whom are married, has been recognized by the Government in passing legislation by which natives "are forbidden by law to leave the Protectorate without a pass, and it is illegal to recruit natives in Nyasaland for service outside. Before a pass is issued the native is bound to satisfy the resident magistrate that he has made provision for the support of his family and for the payment of his hut tax for the current and ensuing year, but Nyasaland has hundreds of miles of open and unguarded border, and thousands of natives leave for Southern Rhodesia each year without passes, paying without demur the fine of 10s. or £1 (\$2.43 or \$4.87, par) for having evaded the laws."

The report places the number of temporary emigrants from Nyasaland who are employed in Southern Rhodesia at about 30,000, with average earnings for each of £1 per month. It is reported that these emigrants bring or send back home at least £100,000 a year, and it is doubtful whether they could at present be employed at home either in producing crops for export or in paid employment in such a way as to provide an addition to the country's net earnings after meeting all expenses and their own maintenance and purchases on the Rhodesian scale of an amount equivalent to the £100,000 actually

distributed.

Native labor, in the aggregate, is considered expensive because of its inefficiency. It is said that "the natural life of a native is not conducive to sustained labor and unless some trouble is taken with him he is not capable of regular work for a long period. Under normal conditions, if he works at full pitch, three or four hours is the limit of his effective day's work. Subconsciously he adapts his output of labor so that it will spread over the time he is called upon to work. Overtime, however encouraged or rewarded, means a lower standard of efficiency throughout the whole task, and the overtime period is entirely wasted in many cases. The labor problem is not one of numbers but of the efficiency of the unit, and that efficiency is a medico-social matter which can only be solved by the combined action of the natives themselves, the Government, and the employers of labor."

The natives of Nyasaland are afflicted with various physical ailments, the most serious mentioned being leprosy, consumption, hookworm, and malaria, and very few of them live to be over 70 years of age. Malnutrition, due to unsuitable diet, is said to be an important factor in undermining their health. Hookworm is prevalent to such an extent that it would probably be simplest to say that all natives are infected. The increased prevalence in recent years has been ascribed to the breakdown of tribal discipline. Headmen are responsible for the sanitation of their villages, but they have little power, and the administrative staff is not large enough to insure that the sanitary measures laid down in theory are accomplished in fact. The laziness and inefficiency so often complained of in native laborers are believed to be due partly to hookworm and other complaints and partly to undernourishment.

Under the "employment of natives ordinance" an employer of native laborers must see that they are fed. Natives working in their own district may receive cash in lieu of rations if they desire, as also may other natives between May 1 and October 31, the dry season. The natives "almost invariably exercise the option, as they try and save on their ration money, not realizing the cost to their health and efficiency, though there are indications of a change in the natives' attitude on this point."

The minimum weekly ration scale under the ordinance is slightly less liberal than the legal minimum for short-term prisoners. The scale for long-term prisoners (six months and over) would appear extraordinarily liberal to a laborer, and it may be said with confidence that very few free natives get such a diet throughout the year, although the medical authorities regard it as the irreducible minimum for a manual laborer.

In 1910, although at that time the study of food values had not advanced far, a committee appointed to consider the question of native diets in Southern Rhodesia stated that the minimum allowance of meat (1 pound a week), as then laid down for natives working on the mines, was undoubtedly insufficient.

The superintendent of census points out that if the daily scale recommended

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The superintendent of census points out that if the daily scale recommended by this committee is to be considered a reasonable scale for a working native there remains no vestige of doubt that the Nyasaland native is undernourished and that that is the crux of the local labor problem.

The superintendent recommends that the option of receiving money in lieu of rations be taken away from native employees and a revised ration scale prepared; that an adequate inquiry be instituted into the suitability of the normal native foodstuffs as a whole and in particular localities, and into the possibility of introducing a more suitable form of staple or subsidiary diet; and that in view of the medical opinion that biological proteids are essential to a proper diet, especially of a manual laborer, and in view of the fact that the available meat supplies are inadequate, an inquiry be made into the methods best calculated to increase the existing flocks and herds and to insure a regular and sufficient supply of meat at a reasonable price in those areas where it is most needed. But whatever steps are taken by the Government to foster the health of the native population the superintendent considers that a great responsibility rests upon the employers of labor.

Suggested Means of Utilizing Workers' Spare Time in Chile1

THE committee appointed recently by the Chilean Ministry of Social Welfare to consider the utilization of workers' spare time has held several meetings and recommends that libraries and museums should be open between 5 and 8 p. m., that gardens and parks should be open between 5 and 10 p. m. without charge for pedestrians, that popular concerts should be given after 5 p. m., and that a national stadium should be built and a national interest in sports developed.

an believed to be due partly to hookworm and other com-

¹ Chile. Boletin del Ministerio de Higiene, Asistencia y Prevision Social, May, 1927, and International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, July 18, 1927, p. 61.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

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Increased Productivity in Various Industries, 1899 to 1925

PREVIOUS articles in the Labor Review have presented data regarding the increased productivity of labor in various industries, particularly in manufacturing and in railroad transportation. In the Commerce Yearbook for 1926 considerable space is devoted to this subject and estimates given of the increase in output per worker over the period 1899 to 1925 for agriculture and mining, as well as for manufacturing. According to these estimates the output per worker during the period referred to increased 45 per cent in agriculture and 99 per cent in mining, as compared with 48 per cent in manufacturing and in railroad transportation, the average increase for all four groups being 79 per cent. This means that for the major industries of the country the total output of 1925 could be produced with not very far from one-half the number of workers which would have been required under conditions existing in 1899.

The detailed explanations and compilations showing how these results were obtained are presented below, together with an analysis of certain of the factors responsible for the changing efficiency of production. The text and tables are taken from the Commerce Year-book for 1926, with corrections in the figures for mining in Table 1 as subsequently made by the Department of Commerce.

Quantitative Increase in Production, 1899 to 1925

CALCULATIONS as to the quantitative increase in the products of agriculture, mining, and manufactures and in the volume of railway traffic from 1899 to 1925 are summarized in Table 1. There are no long-time data as to construction, a field in which the increase during recent years has been exceptionally rapid. Still less possible is it to measure the increase in the services (other than rail transport) which do not incorporate themselves in tangible goods.

The data in the table are in part estimates and there may be a margin of error of several per cent in some of the items. The broad movement is, however, substantially as shown. The percentage of increase given for the output of factories is almost certainly an understatement. The quantitative figures from which the general average is computed are necessarily confined largely to commodities of simple type. Highly elaborate commodities in many instances can not be reported at all in terms of quantity and in many other cases the quantities are not comparable from census to census on account of differences of quality, style, shape, and size. In a progressing country increase in output is naturally most marked in the

¹United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commerce yearbook, 1926. Vol. I—United States. Washington, 1927, pp. 16-24.

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unstandardized articles. Moreover the quantitative increase in articles not themselves comparable quantitatively can not be satisfactorily estimated by adjusting the statistics of their value by price indexes. Price statistics of articles themselves are either not available or not comparable. It is not to be expected that the movement of their prices should be parallel with that of standardized commodities, since a large proportion of them are newly developed articles in the production of which improvements take place with exceptional rapidity, while the exceptional increase in output likewise tends to reduce cost of production.

Table 1.—GENERAL INDEXES OF PRODUCTION AND WORKERS, 1925 IN RELATION TO

Industry	Workers (thousands)		Index	1925 (189	Value of output (millions of dollars)		
	1899	1925	Work- ers	Quanti- tative output	Output per worker	1899	1925
Agriculture. Mining Manufactures Transportation (railway)	10, 500 600 5, 200 929	10, 500 1, 065 9, 772 1, 846	100 177 188 198	145 348 278 293	145 199 148 148	3, 500 600 4, 830 1, 300	12, 40 4, 30 26, 77 5, 60
Total or average	17, 229	23, 183	135	1 244	2 179	10, 230	49, 07

¹ Computed by giving the above percentages weights according to the relative importance of the several branches in 1899, as determined by value of product.

² Obtained by dividing the average index of increase in output (247) by the actual ratio of total workers in 1925 to the total in 1899 (135). The figure exceeds the weighted average of the indexes of output per worker in the several branches, because the increase in number of workers between 1899 and 1925 was confined to branches in which the average value of output per worker is greater than it is in agriculture.

The combined output of agricultural, mineral, and manufactured commodities, and of railroad transportation increased nearly two and one-half times between 1899 and 1925. Population meantime had increased 54 per cent, so that, per capita of the total population, the output of these branches of industry increased nearly 60 per

The increase in production of goods and services not covered by Table 1 has been greater than in these fields themselves. indicated by the fact that the number of workers in these four branches increased between 1899 and 1925 by only about 35 per cent as compared with 54 per cent for the total population, reflecting the shift from agriculture, and more recently from manufactures, into commerce, professional and personal service, and construction. reasonable to assume that the increase in total output of goods and services of all kinds, per person in the total population, has been as great as the increase in output per worker in the four great branches of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and railroad transportation. This increase has been about 80 per cent (calculated by dividing 244, the relative number for output for 1925 as compared with 1899, by 135, the relative number for workers).2

²The calculations above summarized deal only with actual quantities, the combined percentages of increase being made up by weighting the percentages of change in the individual commodities according to their relative importance in terms of value. Roughly similar conclusions may be reached by adjusting the reported value of products according to the general wholesale price index.

The increase in production per hour of gainful labor has been even greater that the increase per worker. The hours of labor in every industry have been cut down during the past quarter century. Census statistics regarding hours of labor go back only to 1909. They show a reduction of 11 per cent between that year and 1923 (data for 1925 not yet being available). As compared with 1899 the reduction in hours for factory workers has probably been at least 15 per cent. In the other major branches of industry working hours have been cut down similarly.

Changes in Production From Census to Census

MORE detailed analysis of the available data indicates that there was a decided increase in production per person employed in the major branches of industry from the beginning of the century down to the outbreak of the World War, and a still more rapid increase after the close of the war. The movement is to some extent obscured by the fact that the year 1914, in which the quinquennial census of manufactures was taken, was one of considerable depression. Consequently little if any increase appeared in the output per worker in manufacturing industries between 1909 and 1914. Had the census covered the more normal year 1913 the upward trend disclosed by the two preceding censuses would have been found continuing. From 1899 to 1909 the number of wage earners in factories increased about 40 per cent, while the physical volume of production increased at least 60 per cent.

The exceptional demand for certain types of commodities during the war resulted in very great activity of business. Many women were called from the homes, and many men from the farms, to the factories, while the farmers in turn by greater effort were able to increase their production. The process of expanding output, however, carried with it great dislocation of industry—the employment of many workers on unfamiliar tasks, the turning of much machinery to purposes for which it was but little adapted, and the hasty erection of plants. Consequently efficiency of industry fell below normal. Production per worker in factories was no greater in 1919 than in the depressed year 1914. A very similar experience befell the

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The Increase in Production Since 1919

THE increase in production of the major industries since 1919 has been rapid and at the same time there has been a diminution in the number of workers in these industries, so that the increase in output per worker has been decidedly greater. The changes are shown in Table 2. In this table also some of the figures are approximate only, but it is probable that they understate rather than overstate the increase in production.

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this cause . There have been some indw discoveries of the

Table 2.—GENERAL INDEXES OF PRODUCTION AND WORKERS, 1925 IN RELATION TO

Industry	Workers (thousands) 1		Index	1925 (1919	Value of output (millions of dollars		
	1919	1925	Work- ers	Quanti- tative output	Output per worker	1919	1925
Agriculture Mining Manufactures Transportation (railway)	11, 300 1, 065 10, 689 1, 915	10, 500 1, 065 9, 772 1, 744	93 100 911/2 91	108 133 128½ 104½		15, 700 3, 175 24, 750 4, 721	12, 4 4, 3 26, 3 5, 6
Total or average	24, 969	23, 081	93	120	129	48, 346	49,

1 Estimates.

2 Data based on Class I roads.

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Between 1919 and 1925 the output of the agricultural industry increased approximately 8 per cent, of mining 33 per cent, of manufactures 28½ per cent, and of transportation 4½ per cent. In each of these branches, except perhaps mining, as to which there are no complete statistics, there were fewer persons employed in 1925 than in 1919, and the increase in output per worker ranges from about 18 per cent for agriculture to 40 per cent for manufactures.

For the four branches combined the increase in output (ascertained by weighting the percentages of increase in the individual branches by the relative value of their products in 1919) was approximately one-fifth, while there was a decrease of about 7 per cent in the number of workers. The output per worker, therefore, was nearly 30 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1919.

As already stated, the production of 1919 was relatively inefficient so that the increase in output per worker in recent years is greater than would have been the case had normal conditions prevailed throughout the world. That this is far from being the only explanation of the increase, however, is shown apart from other evidences, by comparison of the normal and prosperous year 1923 with the normal and prosperous year 1925. The number of wage earners in American factories declined by 4.4 per cent but the quantity of output increased by 6 or 7 per cent, the output per worker being at least 11 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1923. Similarly the railways (Class I carriers) carried practically the same volume of traffic in 1925 as in 1923 (slightly greater freight and somewhat less passenger traffic) but were able to do so with 7 per cent fewer employees.

Major Factors in Advancing Industrial Efficiency

THE fact that national output per capita has long been greater in the United States than in most other countries is in some measure owing to the abundance of agricultural land in proportion to the population, and the abundance and variety of mineral resources. During the earlier history of the country its progress was in considerable part owing to the opening up of new resources. The increase in output during recent decades, however, can not be attributed to this cause. There have been some new discoveries of minerals, notably of petroleum, but these contributions have been offset by the partial using up of other resources and by the necessity, with the

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growth of population, of extending cultivation to somewhat inferior lands. The principal factors in the recent increase in productivity are, therefore, human as distinguished from natural factors.

Education and Research

AMONG these factors is the advance in education and scientific research. (Table 3.) Taking account both of the proportion of the children in school and of the average duration of attendance, the amount of elementary and secondary instruction given in 1924 was 154 per cent greater than in 1870, and 85 per cent greater than in 1890. In 1890 about 5½ per cent of the children between the ages of 14 and 17 years were in high schools and academies; in 1924 over 33 per cent. Of persons 18 to 21 years of age about 1½ per cent were in colleges and universities in 1890, and more than 7½ per cent in 1924. Meantime instruction has become much better in quality and especially more practical and more conducive to thinking power and to productive capacity. The rapidly expanding scientific research in colleges and universities, in endowed research institutions and in laboratories of great industrial concerns, has also proved of great practical importance in the progress of industry.

TABLE 3.—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

and the coulter are bolduob and	1870	1890	1910	1920	1924
Pupils in elementary and secondary schools, per cent of total	118-00	smale	OT RA	TEL STE	STREET STREET
population 5 to 17 years of age	57.0	68. 6	73. 5	77.8	82.8
Average days' attendance in the year	78	86	113	121	132
5 to 17 years of age	\$5	\$7	\$24	\$37	\$62
schools	\$189	\$252	\$485	\$871	\$1, 227
Pupils in high schools and academies, thousands.		298	1,032	2,041	2,754
Per cent of total population 14 to 17 years of age		5, 6	14.3	26, 4	33. 2
Pupils in collegiate, postgraduate, and professional courses.	OR D	THE TOTAL	1 711	1090	11 11 11
thousands	L.C. CL	78	204	414	607
Per cent of total population 18 to 21 years of age	1.45915	1.5	2.8	5, 6	7.7
Receipts of institutions of higher learning, exclusive of addi-	WEIGH	DYT 001	1750 los	WOOD CO	1140 50
tions to endowment, millions of dollars		= 100	78	189	341
Percentage of illiterates in population 10 years of age and over:					100000
All classes	20.0	13, 3	7.7	6.0	
All whites	11.5	7.7	5.0	4.0	
Native whites		6. 2	3.0	2.0	
Negro	81.4	57.1	30.4	22.9	

Capital Temberg showing at and boars

ANOTHER factor in the progress of industry is the large and increasing use of capital. The reports of corporations for taxacion purposes furnish significant data as to capital used in production; the great bulk of industry is conducted by corporations. The combined assets of corporations in the fields of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and public utilities in 1924 were more than \$90,000,000,000, of which about \$28,000,000,000 were in the form of current assets—inventory, accounts receivable, and cash—and the remainder in fixed assets—plant and equipment. In the mining industry the assets of corporations were equal to about \$10,500 per wage earner employed (including the wage earners of noncorporate concerns). The corresponding proportion for manufacturing industries was about \$5,250, and for the steam railroads more than \$8,000.

The amount of capital used is rapidly increasing. The increase in the savings deposits in banks, the increase in assets of building and loan associations, the premiums paid to life insurance companies less the operating expenses, and the additions to surpluses of corporations, together total about \$6,000,000,000 annually. There are, of course, many other forms of savings, apart from these. It has been roughly estimated that the total annual savings amount to about \$10,000,000,000. These savings largely go directly to aid production. They include also, however, sums invested, as in homes and public improvements, for the purpose of producing not salable commodities or services but a continuous use or enjoyment.

Man

Machinery and Power

THE use of capital in industry is reflected conspicuously in the machine equipment of farms, factories, mines, and other productive enterprises. The relative abundance of capital makes it possible with advantage to discard promptly the less efficient machine in favor of the more efficient.

A rough measure of the use of machinery is furnished by the statistics of the capacity of prime movers. In manufacturing industries each wage earner on the average is aided by prime movers of a capacity of 4.3 horsepower; in 1899 the average was 2.1. The power employed on American railways has similarly increased. The average capacity of the individual locomotive has doubled since 1900 and it requires no more men to operate a locomotive than before.

A still broader view of the use of power is gained from the data of the production of mineral fuels and of water power. The output of these fuels and water power, reduced to the terms of equivalent of coal, has averaged during recent years about 7½ tons per capita of the entire population, a figure four or five times greater than half a century ago, and about twice as great as in 1900. Moreover the heat and energy derived have increased much more still by reason of the growing efficiency with which fuels are utilized.

Mass Production

EXCEPT in agriculture, where the so-called one-man farm has thus far proved more efficient, American industry is characterized by large-scale production.

In 1923 there were more than 10,000 manufacturing establishments in this country with an output each exceeding \$1,000,000, and these together contributed two-thirds of the value of all factory products. There were nearly 1,000 factories each employing more than 1,000 wage earners and these together reported 2,100,000 employees out of an aggregate of 8,800,000 in all plants. Considerably more than half of the total number of factory workers were in plants employing 250 or more wage earners each. The relative importance of large plants has increased materially; in 1909 (the first year for which comparable statistics are available) 43 per cent of all factory wage earners were in plants with more than 250 employees.

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TABLE 4.—RELATION OF POWER EQUIPMENT TO NUMBER OF WORKERS [Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and Interstate Commerce Commission]

Industry group and year	Wage e		orsepower of rime movers	Horse per v ear	vage
Manufacturing industries: 1899 1909 1914 1919 1923 1925 Mining and quarrying: 1902 1909	5, 7, 6 9, 8, 8, 8, 1	713, 000 615, 000 036, 000 096, 000 778, 000 384, 000 581, 728 065, 283 088, 189	10, 000, 00 18, 675, 00 22, 437, 00 29, 504, 00 33, 094, 00 35, 735, 00 2, 867, 56 4, 608, 25 6, 723, 78	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.1 2.8 3.2 3.2 3.8 4.3 4.3 6.2
Industry group and year	Number of em- ployees	Aggregate tractive power of locomotives	Total ca- pacity of freight cars	Trac- tive power	Car capac- ity
Railways: Fiscal year— 1899	929, 000 1, 503, 000 1, 710, 000	000 pounds 1 660, 000 1, 549, 000 1, 932, 000	Tons 1 34, 980, 000 73, 665, 000 90, 977, 000	Pounds 710 1, 030 1, 130	Tons. 37. 7 49. 0 53. 2
Class I— 1919 1923 1925	² 1, 935, 000 ² 1, 879, 000 ³ 1, 769, 000		99, 001, 000 101, 318, 000 105, 570, 000	1, 200 1, 350 1, 460	51. 2 53. 9 59. 7

Number of locomotives, 36,703; estimated average capacity, 18,000 pounds. Number of cars, 1,295,510; stimated average capacity, 27 tons.

Including Class I switching and terminal companies; 1919 estimated as to such companies.

Large scale production is particularly conducive to low costs where processes are repetitive—that is, where large quantities of the same product are turned out. The big plant can in such cases introduce highly specialized machinery adapted to the various particular tasks, whereas the smaller plant must often use machines intended for more general purposes, turning them first to one and then to another operation. Repetition also permits close specialization of labor.

The great magnitude of the domestic market has much to do with large-scale operation of plants. The United States has a population much greater than that of any other country of high standard of living and the per capita income of its people averages much higher than in most other countries. For many manufactured articles the American market is greater than that of all other countries combined. In Europe the many national boundaries place barriers on the distribution of products, and tend to limit the size of the plants producing any given article.

Elimination of Waste

MUCH of the progress of industry, especially during recent years, has been owing to the fact that problems of production and distribution have been systematically studied. The result has been to render discovery, invention, and improvement largely an organized and continuous process rather than a haphazard one. This movement has come to be commonly designated as "elimination of waste"

or "simplified practice." These systematic movements are conducted by individual corporations and other concerns, by associations of producers, dealers and consumers, by special research organizations, by universities, and by the Federal and State Governments. There is a growing practice of cooperation among all interests toward this end.

One of the several important directions taken in recent years has been concerted agreement for the simplification of products. In scores of branches of industry producers, dealers, and consumers have agreed to the cutting out of unnecessary sizes, shapes, and varieties of products, concentrating production on a limited number of standard forms, with the consequent marked reduction in average

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Separation also permits close specialization of labor.

positshing of plants. The United States has a population of their that of any other country of high standard of

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MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum Wage Decisions, Massachusetts

other natives and rousing unrest among these not receive

THE minimum wage division of the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries has recently issued a report of its activities for the year ended November 30, 1926. During this period decrees establishing minimum rates of wages in two occupations were entered, one affecting employees in candy factories and the other employees in jewelry and related lines.

The rate of \$13 per week fixed for experienced workers in the candy occupation supersedes the \$12.50 rate entered July 19, 1919, and became effective March 1, 1926. The rate for beginners and learners was fixed at \$9 per week. A rate of \$14.40 per week was decreed for female employees of ordinary ability in the manufacture of jewelry and related lines, with a special minimum rate for beginners of \$12

a week. The decree became effective January 1, 1927.

In the course of the regular inspection work for the year wage records were secured for 36,454 women in 1,361 establishments under 15 decrees. Of this number 34,479, or 94.6 per cent, represented full compliance. In 1,030 establishments with 22,753 employees full compliance was shown at the time of the first inspection. There were 1,968 cases of noncompliance found in 328 establishments, the majority of which were in firms that had been previously advertised because of their noncompliance.

Wage records were secured for 4,542 women in 115 candy factories, and for 4,450 women in 80 establishments manufacturing stationery goods and envelopes. There were 90 cases in 29 candy factories requiring adjustment and 221 cases in 39 stationery-goods establishments; the greater number of these were settled before the close of

he vear.

Noncompliances under the candy decree represent 0.2 per cent of the employees for whom records were secured and 1.7 per cent in the case of the establishments. Under the stationery-goods and envelopes decree the noncompliance cases represent 0.4 per cent with respect to the employees and 1.3 per cent with respect to establishments.

The result of a study of the wages of women employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery and supplies in 16 cities made in 1925 discloses that out of 2,443 cases in 34 firms nearly one-half (47.1 per cent) were earning under \$15 a week, and nearly one-third (31.8 per cent) under \$13 a week. Of the 761 women paid on a time basis two-thirds (65.2 per cent) had rates for full-time employment below \$15 a week, and more than one-third (36.8 per cent) had rates below \$13 a week.

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Minimum Wage and Native Labor in South Africa

A CCORDING to Industrial and Labor Information, of the International Labor Office, for July 11, 1927, the Government of South Africa was recently called upon to defend itself for having established a minimum wage of a shilling an hour for some forms of unskilled labor. Unskilled labor in South Africa is usually performed by natives or colored workers, and the charge was made that the rate thus fixed was too high, leading to demands from other natives and rousing unrest among those not receiving it.

In the South African House of Assembly on May 19, 1927, a member of the opposition drew attention to the inclusion in Government contracts by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of a clause stipulating for the payment of a minimum rate of wage for unskilled labor of 8s. a day for a day of eight hours.

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He argued that such a minimum wage policy could not be limited to Government contracts, and that it had in fact caused excessive wage demands among native agricultural workers. He also criticized the minister for attempting to justify his action by informing the natives that they could not live decently on less than 8s. a day, and by pointing out that the natives were organizing.

In reply the minister expressed the opinion that members were not serious in declaring that a minimum wage of 8s. a day had had a pernicious effect on natives in the countryside. Moreover, in regard to the Government contracts, every case was treated on its merits, and in certain parts of the country the shilling-anhour clause had been modified to fit the circumstances. He had, however, definitely laid down the policy that payment should be for work and not for color. If the contractors preferred to pay 8s. a day to efficient black workers rather than take on whites, he considered the position satisfactory, as they would be paying for the work performed.

ultustment and 221 cases in 39 stationery-goods establish-

ate of electrical machinery and supplies in 16 cities made leaders that out of 2,443 cases in 34 firms nearly one-half cent) were earning under \$15 a week, and nearly one-third cent) under \$13 a week. Of the 761 women paid on a time

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Accident Experience in the Iron and Steel Industry to the End of 1926

POR some years past accident experience for the iron and steel industry has been presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for two groups of plants. One group is selected as embodying the best practices and the most pronounced success in the effort at accident prevention. The other group embraces all plants for which it was possible to secure information, including those plants mentioned above.

Table 1 presents the results in the selected group to the end of 1926:

Table 1.—ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES (PER 1,000,000 HOURS' EXPOSURE) FOR A SELECTED GROUP OF IRON AND STEEL PLANTS, 1913 TO 1926, BY PRODUCTS AND BY YEARS

Year	Fabri-	Sheets	Wire	Tubes	Miscellan	eous steel	Total
Total L	products	Buccus	products	Tubes	Group A	Group B	Market and a
913	100.3	61.6	50.3	27. 2	70.9	41.3	60.
914	59, 0 53, 5	47. 2 37. 3	46. 2 52. 4	12.5	50.7 51.9	27. 6 23. 0	43. 4
916	52. 1 51. 3	34.0	48. 2 32. 5	12.4	67. 6	28. 2 20. 5	34.
918	38. 2 32. 8	25. 9 25. 8	18. 8 12. 5	9.1	42.0 39.7	31.4	28.
920	35.3	22.7	12.0	9.1	35.3	23. 0 18. 6	26. 22.
921 922	28. 4 33. 8	17. 5 16. 9	7.5	6.1 7.1	15.8 14.5	12.1	13. 3
124	32.6	17.2	7.9	7.0	13.9	9.8	12.
125	33. 4 27. 4	10.3 11.4	6.2	5.1	11. 8 9. 8	7. 9 3. 7	10.
926	24.3	9.4	3.9	3.6	6.6	3.8	6.

The same data contained in Table 1 are presented in Table 2 from another point of view. It would be quite possible that in a generally favorable situation there should be concealed a very unsatisfactory situation in respect of certain departments or causes. Table 2 shows that the influences tending to accident reduction have been remarkably pervasive.

There is somewhat prevalent an idea that machinery has come to be almost without significance in the accident problem. Neither these figures nor any others of similar character justify this conclusion. In common with other causes machines are now operated much more safely than in the past but relatively to other causes injuries due to them are still of serious moment.

TABLE 2.—ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES (PER 1,000,000 HOURS' EXPOSURE) FOR A SELECTED GROUP OF IRON AND STEEL PLANTS, 1913 TO 1926, BY YEARS AND CAUSES

Accident cause	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	To- tal
Machinery	7.3	5, 0	4.9	5, 4	4, 5	4.0	3, 3	3, 4	1.8	2, 2	2, 3	2.0	1.6	1,5	-
Working machines.	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	1,8	1.4	1.8	.8	1.1	1.0	. 8	.7	.7	1.6
Caught in	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1. 2	1.1	. 9	1.0	. 6	.8	.7	. 6	.5	.5	11
Breakage	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1
Moving mate-	1. 2	.8	.8	.8-	.7	.6	.4	.4	.1	.3	0			1	**
Cranes, etc.	3.5	23	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.0	1. 2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.5
Overhead	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	.8	1.0	1.1	.9	.9	.9	1.8
Locomotive	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	. 2	. 2	.2	.1	1.1	.1	1	.7	1.8
Other hoisting		1	1000	1	1111		10.70	100	1					.1	.2
apparatus	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	0.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Vehicles	2. 3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1. 2	.1	. 5	.4	. 6	. 5	.3	1.3	1.0
Hot substances	5, 4	3, 6	3, 7	4, 5	3, 6	3, 0	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.1	1, 2	. 9	. 6	.5	2.4
Electricity	. 5	.4	.2	.4	.3	.8	.2	.3	1.1	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	1.2
Hot metal	3. 6	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	.8	.7	.9	. 6	.4	.4	1.8
Falls of persons	4.5	4.1	3.5	3, 7	3, 2	2.8	2,8	2.5	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.1	.8
From ladders	.3	1.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.1	1.1	.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.4
From scaffolds	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.1	1:1	(1)	1.1	1.1
Into openings	.2	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2
Due to insecure	b H	1000	Marie Contract	nin	1000	1337	963	0.0	1	1	100	1	()	1.3	.1
footing	3.8	3.7	3. 1.	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	.8	20
Falling material	111	Bill.	1.30	1000	Sarry.	143334	1000	1979	11.11	100	100	1110	1		-
not otherwise spe-		-	-	-											
cified	1. 2	7	.7	. 6	. 4	. 3	4		.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.1	.1	
Handling Dropped in han-	26, 7	19, 4	20, 6	21. 5	15, 7	12.8	11.7	10, 4	6.5	5,8	5, 5	3, 9	3, 4	2, 9	11.
dling.	11. 2	7.3	7.6	8.4	6.1	5. 5	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	1 .	1.0	
Caught between	3.4	2.6	2.6	3. 1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	7	7.7	7.7	1.0	1.5		
Trucks		1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	. 9	7	.6	. 5	1.4	1.4	2	1 .2	. 2	
Lifting	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3		
Flying from tools	. 2	.2	1.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Sharp points and			1		1				1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1
edges	3.8	3.4	3.8	3. 1	2. 2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	.6	.6	1 .3	1.4	1 .4	1 1
Tools	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	.8	.7	.8		.5		
Miscellaneous	12, 9	8,8	6, 5	7. 0	5.4	4.6	4.1	3. 1	1.3	1.9	1.8	1, 6			
Asphyxiating gas Flying, not strik-	.3	.2	1.1	1.1	.1	1.1	.2	1.1	.5	(1)	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	
ing eye	.8	.6	a	K	1	K.	2	1 9	0		9	1 0	1 .		. 1
Flying, striking	1 .0	.0	.6	1 .5	.4	.5	.3	.3	.2	1.1	.3	1.2	1.1		1 .
eye	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1 .5	.4	.2	1.3	1.2		1 1
Heat	.9	.8	1.4	.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	Ti	1.1	1.1	(1)	1:1			
Other	8.0	5. 1	8.7	4.1	3. 2	2. 2	2.2	1.5	.6	1.3	1.1	1.0			2 2
4.04		-	-	-		- 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand total	60, 3	43, 5	41.5	44. 4	34. 5	28, 8	26. 3	22. 0	13, 3	13. 0	12.8	10. 2	8.2	6.	8 24

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Attention will now be directed to the general statistics gathered from the industry at large. Table 3 is computed by overlapping five-year intervals and gives a very good idea of the progress of the departments which it has been possible to treat in that way. Although the exposure of individual years is of considerable volume, it is not large enough to indicate the trend as clearly as does the method employed in Table 3.

common with other causes machines are now operated much

PARLE 3.—ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY DEPARTMENTS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS

Frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)

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Period	All de- part- ments	Blast furnaces	Bessemer con- verters	Open hearth	Foun- dries	Heavy- rolling mills	Plate mills	Sheet
907-1911	69. 2 65. 1 62. 1 59. 2 54. 3 51. 3 48. 2 43. 6 41. 1 39. 5 36. 5 34. 9 33. 6 31. 3 29. 9	76. 1 67. 4 62. 4 62. 3 50. 3 47. 8 41. 4 40. 5 39. 0 36. 3 34. 0 32. 9 30. 7 29. 0 28. 7	101. 5 79. 5 92. 3 89. 8 65. 0 76. 1 68. 3 60. 7 57. 7 57. 7 53. 1 47. 0 39. 9 30. 5 24. 9 17. 0	84. 2 79. 5 78. 6 75. 0 67. 6 64. 8 58. 4 53. 5 50. 5 50. 2 44. 8 41. 3 33. 0 32. 9 28. 3	60. 1 61. 5 65. 1 63. 6 59. 3 57. 8 60. 4 57. 0 61. 0 63. 1 60. 4 61. 7 62. 7 63. 1 62. 8	61. 0 57. 0 51. 7 46. 1 39. 4 37. 3 32. 1 31. 1 32. 4 31. 4 29. 9 27. 6 23. 8 21. 2 18. 1 16. 6	69. 4 60. 8 55. 9 49. 9 44. 7 41. 5 36. 6 39. 8 39. 2 38. 4 37. 6 36. 7 31. 4 20. 4 26. 8 25. 6	44. 1 47. 9 48. 1 51. 1 48. 1 47. 4 41. 3 35. 8 32. 3 33. 4 35. 3 35. 3 35. 3 35. 3 36. 3 37. 3 38. 3 3 38. 3 38. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Severity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)

1907-1911	5.0	10.6	7.6	7. 5	2.7	/4.4	5.1	3.1
1908-1912	4.3	8.8	7.4	6.6	3.1	4.2	4.1	2.8
1909-1913	4.4	8.3	6.7	6.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.0
1910-1914	4.1	7.0	6.4	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	2.6
1911-1915	3.6	6.2	5, 3	5.8	3. 3	3.4	3.1	2.2
1912-1916	3.7	5.8	6.1	5, 5	3.1	3. 5	. 28	2.3
1913-1917	3.7	6.6	7.1	5. 5 5. 1	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.3 2.1
1914-1918	3. 5	5.4	7.3	5.8	3. 2	3.4	2.6	1.8
1915-1919	3.6	5.8	6.9	6.5	3.4	3.9	2.5	1.5
1916-1920	3. 5	5.7	6.3	6.3	3. 2	3.5	2.6	1.8
1917-1921	3.4	5.7	5.4	6.8	3. 2	3.3	2.6 2.5	1.7
1918-1922	3.1	5. 5	4.2	5.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.8
1919-1923	3.0	5.0	3. 2	4.2	2.7	2.4	24	1.9
1920-1924	2.0	4.5	2.6	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.1
	2.8	4.6	2.0		2.0		2.4	
1921-1925			3.2	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.9
1922-1926	2.8	4.7	4.0	4.6	3. 2	2.6	2.6	1.8

With a single exception, Table 3 indicates a very regular decline in both frequency and severity. The decline in severity is naturally more irregular than that in frequency because of the intrusion from time to time of death and permanent disabilities with their heavier weighting. For example, in the combined departments frequency declines with perfect regularity from period to period, while in severity there are a number of instances of the later period having the same or a higher rate.

The single exception to this regular decline is found in the foundries. There is some slight variation, but it is quite as likely to be in one direction as the other, and the trend, if there is one, is upward rather than downward. Attention has been called to this situation from time to time in these annual reviews, and it is distinctly disappointing that, taken as a whole, foundries are so much out of step with the other departments of the industry.

Accident Experience of the Industry and Its Departments

TABLE 4 (see p. 43) presents the year-to-year experience and that of three consecutive five-year periods beginning with 1910. The experience of these five-year periods, on account of larger volume, is

more authoritative than that of the individual years. For this reason these periods will be used as the basis of comment, being designated as period 1, period 2, and period 3.

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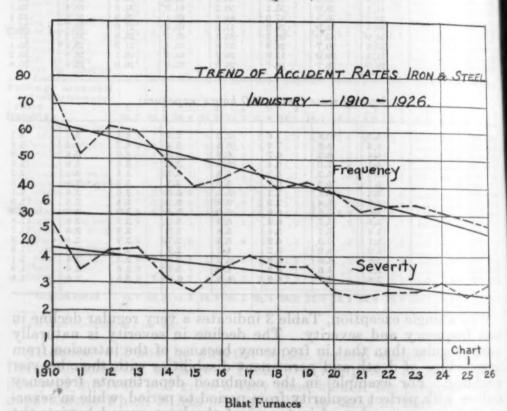
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Frequency rates: Period 1, 59.2; period 2, 41.6; period 3, 33.6. Severity rates: Period 1, 4.1; period 2, 3.6; period 3, 2.8.

In 1925 both frequency and severity declined, while in 1926 frequency further declined and severity slightly increased.

Chart 1 presents the straight-line trends derived by applying the method of least squares to the details of the iron and steel industry accident rates as shown in Table 4 (p. 43).



Frequency rates: Period 1, 62.3; period 2, 39.0; period 3, 30.7. Severity rates: Period 1, 7.0; period 2, 6.1; period 3, 4.5.

In 1925 both rates declined, and in 1926 both rates rose slightly. Blast furnaces are generally recognized as one of the particularly hazardous departments of the industry. If an intrinsically dangerous department can bring about such improvement as that shown by these rates it should be possible for any department to improve its record.

Chart 2 presents the straight-line trends derived by applying the method of least squares to the details of blast furnace accident rates as shown in Table 4.

et of these five-year periods, on account of larger volume, is

Bessemer Converters

Frequency rates: Period 1, 89.8; period 2, 57.7; period 3, 24.9.

Severity rates: Period 1, 6.4; period 2, 6.9; period 3, 2.6.

In 1925 frequency declined very markedly and severity rose, and

in 1926 both rates rose.

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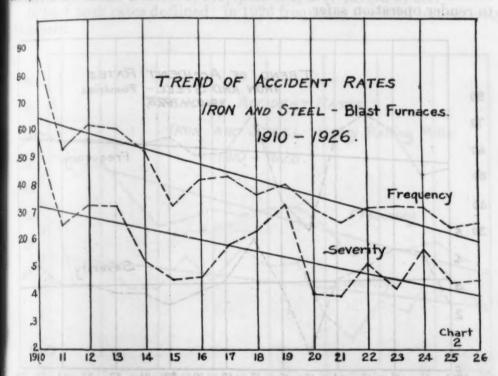
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There has been a considerable and fairly steady decline in frequency, but severity has shown great irregularity. This is due in part to a too-small exposure and in part to the nature of the operation, involving hazard against which it is difficult to guard.



Open-Hearth Furnaces

Frequency rates: Period 1, 75.0; period 2, 50.5; period 3, 32.9. Severity rates: Period 1, 6.6; period 2, 6.5; period 3, 4.2. In 1925 both rates declined, and in 1926 a further decline in frequency was registered, while severity rather sharply increased.

Frequency rates: Period 1, 63.6; period 2, 61.0; period 3, 62.7. Severity rates: Period 1, 3.6; period 2, 3.4; period 3, 2.8. In 1925 both rates rose, and in 1926 both somewhat declined.

The figures quoted above show a practically unchanged frequency; some improvement in severity. If Table 4 be consulted, it will appear that no substantial improvement has occurred in the years covered by the study. This is particularly disappointing in view of the fact that some of the foundry organizations have made a fine record.

Chart 3 presents the straight-line trends derived by applying the method of least squares to the details of foundry accident rates, as shown in Table 4.

Heavy-Rolling Mills

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Frequency rates: Period 1, 46.1; period 2, 32.4; period 3, 21.2.

Severity rates: Period 1, 3.6; period 2, 3.9; period 3, 2.3.

In 1925 both rates declined, and there was a further decline of both rates in 1926. This decline in rates is undoubtedly due in considerable measure to modifications in the mills, which have tended to render operation safer.

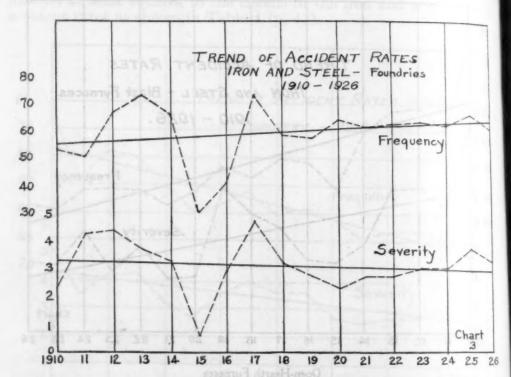


Chart 4 presents the straight-line trends derived by applying the method of least squares to the details of heavy-rolling mill accident rates, as shown in Table 4.

regastered, while sealliM Plate Mills a slide, beredages

Frequency rates: Period 1, 49.9; period 2, 39.2; period 3, 29.4. Severity rates: Period 1, 3.9; period 2, 2.5; period 3, 2.4. In 1925 frequency declined and severity rose, and in 1926 both rates declined.

Sheet Mills

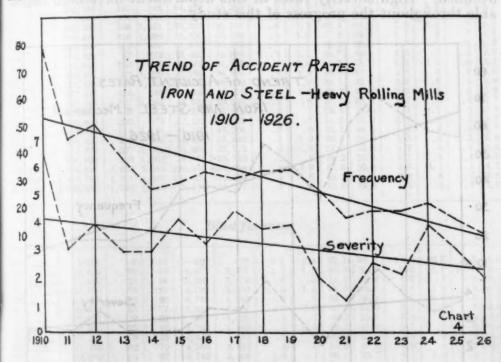
Frequency rates: Period 1, 51.1; period 2, 32.7; period 3, 35.1. Severity rates: Period 1, 2.6; period 2, 1.5; period 3, 2.1. In 1925 frequency rose and severity remained unchanged. decline of both rates was again registered in 1926.

Tube Mills

Frequency rates: Period 1, 40.5; period 2, 22.4; period 3, 22.7. Severity rates: Period 1, 2.2; period 2, 1.8; period 3, 1.9. In both rates there was a decline in 1925, and in 1926 frequency rose and severity declined.

Fabricating Shops

Frequency rates: Period 1, 79.9; period 2, 55.2; period 3, 52.7. Severity rates: Period 1, 3.4; period 2, 2.6; period 3, 2.4. In 1925 both rates declined; in 1926 frequency declined but severity increased.



Wire Drawing

Frequency rates: Period 1, 65.7; period 2, 45.8; period 3, 24.0. Severity rates: Period 1, 3.2; period 2, 2.6; period 3, 2.3. In 1925 frequency rose and severity declined; in 1926 both rates

Wire drawing is peculiar in that the severity of accidents causing permanent disability is in excess of that due to death. This is related to the danger of being tangled in the wire as it passes toward the block. Such an entanglement may result in the loss of a hand or

other serious injury.

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Electrical Department

Frequency rates: Period 1, 47.1; period 2, 40.3; period 3, 20.5. Severity rates: Period 1, 6.3; period 2, 7.2; period 3, 3.0.

The year 1925 registers both rates as declining, and in 1926 the

decline continued.

The rather high severity of this department is related to the dangers incident to handling circuits of high voltage.

Mechanical Department

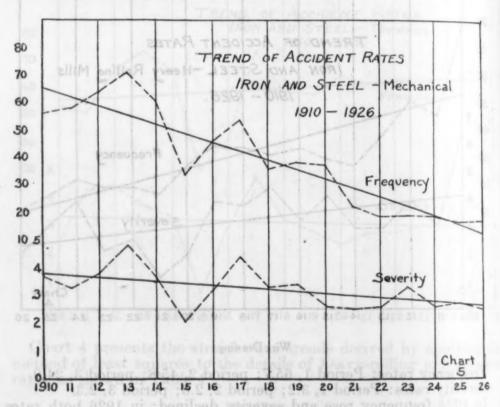
Frequency rates: Period 1, 62.7; period 2, 41.3; period 3, 23.7. Severity rates: Period 1, 4.0; period 2, 3.5; period 3, 2.8.

In 1925 frequency declined and severity rose slightly. In 1926 frequency rose and severity declined. These movements are shown in Chart 5.

Yards

Frequency rates: Period 1, 50.8; period 2, 37.5; period 3, 26.4. Severity rates: Period 1, 6.0; period 2, 6.1; period 3, 4.1.

In 1925 both frequency and severity increased, while in 1926 both declined. High severity rates in this department have been noticeable throughout the progress of this study.



Erection of Structural Steel

Frequency rates: Period 1, 121.7; period 2, 107.2; period 3, 97.5. Severity rates: Period 1, 31.4; period 2, 22.3; period 3, 19.9.

Severity rates: Period 1, 31.4; period 2, 22.3; period 3, 19.9. In 1925 both rates declined, but in 1926 both rates rose, severity reaching a point higher than in any previous year. In only one other year (1917) has the number of deaths been as great as in 1926. In that year the exposure was greater, with the result that the rate was markedly lower. The rates are so constantly high as to indicate, in spite of the small exposure, a very serious degree of hazard.

The above are the more important departments in the industry. As a rule they show a condition of progress, not so rapid as in the earlier years but substantial and encouraging.

neident to handling circuits of high voltage

Table 4.-ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS

The industry

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Year of period Year Death Deat				Numb	er of case	S	rate		reque r 1,00 osure)			1,000	erity i	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Death	ma- nent disa-	porary disa-	Total	Death	ma- nent disa-	po- rary disa-	To- tal	Death	ma- nent disa-	po- rary disa-	To- tal
	1910	202, 157 231, 544 300, 992 319, 919 256, 299 116, 224 166, 646 410, 852 474, 435 377, 549 442, 685 237, 094 335, 909 434, 693 389, 438, 438, 445, 223 436, 692 1, 310, 911 1, 545, 706	327 204 348 426 219 87 159 523 543 419 327 156 236 312 207 322 1, 524 1, 731	848 931 1, 241 1, 200 860 872 728 1, 253 848 1, 084 527 878 1, 133 1, 091 1, 202 0, 4, 469	44, 108 34, 676 54, 575 55, 556 37, 390 13, 481 20, 655 57, 094 54, 293 41, 009 49, 482 21, 279 21, 279 41, 766 33, 404 31, 667 226, 305 186, 532	45, 283 35, 811 56, 164 57, 182 38, 469 21, 542 58, 885 56, 089 21, 962 33, 234 43, 268 33, 234 43, 268 35, 772 33, 230 232, 954 192, 732	533443322344442222332223344444444444444	1.4 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.0 9 1.0 .8 .7 .9 1.0 .8 .9 1.0	72. 7 49. 9 60. 4 57. 9 48. 6 38. 7 41. 3 46. 3 38. 1 40. 2 37. 3 29. 9 31. 9 32. 1 29. 5 27. 3 24. 2 57. 5 40. 2	74. 7 51. 5 62. 2 59. 6 50. 0 43. 0 47. 7 39. 4 41. 6 38. 3 30. 8 33. 0 33. 2 30. 8 28. 3 59. 2 41. 6	3. 2 1. 8 2. 7 1. 7 1. 5 1. 9 2. 5 2. 3 2. 2 1. 5 1. 4 1. 4 1. 6 1. 2 1. 7 2. 3 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2	1.2 1.1 1.1 .9 .7 1.0 .9 .8 .8 .8 .7 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8	.8 .6 .8 .7 .6 .5 .6 .6 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	7. 2 5. 2 3. 5 4. 2 4. 3 2. 7 3. 6 3. 0 3. 0 2. 7 2. 7 3. 6 4. 1 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2 3. 2
	1907	1, 566 19, 389	9 68	11 68	456 4, 971	476 5, 107	1.9	2.3		101. 3 87. 9	11.5	2.7		16.

	1.00	10.5	10 15		- 5	N 8 7 1	25.00	70	The state of	1000			-
1907	1, 566	9	11	456	476	1.9	2.3	97. 1	101. 3	11.5	2.7	1.8	16.0
1910:	19, 389	68	68	4, 971	5, 107	1.2	1. 2	85. 5	87.9	6.9	1.7	1.0	9. 6
1911	21, 479	52	54	3, 303	3, 409	8.1.9	. 8	51. 3	52.9	4.8	.9	.8	6.5
1912	27, 154	73	87	4,790	4, 950	.9	1.1	58, 8	60.8	5.4	1.0	.8	7.2
1913	31, 988	86	80	4, 749	4, 945	.9	. 8	58. 1	59.8	5.3	1.0	. 9	7.2
1914	26, 572	45	77	3, 935	4, 057	.6	1.0	49.4	51.0	3.5	1.0	. 7	5. 2
1915	10, 721	19	23	981	1, 023	.6	. 7	30. 5	31.8	3. 5	.6	. 4	4.5
1916	14, 905	23	57	1,763	1, 843	.5	1.3	39. 4	41. 2	8, 1	.9	. 6	4.6
1917	36, 202	79	93	4, 440	4, 612	.7	. 9	40. 9	42.5	4.4	.9	. 5	5.8
1918	41, 449	102	72	4, 358	4, 532	.8	. 6	35. 0	36.4	4.9	.8	. 5	6.2
1919	32, 889	94	67	3, 745	3, 906	1.0	.7	38. 0	39.7	5. 7	1.0	. 5	7.2
1920	35, 470	47	58	3, 214	3, 319	.4	. 5	30. 2	31.1	2.7	.9	. 4	4.0
1921	15, 486	23	24	1, 160	1, 207	.5	. 5	25. 0	26.0	3.0	. 5	.4	3.9
1922	17, 933	38	35	1, 586	1,659	.7	.7	29. 4	30.8	4.2	.4	. 5	5.1
1923	29, 698	53	68	2,702	2, 823	.6	. 8	30. 3	31.7	3.6	.1	. 5	4.2
1924	25, 268	50	66	2, 248	2, 364	.7	.9	29. 7	31. 3	4.0	1.1	. 5	5.6
1925	25, 819	40	51	1, 789	1, 880	. 5	.7	23. 1	24. 3	3. 1	.9	.4	4.4
1926	25, 893	42	63	1,881	1, 986	0.5	. 8	24. 2	25. 5	3. 2	.8	. 5	4.5
1910-1914	126, 582	324	366	22, 578	23, 268	.9	1.0	60. 4	62. 3	5, 2	1.0	.8	7.0
1915-1919	136, 166	317	312	15, 287	15, 916	. 8	.8	37. 4	39. 0	4.7	. 9	5	6.1
1920-1924	123, 854	211	251	10, 910	11, 372	. 6	.7	29. 4	30. 7	3.4	.7	. 5	4. 5

Bessemer converters

1000	1,2565	60.6	5 5 1961		. 14	12 11	2,76	46	1 9 1	E	1		Lise L
1907	967	0.1	5	383	389	0.3	1.7	132. 0	134. 0	2.1	0.9	2.4	5. 4
1910	5, 070	20	3 18	1, 943	1, 981	1.3	1. 2	127. 7	130. 2	7.9	. 9	1.6	10. 4
1911	5, 155	6	24	1, 237	1, 267	.4	1.6	79. 9	81. 9	23	1.1	1.1	4.5
1912	6, 521	0.9	37	1, 892	1, 938	.5	1.9	96. 7	99. 1	28	1.0	1. 5	5.3
1913	6, 885	16	0 42	1,610	1,668	.8	2.0	77. 9	80.7	4.6	1.2	1. 2	7.0
1914	4, 470	6	25	685	716	1.4	1.8	51, 1	53. 3	22	1.2	. 9	4.3
1915	3, 160	0.2	21	494	517	2 . 2	2.2	52 1	54. 5	1.3	1.4	.8	3. 5
1916	4,070	13	34	848	. 804	1.1	28	69. 5	73. 4	6.4	21	1.2	9.7
1917	5, 979	20	21	1, 194	1, 235	1.1	1. 2		68. 9	6.7	1.3	1. 2	9. 2
1918	5, 881	13	18	877	908	.7	1.0	49. 7	51. 4	4.4	1.0	. 8	6. 2
1919	6, 555	14	18	849	881	.7	. 9	43. 2	44.8	4.3	. 5	. 9	5. 7
1920	6, 907	5	9	750	764	. 2	4	36. 2	36. 8	1.4	. 3	. 6	2.3
1921	3, 440	4	6	252	262	.4	. 6	24. 4	25. 4	2.3	.4	.4	3. 1

TABLE 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Bessemer converters-Continued

TABLE 19

1915 -1916 -1917 -1918 -1920 -1921 -1922 -1923 -1924 -1925 -1915 -1920 -

an ratiod t	o imining	200	Numb	er of case	S	rates		freque r 1,00 osure)		Accide (per posu	1,000	erity r	ate
Year or period	Full- year Workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To tal
1922	4, 778 6, 080 4, 943 4, 834 4, 526 28, 101 25, 645 26, 147	2 6 7 9 6 57 62 24	8 20 10 10 19 146 112 53	233 367 274 115 178 7, 367 4, 262 1, 876	243 393 291 134 203 7, 570 4, 436 1, 953	0.1 .3 .5 .6 .4 .7 .8	0.6 1.1 .7 .7 1.3 1.7 1.5	16. 3 20. 1 18. 5 7. 9 13. 1 87. 4 55. 4 23. 9	17. 8 21. 5 19. 7 9. 2 14. 8 89. 8 57. 7 24. 9	0.8 2.0 2.8 .7 2.7 4.0 4.8 1.8	0.5 .6 3.7 4.7 1.1 1.1	0.3 .5 .3 .2 .3 1.3 1.0	1. 3. 4. 7. 6. 6. 2

Open-hearth furnaces

1907	2, 987	14	14	908	936	1.6	1.6	101.3	104. 5	9. 3	4. 0	1.1	14.
1910	9, 739	29	53	3, 028	3, 110	1.0	1.8	103. 6	106. 4	6.0	2.4	1.4	9.1
1911	10,718	18	45	1,890	1, 953	.6	1.4	58. 8	60.8	3.4	1.1	. 9	5.
1912	17, 355	47	99	4, 039	4, 185	.9	1.9	77. 6	80.4	5, 3	1.9	1.0	8.
1913	20, 604	35	95	4, 368	4, 498	.6	1.5	70. 7	72.8	3.4	1.4	1.0	5.
1914	12, 877	14	41	2, 484	2, 539	.4	1.1	64. 3	65. 8	2.2	1.5	.8	4
1915	5, 969	8	20	832	860	.4	1.1	46. 5	48.0	2.7	.9	.6	4.
1916	9, 654	12	37	1, 458	1, 507	.4	1. 3	50. 3	52. 0	2.5	.8	.9	4
1917	21, 457	47	86	3, 187	3, 320	.7	1.3	49. 5	51.5	4.4	1. 2	.8	6
1918	26, 410	71	103	3, 983	4, 157	.9	1. 3	50. 3	52. 5	5. 4	1.4	1.1	7.
1919	22, 685	53	71	3, 103	3, 227	.8	1.0	45. 6	47.4	4.7	1.3	.8	6.
1920	28, 823	43	70	3, 164	3, 277	.5	.8	37. 0	38. 3	3.0	.8	. 5	4.
1921	12, 783	9	21	1, 082	1, 112	.2	. 6	28. 2	29. 0	1.4	.4	. 5	2
1922	19, 805	22	46	1, 936	2,004	.4	. 8	32. 6	33.8	2.2	. 9	. 5	3
1923	24, 917	42	74	2, 145	2, 261	.6	1.0	28, 6	30. 2	3.4	1.1	.7	5
1924	21, 493	32	67	1,864	1, 963	.5	1.0	28. 9	30. 4	3.0	.9	. 5	4
1925	22, 837	25	73	1,769	1, 867	.4	1.1	25. 8	27.3	2.2	1.0	. 5	3
1926	22, 727	51	67	1, 322	1, 440	.8	1.0	20. 0	21.8	4.6	1.2	. 5	6
1910-1914	71, 293	143	333	15, 809	16, 285	.7	1.5	72.8	75. 0	4.0	1.6	1.0	6
1915-1919	86, 175	191	317	12, 563	13, 071	0.7	1.2	48. 6	50. 5	4.4	1.2	. 9	6
1920-1924	107, 820	148	278	10, 191	10, 617	.5	.9	31.5	32.9	2.7	.9	. 6	4

Foundries

1907	939	1	3	179	183	0.4	1.1	63. 5	65. 0	2.1	0.3	1.0	3
1910	16, 885	7	78	2,615	2,700	.1	1.5	51.6	53. 2	.8	1.0	.6	2
1911	13, 499	18	57	1,970	2, 045	.4	1.4	48. 6	50. 4	2.7	1.0	.6	4
1912	23, 294	23	135	4, 512	4, 670	.3	1.9	64. 6	66.8	2.1	1.5	.8	4
1913	24, 605	22	118	5, 236	5, 376	.3	1.6	70.9	72.8	1.7	1.2	.8	3
1914	17, 634	14	61	3, 432	3, 507	.3	1. 2	64. 9	66. 4	1.6	1.0	.7	3
1915	1, 309		2	118	120		6	30.0	30. 5	4.0	.2	.4	-
1916	1, 231	1	6	145	152	.3	1.6	39. 3	41. 2	1.6	.6	.7	15
1917	31, 805	45	101	6, 810	6, 956	.5	1.1		73. 0	2.8	1.0	.9	
918	32, 181							71.4				.7	
		23	106	5, 482	5, 611	.2	1.1	56. 8	58. 1	1.5	1.0	7	1
919	24, 220	15	62	4, 048	4, 125	.2	. 9	55. 7	56. 8	1.2	.8		
1920	35, 300	13	97	6, 688	6, 798	.1	. 9	63. 2	64. 2	.7	.8	.8	1
921	15, 388	9	34	.2, 756	2,799	.2	.7	59. 7	60. 6	1.2	.7		1
1922	22, 770	12	59	4, 134	4, 205	.2	. 9	60. 5	61.6	1.1	.9	.7	1
1923	38, 660	26	126	7, 171	7, 323	.2	1.2	61. 8	63. 2	1.4	.8	.8	1
1924	37, 325	21	143	6, 820	6, 984	.2	1.3	60. 9	62. 4	1.1	1.1	. 8	
1925	35, 570	27	128	6, 877	7, 032	.3	1.2	64. 5	65. 9	1.5	1.3	.9	
1926	41, 501	26	178	7, 376	7, 571	.2	1.4	59. 0	60.6	1.3	1.1	. 9	
1910-1914	95, 917	84	449	17, 765	18, 298	.3	1.6	61. 7	63. 6	1.8	1.1	.9	1
1915-1919	92, 746	84	277	16, 604	16, 965	.3			61. 0	1.8	.9	.7	
							1.0				.9	.8	
1920-1924	149, 441	81	459	27, 569	28, 109	.2	1.0	61.5	62. 7	1.1	. 9	.0	1

Table 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Bar mills

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											-		_
	other in		Numb	er of case	S	rates		reque r 1,00 osure)			1,000	erity r hours'	
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To-
1915		1 4 8 6 1 1 1 	7 11 34 18 7 5 5 10 17 7 13 10 77 44	577 783 1,940 756 689 525 228 302 443 285 324 146 4,745 1,869	585 798 1, 982 780 697 531 233 409 460 294 339 157 4, 842 1, 923	0.1 .4 .4 .3 .1 .1 .1	0.7 1.2 1.5 1.0 .5 .4 .9 .9 1.4 .6 1.0 1.1	59. 5 85. 8 86. 5 43. 9 49. 9 44. 8 39. 8 34. 6 36. 4 23. 2 24. 2 16. 0 65. 6 35. 3	60. 3 87. 4 88. 4 45. 2 50. 5 45. 3 40. 7 36. 1 37. 8 24. 0 25. 3 17. 2 67. 0 36. 3	0.6 2.6 2.1 2.1 4.5 3.7 1.0 .9 .7 1.7	0.6 .5 1.0 .7 .5 .2 .1.0 .8 .7 .2 .9 .4 .7	0.7 1.1 1.0 .7 .5 .6 .5 .6 .5 .4 .3 .7	1.9 4.2 4.0 3.5 1.6 1.2 1.6 5.0 1.3 1.7 2.2 1.4 3.1 2.2
111	1 84	0.10		Hea	wy-roll	ing m	ills	1	0 18	110	8 KI		Free over
1907 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1922 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1910–1914 1915–1919 1920–1924	9, 442 12, 409 16, 258 17, 569 11, 985 7, 148 10, 076 20, 530 19, 807 17, 605 20, 787 9, 000 14, 574 16, 602 13, 162 16, 553 14, 553 67, 663	24 20 12 3 9 8 18 13 7 74 91	34 15 56 36 39 50 38 261 275		892 2, 243 1, 693 2, 456 1, 986 630 1, 010 1, 991 1, 784 1, 684 503 817 926 846 810 462 9, 342 7, 316 4, 776	.4	1.0 .5 .5 1.3 .7 1.0 1.0 .9	17. 2 17. 7 20. 0 15. 0 9. 5 44. 4 30. 8	65. 3 79. 2 45. 4 50. 3 37. 6 26. 8 20. 4 33. 4 30. 9 33. 5 33. 8 27. 0 17. 1 18. 6 21. 5 16. 3 10. 6 46. 1 32. 4 21. 2		.4 .3 .9 .8 .8 1.1 .8 .9	.4 .3 .5 .5 .5 .5 .4 .3 .4 .3 .4 .3 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	2.0 1.2 2.5 2.1 3.9 3.0 2.0 3.6 3.9
16 74		0.8		1.0	Plate	mills	220 200 200	10 16 23	7	285 188			. alw . nin
1907 1910- 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915- 1916- 1917- 1918 1920- 1921 1922 1923 1924- 1925- 1926- 1910-1914 1915-1919 1920-1924	- 4, 396 - 5, 126 - 5, 436 - 2, 086 - 4, 68 - 6, 76- - 11, 89; - 11, 92; - 4, 586 - 6, 198 - 6, 198 - 6, 198 - 7, 198 - 7, 198 - 8, 73; - 8, 73; - 8, 73; - 6, 45;	77	7	602 590 6 890 6 893 6 725 6 319 121 6 436 6 436 6 436 7 66 9 7 66 9 1, 446 1 247 1 1, 447 1 1, 447 1 318 3 581 4 662 8 662 8 7 662 8 7 7 662 9 7 7 662 9 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	636 610 926 755 334 131 455 455 1, 286 1, 177 328 600 699 399 421 3, 255 390 442 4, 134		7 2.7 1.1 1.6 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	3 58. 0 5 44. 5 6 41. 5 8 19. 3 1 31. 0 1 37. 7 7 49. 9 7 35. 0 3 32. 1 5 23. 1 4 31. 2 9 25. 3 9 26. 1 9 21. 5 1 48. 1 6 48. 1 6 8 88. 2	64. 3 46. 3 59. 46. 2 32. 0 32. 3 32. 3 36. 0 36. 0 33. 0 23. 8 24. 27. 2 4 27. 2 4 4 5 4 5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4.3	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	8	6.6 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 7.3 6.3 7.3 6.3 7.3 6.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7

TABLE 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Puddling mills

TAR 1

> 1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1924-1926-1916-191-1929-1926-1916-1926-1926-1916-1926-1926-1916-1916-1918-1928-1

do municipi	Pull	1000		er of case		rates		reque r 1,00 osure)		Accide (per posu	1,000	erity n
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility
917 918 919 920 923 924 925 926 917–1919 920–1924	4, 129 2, 712 1, 619 2, 007 1, 620 814 1, 108 1, 591 8, 460 4, 408	1 3 1	10 4 1 10 3 4 6 5 15	572 370 140 243 280 156 166 204 1,082 797	583 377 141 254 283 160 172 210 1, 101 806	0.1	0.8 .5 .2 1.7 .6 1.6 1.8 1.0	46. 2 45. 5 28. 8 40. 3 57. 6 63. 9 49. 9 42. 5 42. 6 60. 3	47. 1 46. 4 29. 0 42. 2 58. 2 65. 5 51. 7 43. 7 43. 4 61. 0	0. 5 2. 2 1. 0	0.6 .4 .1 .8 1.1 1.2 2.8 1.5 .4	0.6 .6 .4 .6 1.0 1.2 .9 .8 .6 1.1

Sheet mills

1907	2, 211	28	8	274	284	0.3	1, 2	43.3	44.8	1.8	1.9	0.4	4.1
1910	18, 501	28	52	3, 310	3,390	. 5	.9	59. 6	61.0	2.9	.8	. 6	4.3
1911	29,710	9	71	3, 625	3, 705	.1	.8	40.7	41.6	.7	.7	.4	1.8
1912	32, 087	19	67	5, 497	5, 583	. 2	.7	57.1	58.0	1.2	.7	.7	2
1913	25, 938	21	67	3,717	3, 805	.3	.9	47.8	49.0	1.6	.5	. 6	2
1914	22, 187	11	51	3, 113	3, 175	.2	.8	46.8	47.8	.9	.5	.6	2
1915	16, 266	7	23	1, 901	1, 931	.1	.5	39.0	39.6	.9	.3	.5	1.
1916	24, 722	13	62	2,655	2, 730	.2	.8	35.8	36.8	.6	.5	.5	1.
1917	26, 855	11	38	2, 687	2,736	.1	. 5	33. 4	34.0	.8	.0	.5	1.
1918	17, 278	3	17	937	957	.1	.3	18. 1	18.5	.3	.5	.2	
1919	19, 214	3	32	1, 854	1,889	.1	.6	32.0	32.7	.3	.4	.4	1.
1920	24, 279	14	59	2, 979	3, 052	.2	.8	40.1	41.0	1.2	:7	* %	1.
1921	15, 845	5	38	1, 702	1,745	.1	.8	35.8	36.7	.6	.5	.8	2
1922	24, 301	10	66	2, 951	3, 027		.9		41.3			.5	1.
1923	29, 814	14	61			.1		40.3		.8	.8	.9	
				2, 390	2, 465	.2	.7	27.6	28.5	1.0	.7	.5	2
1924	28, 247	7	54	2, 457	2, 518	.1	6	29.0	29.7	.5	.7	. 5	1.
1925	32, 043	10	50	3, 096	3, 162	.1	. 6	32.2	32.9	.6	.4	.6	1.
1926	31, 713	6	55	2, 100	2, 161	.1	.6	22. 1	22.8	.4	. 5	.3	1.
1910-1914	128, 423	88	308	19, 262	19, 658	. 2	.9	50.0	51.1	1.4	.6	.6	2.
1915-1919	104, 335	37	172	10, 034	10, 243	.1	.5	32.1	32.7	.7	.4	.4	1.
1920-1924	121, 552	50	278	12, 479	12, 807	.1	.8	34, 2	35.1	.8	.7	.6	2

Rod mills

1915	2,062		10	229	239		1.6	37.0	38.6		0.7	0.5	1.
1916	2,493		16	259	275		2.1	34.6	36. 7		1.9	. 5	2.
1917	4,951	7	23	699	729	0.5	1.5	47.1	49.1	2.8	1.4	. 5	4.
1918	3, 249	5	11	350	366	.5	1.1	35. 9	37.5	3.1	1.0	. 6	4.
1919	2, 463	2	10	184	196	.3	1.4	24.9	26. 6	1.6	1.4	. 5	3.
1920	3, 729	1	9	344	354	.1	.8	30.7	31.6	.5	.5	. 4	1.
1921	2,099		6	126	132		1.0	20.0	21.0		.7	.3	1
1922	2, 645	1	5	196	202	.1	. 6	24.7	25. 4	.8	. 5	.5	1
1923	3, 224	1	10	189	200	.1	1.1	20.2	21.4	.6	1.3	.3	2
924	2,828	1 1	7	127	135	.1	.8	15.0	15.9	.7	.7	.4	1
1925	2, 907	2 2	7	146	155	.2	. 8	16. 7	17.8	1.4	1.0	.3	2
1926	2, 569	2	8	119	129	.3	1.0	15.5	16.8	1.6	.7	.4	2
1915-1919	15, 218	- 14	70	1,721	1,805	.3	1.5	37.7	30. 5	1.8	1.3	.5	3
920-1924	14, 425	4	70	982	1,023	1.1	. 9	22.7	28.7	.6	.8	.4	1

Tube mills

				1		1	-		1			
1907	2,007	1	4	575	580	0.2	0.7	95.5	96.4	1.0	0.6	1.5 3.
1910	9, 767	3	25	1,608	1, 636	.1	. 9	54.9	55.9	.6	.4	.7 1.
1911	13, 676	1	53	2.080	2, 134	(1)	1.3	50.7	52.0	.2	.8	.5 1.
1912	17, 080	10	60	2.154	2, 224	. 5		42.0		1.3	.8	.5 2
1913	18, 909	15	72	1, 586	1.673	.3		28. 0		1.6	.7	.4 2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1.

TABLE 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Tube mills-Continued

Y,

	2731	701	Numbe	er of case	s o A	rates		reque 1,00 sure)	ney 0,000	Accide (per posu	1,000		
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To tal
1914	13, 906 7, 109 11, 355 19, 819 18, 499 18, 326 22, 666 14, 622 19, 535 24, 766 22, 655 25, 511 32, 089 73, 338 75, 108 104, 577	7 2 2 2 17 8 9 13 4 6 8 8 14 10 9 36 38 45	39 21 26 51 41 39 71 35 40 54 68 64 95 249 178 268	1, 195 182 425 1, 967 1, 127 2, 166 840 1, 332 1, 292 1, 185 1, 142 1, 524 8, 623 4, 825 6, 815	1, 241 205 453 2, 035 1, 176 1, 172 2, 250 879 1, 378 1, 354 1, 267 1, 216 1, 628 8, 908 5, 041 7, 128	0. 2 .1 .1 .3 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .1	0.9 1.0 .8 .9 .7 .7 1.0 .8 .7 .7 1.0 .8 1.0	28. 6 8. 5 12. 5 33. 1 20. 3 20. 4 31. 9 19. 1 22. 7 17. 4 17. 2 14. 9 15. 9 39. 2 21. 4 21. 7	29. 7 9. 6 13. 4 34. 3 21. 1 21. 3 33. 1 20. 0 23. 5 18. 2 18. 4 15. 9 17. 0 40. 5 22. 4 22. 7	1.0 .6 .4 1.7 .9 1.0 1.1 .5 .6 .6 1.2 .8 .6 1.0 1.0	0.66 .63 .54 .66 .55 .66 .67 .77 .75 .6	0. 4 .2 .3 .4 .3 .3 .5 .4 .4 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3	2. 1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Unclassified rolling mills

1910	14, 434	15	49	4, 861	4, 925	0.3	1.1	112.3	113.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	5.0
1911	21, 231	16	76	3,388	3, 480	.3	1.2	53. 2	54.7	1.5	1.1	.7	3.3
1912	22, 909	16	76	4,660	4,752	.2	1.1	67.8	69.1	1.5	1.0	.9	3.4
1913	23, 382	24	84	5, 051	5, 159	.3	1. 2	72.0	73.5	2.0	1.1	1.0	4.1
1914	22, 873	11	75	3, 541	3,627	.2	1.1	51.6	52.9	1.0	.8	.7	2.5
1915	4, 367	2	14	475	491	.2	1.1	36. 2	37.5	.9	.5	.4	1.8
1916	8,082	5	25	922	952	.2	1.0	38.0	39.2	1.2	.6	.7	2.5
917	27, 978	10	60	4, 265	4, 335	1	190.7	50.8	51.6	.7	.7	.7	2.1
1918	37, 163	22	74	4,015	4, 111	.2	.7	36.0	36.9	1.2	.5	5	2.2
1919	25, 106	14	45	2, 967	3,026	.2	. 6	39.4	40.2	1.1	.4	. 6	2.1
1920	21,055	16	68	2, 785	2,869	.3	1.1	44.1	45.4	1.5	.9	. 5	2.9
1921	12,068	5.43	36	1,479	1, 519	MB .1	1.0	40.9	42.0	.7	.9	.7	2.3
1922	19, 382	10	59	2, 416	2, 485	.2	1.0	41.5	42.7	1.0	.9	.7	2.6
1923	26, 357	11	92	2, 830	2, 933	.1	1.2	35. 8	37.1	.8	1.3	. 6	2.7
1924	21, 664	11	77	2, 193	2, 277	.2	1.2	33. 5	34.9	1.0	1.3	. 6	2.9
1925	26, 353	9	59	1,836	1,904	63 .1	.8	23. 2	24.1	.7	.5	.4	1.6
1926	25, 268	5	66	1,783	1,754	00.131	. 9	23.5	24.5	.4	.7	. 4	1.5
1910-1914	104, 829	82	360	21, 501	21, 943	.3	1.2	71.8	73.3	1.7	1.1	.9	3.7
1915-1919	102, 696	53	218	12, 644	12, 915	2	. 7	41.0		1.0	. 5	. 6	2.1
1920-1924	109, 555	55	345	12, 631	13, 027	.2	1.0	38. 4	39.6	1.0	1.1	. 6	2.7

Fabricating shops

907	2, 081	6	12	571	589	1.0	1.9	91.5	94.4	5.8	2.9	0.8	9. 5
910	8, 713	11	33	3, 901	3, 945	00 .4	1.3	149. 2	150.9	2.5	1.0	1.9	5, 4
911	19, 530	8	92	3, 244	3, 344	.1	1.6	55.4	57.1	.7	1.0	. 6	2.3
912	28, 988	32	119	6,890	7,041	20 .4	1.4	79.2	81.0	2.1	.9	.8	3.8
913	30, 470	34	104	7,368	7, 506	.4	1.1	80. 6	82.1	2.2	.8	.8	3.8
914	20, 837	13	77	4, 103	4, 193	.2	1.2	65. 6	67.0	1.2	1.0	.7	2.9
915	3, 818	3	15	471	480	.3	1.3	41.1	42.7	1.6	.6	.7	2.9
916	4, 980	7	25	703	735	.5	1.7	47.1	49.3	2.8	.7	.9	4.4
917	23, 614	21	67	4, 192	4, 280	.3	. 9	59 2	60.4	1.8	.6	.7	3. 1
918	29, 166	22	29	5, 077	5, 128	.3	.3	58.0	58.6	1.5	.5	. 6	2.6
919	19, 407	6	27	2,752	2,785	.1	.5	47.3	47.9	.7	.3	. 5	1.5
920	17, 216	14	68	2,721	2, 803	.2	1.3	52.7	54.2	1.6	1.1	. 6	3.3
921	12, 908	5	45	1,971	2, 021	100.1	1.2	50.9	52. 2	.8	.7	. 6	2.1
922	16, 184	14	41	3, 381	3, 436	.3	.8	69.6	70.7	1.7	.8	.8	3.3
923	22, 547	9	52	4, 019	4,080	.1	.8	59. 4	60.3	.8	.7	.7	2.2
024	10, 626	5	63	1,787	1,855	.1	1.0	28.3	29.4	.5	.8	.5	1.8
925	15, 718	3	35	857	895	.1	.7	18. 2	19.0	.4	.9	.4	1.7
928	15, 467	7	64	756	827	.2	1.4	16.4	18.0	.9	1.0	.4	2.3
910-1914	108, 538	98	425	25, 506	26, 029	.3	1.3	78.3	79.9	1.7	.9	.8	3.4
915-1919	80, 985	59	163	13, 195	13, 417	.2	.7	54.3	55. 2	1.5	.5	.6	2.6
920-1924	89, 880	47	269	13, 879	14, 195	.2	1.0	51.5	52.7	1.0	.8	.6	2.4

TABLE 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Forge shops

-to "riser!	(million)	900,	Numb	er of case	100 A	rates		reque r 1,00 osure)	ney 0,000	Accide (per posu	1,000	erity r hours'	ate
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To tal
1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	3, 881 6, 408 2, 169 2, 197 902 1, 514 2, 049 2, 272	3 4 2 1 2 1	15 26 4 5 3 8 9	917 1, 009 257 380 107 233 309 567	935 1, 039 263 385 111 243 319 576	0.3 .2 .3 .4 .4 .2	1.3 1.4 .6 .8 1.1 1.8 1.5	78. 8 53. 2 39. 5 58. 6 39. 5 51. 3 50. 2 83. 2	80. 4 54. 8 40. 4 59. 4 41. 0 53. 5 51. 9 84. 5	1. 5 1. 2 1. 8 2. 2 2. 6 1. 0	1.6 1.1 .3 .8 1.0 1.7 .9 1.5	1.3 .7 .6 .7 .7 .9 .7	4. 3. 2. 1. 3. 5. 2. 2.
1925 1926 1910-1914 1915-1919 1920-1924	3, 794 1, 790 6, 249 12, 667 8, 901	8 9 4	11 7 19 45 34	893 263 1, 080 2, 189 1, 596	907 270 1, 107 2, 243 1, 634	.3	1.0 1.3 1.0 1.2 1.3	78. 5 48. 7 57. 6 57. 6 59. 8	79. 7 50. 0 59. 0 59. 0 61. 2	2.6 1.4	.9 .4 .6 1.1 1.2	.8 .7 .7 .9	23 25 25 25

Wire drawing

1910	10, 370	5	84	2. 323	2, 412	0.2	2.7	74.7	77.6	1.0	2.6	0.7	4.
1911	11, 819	4.	89	2, 270	2, 363	.1	2.3	59. 0	61.4	.6	2.0	. 6	3.
1912	13, 059	1.4	104	2, 627	2, 735	.1	27	67.1	69. 9	.6	2.5	.7	3.
1913	12, 769	6	59	2, 542	2,607	.2	1.5	66. 4	68. 1	.9	1.1	.7	2
1914	11, 468	2	47	1,742	1, 791	.1	1.4	50.6	52. 1	.4	1.3	.5	2
1915	7, 859	1	62	1,831	1,894	.3	2.6	77.7	80.3	.3	2.4	.8	3,
1916	9, 551	4	104	1, 764	1,872	.1	3. 6	61.6	65, 3	.8	2.9	.6	4.
1917	13, 727	3	63	1,700	1,766	.1	1.5	41.3	42.9	.4	1.0	. 6	2
1918	12,790	4	60	991	1,055	.1	1.6	25. 8	27.5	. 6	1.2	.4	2
1919	8, 739		32	626	658		1. 2	23. 9	25. 1		1.0	.4	1.
920	13, 243	2	63	1, 252	1, 317	.1	1.6	31.5	33. 2	.3	1.7	.5	2
921	9, 186	4	36	527	567	.1	1.3	19. 1	20. 6	.9	1.4	.4	2
1922	13, 836	3	53	837	893	.1	1.3	20. 2	21.6	.4	1.3	.4	2
923	14, 783	2	54	919	975	.4	1.2	20.7	21.9	.3	1.2	.4	1.
1924	11, 567		44	711	755	20.00	1.3	20. 5	21.8		1.8	.3	2
925	13, 758	2	47	938	987	.1	1.1	22.7	23. 9	.3	1.2	.4	1.
926	13, 329	3	34	601	638	.1	. 9	15.0	16. 0	.5	.8	.3	1.
910-1914	59, 481	21	383	11, 504	11, 908	.1	2.1	63. 5	65. 7	.7	1.9	.6	3.
915-1919	52, 666	12	321	6, 912	7, 245	.1	2.0	43. 7	45. 8	.5	1.6	.5	
920-1924	62, 614	11	250	4, 246	4, 507	.1	1.3	22.6	24.0	.4	1.5	.4	12

Electrical department

													-
1910	1, 526	2	3	282	287	0.4	0.7	61.6	62. 7	2.6	0.9	0.7	4.2
1911	2,700	3	9	356	368	.4	1.1	43.0	44.5	2.2	.9	.5	3.6
19)2	3, 796	6	15	523	544	.5	1.3	45. 9	47.7	3.1	1.7	.5	5.3
1913	4, 012	14	15	495	524	1.2	1.2	41.1	43.5	7.0	1.2	.5	8.7
914	2, 327	8	6	301	315	1.1	.9	43, 1	45.1	6.9	1.0	.5	8.4
1915	612	0.10	0.1	23	25	. 5	.5	12.5	13.5	3.3	.2	.1	3.6
916	1, 635	6	6	289	301	1.2	1.2	58.9	61.3	7.3	.4	.8	8.5
1917	4, 385	16	16	571	603	1.2	1.2	43.4	45, 8	7.3	1.3	.7	9.3
918	4,747	10	10	485	505	.7	.7	34.1	35.5	4.2	1.1	.4	5.7
919	4, 644	13	7	483	503	.9	.5	34.7	36.1	5.6	.9	.5	7.0
920	4, 473	5	3	403	411	.4	.2	30.0	30.6	2.2	11.1	.4	2
921	3, 025	2	3	188	193	.2	.3	20.7	21.2	1.3	.6	.3	2.
922	3, 528	0.4	0.10	164	169	20 5.4	.1	15. 5	16.0	2.3	.1	.4	2.1
923	4, 325	5	8	215	228	.4	10.6	16.6	17.6	2.3	1.4	.3	3.
924	3, 989	7	6	171	184	.6	5	14.3	15.4	3.5	.4	.3	5.
925	4, 011	0	5	148	159	.5	.4	12.3	13.2	3.0	.6	.3	3.
926	4,611	0.61	6	131	143	UK .4	.4	9.6	10.4	2.6	.3	.3	3.
910-1914	14, 921	33	48	1, 957	2, 038	.8	1.1	45. 2	47.1	4.6	1.2	.5	6.
915-1919	16, 023	46	40	1, 851	1,937	1.0	.8	38.5	40.3	5.7	1.0	.5	7.
1920-1024	19, 339	23	21	1, 141	1, 185	.4	an . 4	19.7	20.5	2.4	.3	.3	3.

Table 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Mechanical department

Y,

				214 00/104		pare							
	12 1011	in and	3375	er of case	8	A ceid rates hour	lent i	freque r 1,00 osure)	ney 0,000		1,000	erity i	
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- ta
908. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 914. 915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1929. 1920. 1921. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 192	1, 619 15, 927 17, 863 21, 591 24, 009 17, 772 5, 987 16, 920 33, 328 58, 002 40, 609 34, 648 25, 036 30, 324 37, 449 31, 331 36, 666 38, 953 97, 161 154, 846 162, 121	4 18 13 19 36 18 3 9 43 3 54 45 26 21 25 37 29 31 32 104 154 154 138	7 56 80 95 103 60 27 86 134 162 83 68 41 75 102 80 71 74 392 492 366	480 2, 618 3, 015 4, 040 4, 972 3, 149 573 2, 245 5, 201 6, 054 4, 483 3, 767 1, 703 1, 626 2, 045 1, 855 1, 717 1, 885 1, 717 1, 885 1, 717 1, 794 18, 556 10, 996	441 2, 692 3, 108 4, 154 5, 111 3, 227 603 2, 340 5, 378 6, 270 4, 611 3, 861 1, 775 1, 726 2, 184 1, 819 1, 993 18, 292 19, 202 11, 510	0. 8 .4 .2 .3 .5 .5 .3 .2 .2 .4 .4 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3	1. 4 1. 2 1. 5 1. 5 1. 4 1. 1 1. 5 1. 7 1. 3 . 9 . 7 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 1 1. 1 1. 5 1. 7 1. 8	17. 8 15. 6 16. 1 61. 0 39. 9	91. 3 56. 4 58. 0 64. 2 70. 9 60. 5 33. 6 46. 1 53. 7 36. 0 37. 9 37. 2 23. 6 19. 0 19. 4 18. 9 16. 6 17. 0 62. 7 41. 3 23. 7	4. 9 2. 3 1. 5 1. 8 2. 9 2. 0 1. 0 1. 1 2. 2 1. 5 1. 7 1. 6 2. 2 1. 7 1. 6 2. 0 1. 7	0.6 .9 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.5 1.0 .7 .5 .7 1.0 .7 .6 .7 .6 1.0 .7	.8	3.5
	10 10	1.7	0 10 20	I	Power	houses	1611 (611) (604)	1	16	340	W 3		PIRI
1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1912-1914 1915-1919 1920-1924	4, 552 3, 609 4, 993 4, 591 2, 344 3, 361 4, 070 4, 511 4, 218 8, 083 13, 219 18, 878		5 4 8 4 3 21 21	210 254 213 172 77 115 117 157 183 56 544 739 638	224 278 226 177 79 120 127 170 190 62 571 787 673	0.5 .8 .9 .3 .3 .3 .5 .4 .2 .2 .7 .7	.3	17. 3 12. 5 10. 9 11. 4 9. 6 11. 6 14. 5 5. 4 22. 4 18. 6	16. 4 24. 6 18. 4 12. 9 11. 2 11. 9 10. 4 12. 6 15. 0 23. 5 19. 8 11. 9	1.7 1.7 2.9 2.2 1.4 1.7 1.5 4.1	(1) .7 .4 .6 .3 .4 .8	.4	5.8 5.7 1.9 1.9 3.4 3.0 2.0 2.2 3.2 5.0
	*				Ya	rds		e il su					
1907 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1924 1926 1926 1910 1914 1926 1910 1910 1921 1924 1926 1920 1921 1926 1920 1921 1924	2, 618 15, 932 9, 065 11, 186 11, 856 7, 873 16, 354 16, 354 16, 354 17, 961 12, 081 12, 081 1	2 40 2 11 3 28 3 3 12 3 3 12 3 3 12 3 4 33 4 33 4 33 4 33 4 33 4 33 5 27 7 10 6 11 1 12 1 12	49 43 43 64 65 66 67 67 68 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62	2,054 1,336 1,940 1,807 975 417 1,929 1,792 1,532 1,021 922 2,525 6,686 9,616 1,752	2, 143 1, 390 2, 127 1, 888 1, 022 432 938 1, 908 1, 9		1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0 43. 0 6 49. 0 6 49. 0 6 49. 0 6 41. 2 6 41. 2 6 41. 2 8 36. 2 8 38. 0 8 38. 0 9 25. 4 10 22. 4 11 22. 4 12 24. 4 13 24. 4 14 39. 4 16 33. 7 17 22. 4 18 8. 24. 1 18 8.	44. 8 51. 6 60. 1 43. 1 42. 3 40. 33. 6 26. 25. 1 26. 29. 26. 3 34. 1 35. 1 36. 1 37. 1 38. 1	5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	5 6. 5. 6 6. 5. 6 6. 5. 7. 3. 4. 4. 5. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 5. 6. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent,

TABLE 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Erection of structural steel

and Allina	Emiliaria Desiraria	1	Numbe	er of case	s	rates		freque r 1,00 osure)	ency 00,000	Accident severity rates (per 1,000 hours' en-				
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To-	Death	HIB-	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To-	
1915	803 1, 011 1, 156 1, 234 7775 637 573 595 912 1, 009 937 774 2, 157 4, 979 3, 726	8 10 12 10 5 6 5 5 3 10 9 11 26 45 29	7 3 15 3 7 12 4 4 2 7 10 3 5 24 35 35	251 251 442 364 214 204 168 129 234 291 188 180 738 1, 522 1, 026	266 264 469 377 226 222 177 136 244 311 200 196 788 1, 602 1,090	3.3 3.3 3.5 2.7 2.2 3.3 2.9 2.8 1.1 3.3 2.4.8 4.0 2.6	2.9 1.0 4.3 3.0 6.6 2.3 1.1 2.2 3.3 1.1 2.2 3.3	104. 2 82. 7 127. 5 98. 3 86. 8 111. 8 97. 8 72. 3 85. 5 96. 1 66. 9 78. 3 114. 0 101. 9 91. 8	110. 4 87. 0 135. 3 101. 8 92. 0 76. 2 89. 2 102. 7 71. 2 85. 3 121. 7 107. 2 97. 5	19. 9 19. 8 20. 8 20. 8 16. 2 12. 9 19. 7 17. 5 16. 8 6. 6 6. 9. 8 19. 2 28. 4 24. 1 18. 1 15. 6	4.3 1.7 4.0 2.0 1.3 3.7 1.1 2.5 1.6 3.4 2.2 2.3 5.5 6.2 5	2.2 1.4 1.3 2.5 1.7 1.8 1.2 1.9 1.0	23.1 27.1 19.1 15.1 25.1 20.2 21.9.2 25.2 22.3 21.2 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3	

Coke ovens 2

915	1, 648	2	4	128	134	0.4	0.8	25. 9	27.1	2.4	0.6	0.3	3.
916	2, 195	5	6	150	161	1.3	.9	22.7	24.4	4. 6 7. 8	. 5	. 4	5
917	6, 641	26	10	508	544	1.3	.5	25. 5	27.3	7.8	. 5	. 4	8.
918	9, 395	21	14	662	697	.7	.5	23. 5	24.7	4.5	.5	. 4	5.
919	9, 022	12	10	647	669	.4	.4	23. 9	24.7	2.7	.6	.4	3.
920	8, 620	6		518	535	.4	.4	10.0	10.6	1.4	.7	. 3	2
921	5, 768	2	4	182	188	.1	.4	10. 5	10.8	.7	.3	. 2	1
922	6, 554	12 6 2 2	11 4 1 14	207	210	.1	.1	10.5	10.7	. 6	.2	. 2	1
923	8, 961	7	14	416	437	.3	.1	15. 5	16.3	1.6	1.1	. 3	9
924	7, 506	9	15	254	278	.4	. 6	11.3	12.4	2.4	.9	. 2	3
925	7, 599	4	14	142	160	.2	. 6	6. 2	7.0	1. 1 3. 5	.9	.2	2
926	10, 745	19	22	277	318	.6		8.6	9.9	3.5	.7	. 2	-
012-1914	13, 282	27	39	1,651	1, 717	.7	1.0	41.4	43. 1	4.1	1.5	. 6	1
015-1919	28, 901	66	44	2, 095	2, 205	.8	. 5	24.1	25. 4	4.6	.5	.4	
920-1924	37, 400	26	45	1, 577	1, 648	.2	.4	14.1	14.7	1.4	.7	. 2	ľ

Miscellaneous departments

	lanlant	Axle works											
15 191	1	21 17	22	112	1.7	36. 6	38. 3		3. 1	0.3			
16 372		17	17 81			15. 2	15. 2			. 9			
17 713		81	81			37. 9	37. 9		9.0	1.1			
18 609		156	159 63	******	1.6	85. 4	87. 0		3.9	75			
19 582		63				36. 1	36. 1		*****	7			
20 743		100	100		*****	44.8	44.8	0.0		.5			
21 24 22 49	America	12	13	1.3		16. 5	17.9	8.3	*****	- 1			
22		11	11 30			7. 5	7.5			1			
23 774		30	30			12.9	12.9	3.9	.2	.2			
24 516		11 30 22 6 9 438	24	.6	. 6	14.2	15.4	3. 9		- 1			
25		0	6 13			4.6	4.6		2.8	3. 2			
26 340		490	13		1.4	. 9	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.6			
1,320	4	938	444	.5	1.0	110. 1	111.6	3. 0	1.2	.7			
15-1919 2, 467		338 175	342	0	. 5	45. 7	46. 2	1.4	(1)	.3			
20-1924 2, 764	2 1	175	178	.2	1	21.1	21.5	1.4	(-)	. 0			

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
 This section of the table covers only those coke ovens operated in connection with steel works. For more complete information, see publications of the Bureau of Mines.

PARTY A-ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Miscellaneous departments-Continued

TRY,

11													-
	- 1-3,000	7 7 10 1000	Numbe	er of case	5	rates	(pe	requer 1,00	0,000	Accide (per posu	1,000	erity r hours'	ntes ex-
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To-	Death	Per- ma- nent disa-	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal
+ 1 1 1 9		11111	- Andic	for pair	Holl	Co	ar whee	els					
915	389 734 1, 296 1, 866 1, 619 1, 215 552 1, 102 1, 083 931 792 2, 367 5, 904 5, 050	2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 7 3	11 24 4 11 4 22 1 1 3 3 3 15 18 10	25 348 250 337 353 170 92 78 116 137 69 32 609 1, 313 595	26 352 257 338 365 174 95 78 118 141 72 72 72 72 1,338 608	0.9 .8 .2 .2 .6 .3 .3	2 3 1.0 1.2 3 1.1 1.2 2.1 1.0 7	21. 4 158. 0 64. 3 60. 2 72. 6 46. 7 56. 7 23. 6 35. 2 24. 2 24. 7 13. 3 85. 8 74. 1 39. 3	22, 3 159, 0 66, 1 60, 1 47, 7 58, 6 23, 6 35, 8 43, 4 25, 8 14, 5 88, 3 75, 5 40, 2	5.4 4.6 1.1 1.2 3.6 1.8 1.8 2.5 2.4 1.2	0.3 1.0 .4 1.0 .9 .5 .3 1.3 1.6 .9 .5	0.7 2.1 .9 .6 1.0 .6 .7 .6 .8 .8 .6 .4 1.3 1.0 .7	1.0 8.5 5.9 1.7 3.2 1.5 4.9 .6 2.8 2.9 2.0 4.7 3.9 2.3
			1 (s	SI III		Docks	and or	e yards		ur Llin			100
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1906 1911–1914 1915–1919 1920–1924	115 196 353 368 352 379 235 271 538 340 388 389 1, 293 1, 383 1, 761	3 2 1 1 3 3 	2 2 1 1 1 1 6 2 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2	7 16 78 35 39 111 77 15 12 27 8 139 175 57	9 21 81 37 45 15 11 13 18 16 9 9 153 193 73	1.7	5.8 3.4 .9 5.7 1.8 3.7 1.9 3.9 2.9 2.3	20.3 27.4 73.6 31.7 37.0 10.6 15.6 8.6 9.2 11.8 6.0 7 35.8 42.2 10.8	26. 1 35. 9 76. 4 33. 5 42. 7 13. 3 15. 6 16. 0 11. 1 15. 7 7 . 7 8 30. 4 46. 5 13. 9	30. 8 11. 3 5. 4 5. 3 22. 2 10. 3 4. 6 8. 7 4. 5	2.3 7.3 7.3 10.4 2.9 7.6 3.9 14.4 2.6 2.6 2.8 4.1 5.8	.5 .3 .3 .3 .3 .8 .5	2.4 38.6 13.0 6.0 10.9 8.3 .5 30.1 1.4.7 10.6 2.9 8.2 13.3 10.6
				3017-	E III	Wor	en wir	fence	1 10	01 825 01 015 01 215	200		210
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1915–1919	1, 552 1, 623 1, 269 1, 531 1, 336 1, 907 1, 903 1, 528 1, 603 1, 300 1, 200 1, 363 7, 311 6, 623	1	6 3 6 2 6	79 85 124 63 105 83 684	54 82 91 128 61 107 80 733	0.2	1.8 .9 1.3 .6 1.5	37.0 25.7 16.8 8.7 14.6 24.1 18.5 25.8 16.1 27.1 20.8 31.2	28. 3 17. 9 9. 9 16. 4 30. 0 19. 8 26. 6 17. 6 22. 8 33. 4	1.5	1.8	.4	3. 4 2. 5 1. 2 2. 3 1. 1. 2 1. 1 1. 2 1. 3 1. 3 1. 1 2. 3

TABLE 4.—ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, 1907 TO 1926, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BY YEARS AND 5-YEAR PERIODS—Contd.

Miscellaneous departments-Continued

in th whic 1924 dent per l rate was Th so f8 the perio five it w for rate case res nul tim acc by Co ead bil ca an

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hilm Kings		4000	Numbe	er of case	8	A ceid rates hour	lent (pe s'expe	reque r 1,00 osure)	ney 0,000	Accide (per posu	I, URRE	erity r hours'	ales er-
Year or period	Full- year workers	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- porary disa- bility	Total	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To- tal	Death	Per- ma- nent disa- bility	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	To-
		-		luing w		Nails	and st	aples					
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1915–1919 1920–1924	1, 546 1, 993 2, 323 1, 916 2, 040 2, 364 1, 718 2, 366 3, 404 1, 939 1, 925 2, 658 9, 818 10, 890	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3	12 10 16 10 8 8 6 10 7 6 6 2 2 56 37	181 236 184 123 58 164 91 121 131 81 88 100 762 588	194 246 201 133 66 172 98 132 139 87 94 102 840 628	.1 .2 .1 .1 .1	2.6 .2 2.3 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 .9 1.0 1.0	39. 0 39. 5 26. 4 21. 4 9. 5 23. 1 17. 7 17. 0 17. 4 13. 9 15. 2 16. 4 26. 5 18. 0	41. 8 39. 7 28. 8 23. 1 10. 8 24. 2 19. 0 18. 5 14. 9 16. 7 28. 5 19. 2	1.3	1.7 1.0 2.1 1.2 .5 .8 .6 1.3 1.2 1.0 1.6 .1	.2 .1 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	2.1 2.4 2.2 1.2 1.8 .3
	144					1	Tot mil	ls					
1923 1924 1925 1926 1920–1924	6, 374 5, 789 7, 773 4, 319 30, 018	2 1 4 4 11	9 7 19 15 39	820 634 913 834 3, 223	831 642 936 853 3, 273	.2	1.2	42. 9 36. 6 39. 1 64. 2 35. 8	43. 5 37. 1 40. 1 65. 7 36. 3	0.6 .3 1.0 3.9 .7	0.4 .5 .7 1.3 .4	.6 .6 1.6	1.5 1.4 2.4 6.5 1.6
			2.41	8.1		C	old roll	ing					
1926	1, 824		2	211	213		0.4	38, 3	38. 7		0.8	0,4	1.
			1	0 4	73-7	U	nclassi	fied					
1915	71, 249 97, 513 78, 804 104, 741 53, 403 79, 405 95, 138	16 17 65 79 60 72 36 39 52 66 45 58 237 265	41 72 164 284 145 261 134 233 273 285 308 308 306 1, 186	2, 749 2, 714 8, 165 9, 930 7, 054 11, 208 4, 468 6, 848 9, 719 8, 032 10, 648 8, 325 30, 612 40, 275	2, 806 2, 803 8, 394 10, 293 7, 259 11, 541 4, 638 7, 120 10, 044 8, 383 11, 001 8, 689 31, 555 41, 736	.2	.8 1.0 .6 .8 1.0 1.0 1.0	34. 8	43. 3 38. 6 39. 3 35. 2 30. 7 36. 7 28. 9 29. 9 35. 3 30. 0 27. 7 25. 7 35. 9 32. 6	1.8 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.0 1.1 1.4 .7 1.0 1.6	0.66 1.44 .88 .99 .77 .99 .88 .89 .99 .77 .77		3. 3. 3. 5. 5. 2. 4. 2. 5. 5. 2. 4. 2. 5. 5. 2. 4. 1.

Quarry Accidents in the United States in 1925

SLIGHT improvement in the accident record of the stone-quarrying industry is indicated by the recent report (Bulletin 286) of the United States Bureau of Mines on quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1925. In this industry, which employed a total of 91,872 men (about 2 per cent less than in 1924) and worked an average of 273 days, the number of fatal accidents was 149, or 11 more than in 1924, with a fatality rate of 1.78 per 1,000 300-day workers as compared to 1.63, while the number of nonfatal injuries was 14,165, or 4.1 per cent less than in 1924, with a rate of 169.67 as compared to 175.03 in 1924. The exposure in 1925 was about 1 per cent less than in 1924.

The general improvement in accident-prevention work in quarries, so far as fatalities is concerned, the report declares, is indicated by the downward trend of the death rate when considered in five-year periods. During 1911 to 1915 this rate was 2.19, during the next five years it was 2.10, and during the last five years, including 1925,

it was 1.78.

The severity rate is not actually worked out in the report, except for the five-year period 1921 to 1925, but data are given so that a rate may be determined. This rate appears to be 3.57 for the fatal cases and 2.39 for the nonfatal cases in 1925, and 3.27 and 2.26, respectively, in 1924. These rates are computed on an estimated number of days lost (since the report does not show the amount of time lost as the result of individual accidents but does classify the accidents as to degree of disability) by using the standard adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions for fatal and permanent cases—namely, 6,000 days each, 800 days as the average time lost in permanent partial disability cases and 30 days and 4 days as the average time lost in each case of temporary disability lasting, respectively, more than 14 days and from 1 to 14 days.

Of the total number of accidents reported during 1925, 149 (1.04 per cent) resulted in death, 452 (3.16 per cent) caused permanent disability, 2,627 (18.35 per cent) caused temporary disability exceeding 14 days, and 11,086 (77.45 per cent) caused loss of time exceeding the remainder of the day of the accident but not more than 14 days.

The statistics in this report are presented in considerable detail by kind of quarry, by cause of accident, by State, by year, etc., and similar data are also given for the quarries classified as dimension-stone and nondimension-stone quarries. The accident rates for each year since 1916 in the former group of quarries have been consistently lower than in the other group. In 1925 these rates were: Dimension-stone quarries (not including outside plants)—Fatality rate, 1.94 per 1,000 300-day workers, and nonfatality rate, 181; nondimension-stone quarries (not including outside plants)—Fatality rate, 2.59, and nonfatality rate, 193.

shows a reduction in frequency and severity rates, the furner --

¹ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin No. 276: Standardization of industrial accident statistics. Washington, 1920, p. 18.

¹ Reported by the California Industrial Accident Commission.

The following table summarizes the accident experience in a quarries during the years 1924 and 1925:

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ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING IN

Year	11 0	Faulr	nds	Accide	nts	Te 1	requenc	Severity rate (per 1,000 days' lost)				
	Num- ber em- ployed	Equivalent 300-day work- ers	Fa- tal	Per- ma- nent	Tem- porary	Per 1,000 300- day workers		Per 1,000,000 man-hours		Fa-	Non	8
						Fa- tal	Non- fatal	Fa- tal	Non- fatal	tal	Non- fatal	Total
1924	94, 242 91, 872	84, 426 83, 487	138 149	470 452	14, 307 13, 713	1. 63 1. 78	175. 03 169. 67	0. 54 . 59	58, 34 56, 56	3. 27 3. 57		

Falls or slides of rock or overburden caused the greatest number of deaths (34 of the 101) to men working inside the pits, while handling rock at the face caused the greatest number of nonfatal accidents (1,639 of the 8,632, or 19 per cent) occurring inside the pits. Flying objects caused the greatest number of nonfatal injuries, 19.9 per cent, which took place outside the pits, while machinery was responsible for 27.1 per cent of the deaths occurring in outside operations.

In 1925 the fatality rate per 1,000 300-day workers was highest in Maryland quarries, being 5.09, and in 1924 it was highest in Connecticut, being 5.29. The nonfatal rate was highest in Massachusetts (341.59) in 1925, and highest in Minnesota (315.09) in 1924.

The report contains a section dealing with the relative hazard of large and small quarries, in which all quarries employing less than 25 workers are placed in the latter grouping. It appears that both the fatal and nonfatal rates were somewhat higher for the small operations than for the large ones. In 1925 the fatality rate per 1,000 300-day workers in small quarries was 3.65, and in large quarries it was 1.97, while the nonfatal injury rate was, respectively, 245.29 and 183.55.

Comparative Accident Experience of Large Group of Plants in 1925 and 1926

THE accident experience of 1,725 of the plants holding membership in the National Safety Council is set forth in an article in the National Safety News for September, 1927. This represents an increase of 494 (40 per cent) over the number reporting in 1925. The plants are classified into 16 industrial groups or sections. The accident frequency rate (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure) of all plants reporting is shown to be 31.87 as compared with 30.6 in 1925, while the severity rate (days lost per 1,000 hours' exposure) was 2.50 and 2.02, respectively. One out of every 13 workers suffered a lost-time injury, and the average time lost per injury was 78 days.

The experience of 687 plants reporting both in 1925 and 1926 shows a reduction in frequency and severity rates, the former being lowered more than 13 per cent and the latter about 11 per cent.

The following table gives the data for these 687 plants, classified vindustrial group, for 1925 and 1926.

CCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF 687 PLANTS BELONGING TO THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, 1925 AND 1926

amente durant la	Num- ber of	Total hour	s worked	Lost-time	accidents
Industry group	plants	1925	1926	1925	1926
utomotive	56 114	193, 170, 392 95, 164, 043	292, 250, 161 91, 246, 572	6, 012 2, 480	5, 789 2, 079
ementhemical	52 30	65, 660, 528 22, 707, 156	63, 908, 310 26, 810, 713	1, 763 1, 549	1, 688
nestruction letals ackers and tanners	172	366, 980, 532 10, 297, 413	420, 892, 130 10, 244, 703	14, 282 279	14, 479
aner and pulp	79 14	83, 444, 770 202, 568, 652	91, 511, 224 216, 977, 595	2, 957 5, 230	2, 926 5, 554
etroleumower press	66 11	134, 925, 769 9, 140, 291	158, 204, 457 9, 590, 566	3, 743 472	3, 333
uaryextile	24	62, 459, 152	62, 875, 420	832	836
Woodworking	60	38, 070, 771	37, 260, 639	1, 589	1, 418
Total	687	1, 284, 589, 469	1, 481, 772, 490	41, 188	1 41, 120

Industry group	mismossi quio, Days	lost HOW I	Accider quency (per 1,0 hours'	rates 00,000 expo-	Accident sever- ity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)		
injuries as a recurl of the	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
Automotive	305, 578 486, 385 296, 667 165, 840 797, 858 12, 039 158, 246 445, 494 172, 539 66, 289 26, 166 88, 647	329, 953 349, 856 204, 524 187, 962 862, 537 29, 180 18C, 105 455, 805 204, 229 71, 916 183, 011 103, 619	31. 1 26. 0 26. 9 68. 2 38. 9 27. 1 35. 4 25. 8 27. 8 51. 6 13. 3 41. 7	19. 8 22. 8 26. 4 69. 4 34. 4 67. 8 32. 6 21. 1 48. 7 13. 3 38. 1	1. 58 5. 11 3. 15 7. 31 2. 17 1. 17 1. 90 2. 20 1. 28 7. 25 . 42 2. 42	1. 13 8. 83 3. 20 7. 01 2. 00 2. 80 1. 91 1. 22 7. 50 2. 75	
Total	1 2, 923, 368	3, 012, 757	32.1	27. 7	2. 28	2.00	

¹ This is not the sum of the items but is as appears in the original.

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Penalty the American Nation Pays for Speed 1

NE out of every 200 persons living in the United States will be permanently disabled by industrial accidents this year—a total of more than a half million. Nearly another million other men and women will sustain disabling accidents which will necessitate absence from work four weeks or more. Disease and accidents of everyday life add another million of handicapped individuals. This is the penalty the nation pays for pursuing its "speed-mad" way. Each year for the last 50 the industrial demands of this Nation have resulted in a far greater number of disabled men than the total list of casualties from the World War.

These facts prove beyond doubt that we are a wasteful nation and have done little toward conserving our man power. The nation is on the eve of a great change. Before long a certain handicap, such

¹By Dr. Harry E. Mock, Gorgas Memorial Institute; reprinted from the Rehabilitation Review, New York, April, 1927, p. 157.

as heart disease, the loss of an arm or leg, will not bar a man from a job. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the men and women injured in industry can be returned to useful employment by a careful

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selection of their occupations.

Inadequate convalescent care is the shame of industrial centers to-day. No provision has been made in our scheme of things for proper convalescent care after hospital treatment is completed. Intimately tied up with the provision for convalescents is vocational training when necessary. For it happens in many instances that a man or woman is permanently incapacitated to earn a living in the accustomed way, and they need new training to qualify them for work which they are physically fitted to do. This thought has caused the medical profession to link hands with the educator and with the personnel managers of industry to the end that all handicapped individuals may once more become productive units of society.

Industrial Accidents to Women in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin

BASED partly upon workmen's compensation records for the year ending June 30, 1920, and partly upon interviews with women who had been left with permanent injuries as a result of accidents, the United States Women's Bureau has recently completed a study (Bul. No. 60) of industrial accidents to women in New Jersey,

Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Three sections of the report are given over to an analysis of work accidents to women from the points of view of legislation, administration, and prevention in the States under consideration. Another section presents some of the interviews with the permanently disabled women, indicating in a general way the need for legislative and administrative changes and for the promotion of preventive work in connection with accidents to women. A total of 3,285 cases were covered (1,096 in New Jersey, 1,545 in Ohio, and 644 in Wisconsin), and 385 out of 536 women reported as permanently injured (according to State records) were interviewed personally in an effort to determine the results of the industrial accidents with special reference to the adjustment of the injured workers to their preaccident status.

From this latter standpoint it is shown that 40, or about one-tenth of the women interviewed, were unable to return to any work, and 40.8 per cent could not return to the work they had formerly done. Of the 338 who definitely returned to industry, 95 (or 28.1 per cent) never equaled their former wages, while 243 (or 71.9 per cent) received the same or higher earnings than before their accident. About 80 per cent of these workers returned to their former employers, while 18.6 per cent were soon laid off or had to quit on account of their disability. Of the women interviewed 47.8 per cent were responsible

for the support of others in addition to themselves.

In presenting a general picture of the ways in which women are being injured, it is of interest to show the nature of the injury as related to the cause of the accident. Machinery, which was the cause in 46.4 per cent of the cases, was responsible for 60.6 per cent of the cuts and lacerations, for 26.3 per cent of the

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bruises and contusions, for 85.3 per cent of the crushing injuries, for 10.6 per cent of the sprains and strains, for 95.6 per cent of the amputations, and for 37.8 per cent of the punctures. Metal-working machinery, which caused 40.3 per cent of the machine accidents, caused over one-half of the total traumatic amputations and almost one-fourth of the cuts and lacerations. Textile machinery, second in the machine group in responsibility for accidents, was an important factor in injuries in the nature of cuts, lacerations, and punctures; and paper machinery, which was third, gave rise to accidents resulting largely in crushing injuries. Falls of persons were numerically second in seriousness to machine accidents, causing 20.8 per cent of the cases. Besides being the most frequent cause of dislocations and concussions, they were responsible for 61.7 per cent of the sprains and strains, for 61.5 per cent of the fractures, and for 37.6 per cent of the bruises and contusions. The handling of objects, the third large cause of accidents, 15 per cent of the total number being incurred in this way, caused 37.8 per cent of the cuts and lacerations.

The total number of cases included in the report, as classified by the author, covers 15 fatal, 803 permanent disabilities, and 2,467 temporary disabilities. Ninety-two women were compensated for occupational diseases and 11 for hernia. Slightly more than one-half of the permanent injuries involved one finger, dismemberment or loss of use resulting; and 2,243, or 68.3 per cent of the total number of injuries, were to the upper extremities. Of 3,263 cases, 676, or 20.7 per cent, were complicated by infection. Three of these cases

resulted in death and 148 in permanent disability.

The report indicates quite a variation in the length of time required for recovery—that is, the healing period. Manufacturing industries, employing 26.8 per cent of the women exposed to hazard, caused 77.7 per cent of the total injuries, 86.3 per cent of the cases resulting in permanent disability, and 74.9 per cent of the cases resulting in temporary disability. Of the total of 3,253 women for whom the healing period was reported, 1,344 (41.3 per cent) required a healing period of 4 weeks or longer, and of that number 269 (20 per cent) required a healing period of 12 weeks or longer. Of these 269 cases, 26.4 per cent were in the services grouped as clerical, professional, etc., in which 61.5 per cent of the women were employed. Textiles, which comprised 6.6 per cent of the total number of women employed, accounted for 8.5 per cent of the 269 cases requiring a healing period of 12 weeks or longer; trade, which comprised 8.8 per cent of the total number, was responsible for 8.6 per cent with such a healing period; food and kindred products, which comprised 3.4 per cent, for 8.2 per cent; laundry work, which comprised 0.9 per cent, for 4.5 per cent; iron and steel, which comprised 1.3 per cent, for 5.2 per cent; and clothing, which comprised 5 per cent of all the workers, for 5.2 per cent with the long healing period.

The table following, arranged from the report, shows the frequency rates per 1,000,000 hours' exposure, and also the severity rates, in terms of days lost per 1,000 hours' exposure, for death and permanent

lost was 204; in 15 fatal cases it was 8:42, in 146 permanent ability cases it was 18.19, and in 2,464 temporary cases it was 550 fatally cases it

disability cases, by industry groups.

NUMBER EMPLOYED AND ACCIDENT RATES FOR WOMEN INJURED IN INDUSTRY IN NEW JERSEY, OHIO, AND WISCONSIN, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

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Car

er, second in the furter in injuries nachinery, which signies, classed	Num- ber	to be	Ace	cidents	Acute Book Pook Ing d	ra	ident ites (p ian-ho	frequer 1,00 ours)	nency 00,000	Estir num day:	Accident Severity rates (per 1,000 man hours) :		
Industry group	ployed		Per- ma- nent disa- bil- ity	po-	Total	Fa- tal	Per- ma- nent disa- bil- ity	Tem- po- rary disa- bility	Total	Fatal	Per- ma- nent disa- bil- ity	Fa-tal	Per- ma- nent disa bil- ity
Manufacturing:	109 19	T		F V	E1/6	DEE	AJUS	TIJE I	ILLU TY	3.020		-	-
Agricultural implements Automobiles Buttons (composi-	126 3, 213	1413	1 21	4 61	5 82		2. 65 2. 18	10, 58 6, 33	13. 23 8. 51		600 11, 280		1.3
tion)Chemicals and allied	617	555-	6	12	18		3, 24	6. 48	9.72		2, 250		1.
products. Clay, glass, and	4, 266	-	37	40	86	0	2. 89	3. 83	6.72		15, 252		1.
clothing (including	7, 125		24	78	97	ha	1. 12	3. 42	4.54	*****	8, 958		
dressmaking) Electrical supplies Food and kindred	38, 146 8, 995	20	29 51	160 109	189 160		. 25 1. 80	1. 40 4. 04	1. 65 5. 93		12, 840 26, 640		
products. Iron and steel. Laundry work, clean-	26, 094 10, 263	1	66 102	232 178	299 280	0. 01	. 84 3. 31	2. 96 5. 78	3, 82 9, 09	6,000	30, 756 43, 860	0.08	1.
ing, and dyeing Leather products	6, 824 10, 607	1	25 25	61 83	87 108		1. 22	2.98 2.61	4. 25	6,000	31, 128 12, 750	. 29	1.
Paper boxes Paper and pulp	5, 295 1, 793 2, 750	5	77 24 9	132 69 31	93		4. 85	8. 31 12. 83	13. 47 17. 29	30,000	35, 460 14, 160	1. 89	2.
Printing and publish-	5, 357	1	26	76	102	. 12	1. 62	3.76	4. 97	6,000	6, 762	. 73	
RubberStraw	7, 688 282		12	79	91		. 62	4. 73 3. 43 4. 73	6. 35 3. 95 4. 73		10, 140 4, 728	****	
Textiles	50, 440	100	56	267	323	18	. 37	1.76	2. 13		32, 808		-
riages	157 4, 597 8, 864	1	1 17 83	66 92	83 176	. 04	2. 12 1. 23 3. 12	2, 12 4, 79 3, 46	4. 25 6. 02 6. 62	6,000	300 8, 400 46, 670	, 23	1
sional ransportation griculture, except	467, 355 21, 547	5	75 3	415 64	495 67	(3)	. 05	.30	. 35 1. 04	30,000	51, 546 2, 700		A Company of the Comp
farm laborersrade	536 66, 901	1	31	3 133	4 165	(4)	. 62	1.87	2.49	6,000	960 21, 396	. 03	-
boisses mailned	759, 838	15	1111		3, 271	(3)	. 35	1.08	-	1	432, 344	-	-

¹Complete data on 14 cases not available.

¹The number of days lost is given in the report in a table showing an employment of 748,395 and no accident record, but the severity rates have been figured on the basis of 759,838 employed, taken from a table in the report which also gives the number of accidents but does not give the number of days lost. The discrepancy which results in the rates affects only 5 industries and in no case amounts to more than 0.37. Rates for temporary disabilities are not given because of insufficient data.

²Less than 0.01.

The total compensation paid in 3,285 cases was \$329,490, or an average of \$100.30 per case. The 15 fatal cases received \$21,124, or an average of \$1,408.27 each, and the 803 permanent disability cases received \$228,088, or an average of \$284.04 each. In 3,225 cases the ratio of compensation to estimated amount of earnings or wages lost was 20.4; in 15 fatal cases it was 8.42, in 746 permanent disability cases it was 18.19, and in 2,464 temporary cases it was 58.07. Just over one-half of the women reporting wages were receiving less than \$15 per week, the median wage being \$14.95, and of the total number slightly less than one-half were under 25 years of age.

The following data taken from the summary of facts contained in the report include the essential details (some of which have already been noted) brought out by the investigation:

Cause of accident: The mil ved Per cent	Permanent disability cases:
Machinery 40. 4	By States Per cent
Falls of persons 21. 0 Handling of objects 15. 0	New Jersey 29. 1
Handling of objects 15. 0	Ohio 8. 5
Other resises 17. 6	Wisconsin 13. 9
Nature of injury:	Age of women—
All injuries and mort guidlusor	Under 20 years 28. 8
Cut, laceration, punc-	20 and under 40 years_ 52. 3
ture 32. 9	40 and under 60 years 16. 2
Bruise, contusion, crush_ 27. 5	60 years and over 2. 7
Sprain, strain 11.7	Cases interviewed (385):
Dislocation, fracture 10. 4	Nativity-
Amputation 7.7	Native-born white 78. 2
Burn, scald, crush and	Native-born negro 6, 2
burn 4.7	Foreign born 15. 6
Permanent disability cases	Education—
Cut, laceration, punc-	Native born-had fin-
ture23. 5	ished eighth grade or
Bruise, contusion, crush_ 22. 3	attended high school 36. 3
Sprain, strain 4. 8	Foreign born—
Dislocation, fracture 10. 2	Could speak English 88. 3
Amputation 30. 4	Could read English 58. 3
Burn, scald, crush and burn 3.4	Dependents 47. 8
burn 3. 4 Location of injury:	Sole support 12. 6
Upper extremities 68. 3	Contributed definitely,
Lower extremities 15. 0	not sole support 35. 2
	Experience in accident occu-
	pation—
	Less than 6 months 35. 6
Healing period of at least 12	Less than 1 month 14.5
weeks in relation to age:	Less than 1 week 6. 0
All injuries	Industrial rehabilitation—
Under 20 years of age 3. 9	Disabled for former
20 and under 40 years of	work 40. 8
age 7. 7	Disabled for all avail-
40 and under 60 years of	able work 10. 4
age14. 0	Of the 338 who definitely
60 years of age and over_ 24. 3	
Permanent disability cases—	Returned to former
Under 20 years of age 11 6	
20 and under 40 years of	Soon laid off or had
age 20. 8	to quit 18.6
40 and under 60 years of	Never since acci-
age33. 1	
60 years of age and over 50.0	envolume tu so much as be-
In otherway are heatrow warrier	fore 28. 1
The report states that	

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1. 22 1. 19 . 42 . 11 . 99

1. 52 . 40 2. 23 2. 63 . 82

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Hazard is so inherent a part of industry, as at present constituted, that various occupations have each a predictable risk, and the cost to the injured employee of the accidents which occur—the wage loss, medical cost, and expense of restoration of earning capacity—is as logically a direct expense of production as is spoiled material or damaged equipment. Furthermore, the supremely important subject of accident prevention should receive unremitting attention. Thorough study of industrial hazard and scientific analysis of causes of accident mean much in a reduction of casualties incurred by men and women while engaged in gainful pursuits.

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Penalties for Violation of Safety Orders

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THE law of Wisconsin provides that an employer shall be liable for 15 per cent increased compensation for injuries sustained by his employee under hazards outlawed by the safety orders of the commission. Likewise the compensation payable to an employee or his dependents is subject to a reduction of 15 per cent for willful failure to use safety devices provided by the employer, or for willful failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employee, or for injury resulting from intoxication.

The frequency of violations of such orders by both employers and employees and the amount of increased and decreased compensation for the year ended December 31, 1926, is shown in tables appearing in the July 1, 1927, issue of Wisconsin Labor Statistics, issued by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

Out of the total of 22,177 cases closed during the year there were 539 cases in which employers paid the increased benefits. Recovery of increased benefits was most frequent from violations of safety orders governing power presses (118), circular saws (96), solid scaffolds (46), and gears (40). These comprised approximately three-fifths of the total number of violations. The amount of normal compensation paid in these cases was \$315,479.71, and the increased compensation incurred amounted to \$47,851.03.

During the same period there were only 12 employees whose compensation was reduced for violation of safety orders or rules, 6 of these being for failure to use guards on machinery and 6 for intoxication at the time of injury. The amount of normal indemnity in these cases was reduced from \$4,568.34 to \$3,891.79.

The frequency of the violations in the two classes are in the proportion of 45 to 1, which is quite a contrast when it is considered that the employees outnumber the employers many times.

Coal-Mine Accidents in Illinois in 1926

THE 921 coal mines of Illinois, employing 77,732 men, produced a total of 69,813,255 tons of coal in 1926, as shown by the forty-fifth coal report recently issued by the State department of mines and minerals. The shipping mines, numbering 244, or only 26.5 per cent of all the coal mines, but employing 94.6 per cent of the men, produced 97.2 per cent of the coal. These mines worked an average of 155 days each. The average annual earnings of 14,197 pick miners was \$1,022, while 34,926 machine miners averaged \$1,406 during the year.

In 1926 there were 165 (153 underground) fatal accidents. This is 1 fatality to each 423,111 tons of coal mined, or a rate of 2.36 deaths per 1,000,000 tons produced. During the preceding 18-month period the rate was 1.8. As usual, falls of roof and sides claimed the greatest number of casualties, 55.6 per cent of the underground fatalities with haulage second, killing 25.5 per cent.

There were 9,012 nonfatal accidents. In 381 of them the men did not return to work, and the number of days lost by those who did

¹The order relating to power presses was violated once by 45 employers, twice by 13 employers, three times by 6 employers, four times by 3 employers, five times by 2 employers, and seven times by 1 employer.

return to work was 243,816, or an average of 28 days each. For each million man-hours worked there were 75.68 nonfatal accidents. indicating severity rate of 2.05 per thousand man-hours. The following table gives the frequency and severity rates in greater detail:

TABLE 1.-ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN ILLINOIS COAL MINES

es filed during 1926. The period current seek, 3,139 hours twales and 553 hours females	Fatal cases	Nonfatal cases	Total
Frequency rate (per 1,000,000 man-hours' exposure) Severity rate (days lost per 1,000 man-hours' exposure) 1	1. 39	75. 68	77. 06
	9 8. 31	3 2. 05	4 10. 36

¹ It is not clear whether the days lost, given in the report (p. 85), are based on the standard allowance as adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and published in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 276, p. 18.

2 The star dard allowance of 6,000 days lost for each fatality is used in determining this rate. (See note 1.) 1 Based on 8,631 injured men who returned to work.

4 Based on 8,796 accidents, 381 in which the men did not return to work not being included.

The report contains a table comparing the accident record for the 9½-year period ending December 31, 1926, during which compensation has been compulsory, with the preceding 5-year period during which compensation was elective, and also the 30-year period, 1883 to 1912, when there was no compensation act in force. It appears from this table, a summary of which is given below, that a more fevorable showing in average annual number of accidents, average number of tons mined per accident, average number of men employed to each accident, and the accident rate per 1,000 employees, was made during the years preceding those in which compensation has been compulsory.

Table 2.—COMPARISON OF AVERAGE ANNUAL ACCIDENT RECORD IN ILLINOIS COAL MINES DURING PERIOD IN WHICH COMPENSATION HAS BEEN COMPULSORY WITH AVERAGE ANNUAL RECORD FOR CERTAIN PRECEDING PERIODS

to 21,034 (24.1 ppr carl	ys log	of da	mber in wh	Average	per year	od'I'		Sal c	
Period	se da mdjd	of the	Num- ber em-	Num- ber of	Acci- dent	Men not re- turned to work		Days	
lo sucire lega de la casa de la c	Num- ber em- ployed	Num- ber in- jured ¹	ployed per injury	tons mined per injury	rate per 1,000 em- ployed	Num- ber	Per cent of in- jured	lost by men re- turned	
9½ years of compulsory compensa- tion, 1918 to 1926. 5 years of elective compensation,	87, 059	3, 354	26	22, 070	38.5	482	14.4	60	
1913 to 1917 30 years preceding compensation, 1883 to 1912	79, 186 44, 461	1, 210 470	65 96	53, 377 55, 893	18, 3 10, 6	159	13. 1	00	

Including only those losing 30 or more days each. the five and one-half years covered

Injuries to Minors in Ohio in 1926

SPECIAL statistical report on injuries to workers under 18 years of age, drawn from the records of the Industrial Commission of Ohio for the year 1926, has just been issued by the division of safety and hygiene of the commission as a part of Special Bulletin No. 1. This report, it is stated, includes the first comprehensive

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and exhaustive studies of industrial accidents in Ohio. During 18 months of 1926 and 1927 nearly 2,000 plants and construction operations were visited by safety engineers of the commission, who were responsible for recommending mechanical safeguards and assisting in the safety work of employees and who addressed groups of workers and employers in an effort to do everything possible to reduce accidents.

The report contains very little explanatory text. The tabular material covers claims filed during 1926. During the period covered there were 3,692 cases, 3,139 being males and 553 being females, Sixteen of the males were married and one was divorced; six of the girls were married. There were 6 fatalities and 38 permanent injuries among the boys; one girl was permanently disabled. A total of 687 cases, or 18.6 per cent of all cases, developed blood

The report shows that a total of 87,169 days was lost as a result of these injuries to minors. Nearly 24 per cent was due to 1,346 cases of temporary disability, 34.9 per cent to 39 cases of permanent disability, and 41.3 per cent to 6 fatal cases, all these estimates being based upon the standard weighting adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. In each of 716 of the temporary disability cases more than seven days were lost, and 63.1 per cent of these temporary cases caused no time More than one-fifth of all the time loss was due to blood The largest proportion of all accidents reported, about 25 per cent, occurred in metal manufacturing, but 70.2 per cent of these caused no time loss.

Data as to accident frequency and severity are not given in the report and can not be determined from the tables presented, since the number of employees or the hours of exposure is not given.

Handling objects caused 839 (22.7 per cent) of the accidents represented by the claims filed, with machinery a close second, with The largest number of days lost, 21,034 (24.1 per cent) was due to motor vehicles, in which cause group 3 of the fatal cases are found, accounting for 18,000 of these days lost.

The report classifies the accidents and days lost by industry and cause, by part of machine, manner of occurrence, kind of machine,

and by degree of disability.

Occupational Disease Claims in Ohio, 1921 to 1926

REPORT on occupational diseases for which compensation was paid in Ohio, from July 1, 1921, to January 1, 1927, based on claims filed with the industrial commission of that State, has recently been prepared by the division of safety and hygiene of the commission and issued as a part of Special Bulletin No. 1. During the five and one-half years covered by the report, 4,443 claims were filed, and 336 were disallowed. The tabular matter relating to the distribution of these cases by industry, cause, etc., pertains to the total number filed, while the statement as to compensation cost necessarily relates to the number of claims allowed, which according to the report appears to be 2,093 as this number when added to the

See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 276, p. 18.

number of claims disallowed (336), that of claims in which there was no time loss (1,380), and that of claims with time loss of seven days

and under (634), makes the total of 4,443 claims filed.

A time loss of 760,069 days is noted, including the time lost by 101 fatal cases and 6 permanent disability cases. Temporary disability of more than seven days occurred in 2,322 cases (52.3 per cent), the total time loss being 134,471, or 17.7 per cent of the total time loss. About 3,000 of these occupational disease claims involved affections of the skin, dermatitis being responsible for 2,890, or 65 per cent, of the total claims, with a time loss amounting to 11 per cent of the total time lost in all occupational disease cases. These cases of dermatitis were due to the action of various industrial elements or compounds upon the skin, including oils, cutting compounds, gases, dust, liquids, fumes, or vapors. Industrial poisoning, including that by brass, zinc, lead, mercury, phosphorus, arsenic, anilin, wood alcohol, etc., accounted for 1,092 claims (24.6 per cent) and was responsible for a time loss of 345,519 days, or 45.5 per cent of the total time loss. Metal-goods manufacturing caused 25.7 per cent of the cases of occupational disease and 23.9 per cent of the total time loss.

The industrial commission awarded a total of \$369,942 in settlement of compensation claims. Of this amount, \$178,743 was paid in death claims, \$2,890 in permanent disability claims, and \$188,309 (51 per cent) in claims where the temporary disability lasted beyond the statutory period of seven days. Nearly 76 per cent of the total compensation amount was paid for industrial poisoning, with lead poisoning taking the largest amount, \$241,760, or 86.3 per cent of the compensation for industrial poisoning cases. Of the total compensation awarded, those working in metal-goods manufacturing received a larger sum than any other industry, the amount being \$65,117, or 17.6 per cent; and here again lead poisoning was the cause resulting in the largest compensation, requiring \$44,990, or 12.1 per cent of the total allowed and 69.1 per cent of the amount awarded to this

particular industry group.

Mining Accidents in Tennessee in 19261

IN THE coal mines of Tennessee in 1926 there were 49 fatal accidents, 27 of which were caused by an explosion in one mine, and 232 nonfatal injuries. In mines other than coal there were 9 fatal and 146 nonfatal accidents. This gives a total of 436 mining accidents, 58 of which resulted fatally. The following statement, summarizing information for the years 1925 and 1926, computed and gleaned from the report, covers coal mines only, similar data not being complete for other metal mines:

- In a work word and or countries are a data to the co	1925	1926
Number of employees	8, 951	8, 374
Number of days mines operated	202	234
Total man-hour exposure	18, 081, 020	19, 595, 160 281
Accident frequency rate (per million man-		202
hours)		14. 3
Number of fatalities	27	49
Fatality rate (per million man-hours)	1. 5	2. 5

¹ Tennessee. Department of Labor. Division of Mines. Thirty-second annual report of the mineral resources of Tennessee. Nashville, 1927.

The increase in the fatality rate in 1926, it is explained, was due to an explosion in one mine which resulted in the death of 27 men, 13 of whom were miners and 6 drivers. The total production of coal was 6,089,162 short tons, giving a fatality rate of 8.05 per million tons mined. The report indicates that the average daily wage paid to employees in coal mines was \$3.33.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

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Recent Compensation Reports

I'le majority of the sugar at HawaH apple plantation

THE industrial accident board of the city and county of Honolulu has recently presented its reports for the years ending June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926.

During the year ending June 30, 1925, 4,311 accidents were reported to the board, of which 25 were fatal. There were 33 nationalities represented, 1,156 of the injured being Japanese, 672 Filipinos, 647 Portuguese, 448 American, and 440 Hawaiian, the others following in smaller groups. Of the persons involved, 4,256 were males and 55

females; 2,323 were married and 1,988 were single.

Accidents causing disability of less than one day numbered 1,103, and those lasting less than one week, 1,689. These were noncompensable except as far as medical, etc., aid was involved. Of the remaining cases, 1,435 caused only temporary total disability, for which compensation amounting to \$50,436 was paid. Medical and hospital expenses for this group and for those not receiving compensation because disabled less than one week, amounted to \$67,716, or a total for the 4,227 accidents of \$118,152. Permanent partial disability, caused by amputation or loss of use of different members of the body, succeeded the period of total disability in 59 cases. Payments for the total disability periods in these cases aggregated \$5,706, and for the permanent partial disabilities, \$35,190. Medical and hospital service brought the total benefits for these cases up to \$47,381.

The 25 fatal cases called for compensation amounting to \$42,240 and funeral expenses of \$2,345. Medical and hospital expenses in the sum of \$922 made the total benefits for this class \$45,507.

The total compensation benefits for the year were \$211,039.

The board emphasized the need of Territorial legislation in relation

to compulsory safety devices.

The report for the year ended June 30, 1926, shows 4,511 accidents reported during the year, 3,041 of them being noncompensable except so far as medical, etc., aid was involved, and of the remaining 1,470 cases, 1,362 caused only temporary total disability, 85 were succeeded by permanent partial disability, and 23 were fatal.

There were 31 nationalities represented, 1,327 of the injured being Japanese, 844 Filipinos, 643 Portuguese, 406 American, and 402 Hawaiian, the others following in smaller groups. Of the persons injured 4,448 were males and 63 females; 2,382 were married and

2,129 were single.

Compensation in the amount of \$47,385 was paid on account of the 1,362 cases causing temporary total disability, and medical, etc., aid

65

for this group and for those not receiving compensation because disabled less than one week amounted to \$59,266, or a total for the 4,403 accidents of \$106,651. Payments for the total-disability period in the 85 cases that were succeeded by permanent partial disability aggregated \$10,422 and for permanent partial disabilities \$43,023. Medical, etc., aid brought up the total benefits for these cases to \$63,217.

The 23 fatal cases called for \$11,864 in compensation, \$978 funeral expenses, and \$1,022 medical and hospital expense, a total of \$13,864.

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The total compensation benefits for the year were \$183,732.

The majority of the sugar and pineapple plantations and canneries maintain their own medical staff and hospitals for the care of their employees and do not report to the board the cost of the hospital and medical services for each individual case of minor accidents. The foregoing figures therefore do not include costs of this kind.

Oklahoma

THE Industrial Commission of Oklahoma in its eleventh annual report covers the year September 1, 1925, to August 31, 1926. Its summary statement shows 49,837 accidents reported during that period as compared with 48,699 reported in 1925, an increase of 1,138. This is the smallest annual increase in accidents reported by the commission since 1921 and is attributed to three causes—namely, the safety work that is being conducted in many of the industries covered by the act, the campaign of education to secure prompt reports of accidents, and cooperation in providing prompt medical attention.

There were 50,962 cases finally disposed of and actually closed out during the year. This includes injuries which may have happened prior to September 1, 1925, but in which the extent of disability

could not be determined until this year.

The three causes producing the greatest number of accidents were stepping on or striking against objects (7,568), falling objects from elevation (4,530), and lifting heavy objects (4,238). Not all the injuries reported have been permanently classified as to nature and extent. However, 270 cases of a permanent nature, either total or partial, have been determined, of which 33 were eye injuries in which the vision was totally destroyed. The aggregate time lost in 45,929 cases in which employees were found entitled to compensation was 854,584 man-days. The compensation paid aggregated \$1,107,997 and medical aid \$279,630, making total benefits \$1,387,627.

The location of the injuries caused by accidents is given in much detail, as are also the number of accidents in the various industries, percentage of disabilities, time lost, and compensation paid, classified by causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in the oil industry (20,279), oil-well drilling being responsible for 13,043 of them. Accidents in mining and quarrying came next, with 8,977, and building, erecting, and demolishing followed, with 3,429 acci-The number of accidents does not indicate their seriousness, oil-well drilling being chargeable with the largest amount of lost time (218,553 days) and of compensation and medical aid cost (\$394,173), far exceeding the totals for any other occupation.

"cases causing temporary total disability, and medical, etc., aid

German Unemployment Insurance Act 1

N JULY 16, 1927, the Reichstag passed an act by which the present system of unemployment relief out of public funds is replaced by a system of compulsory insurance of workmen and employees against unemployment. At the same time the public imployment bureaus operated at present by the communities under state supervision are taken over by the Reich. The act, which is headed "Law concerning mediation of employment and unemployment insurance," came into force October 1, 1927.

The provisions of the act are, summarized, as follows:

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Administrative Authorities

THERE shall be established a Federal Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance, which shall absorb the Federal employment bureau, the present central official employment office. This new bureau is a self-governing body, except in so far as it is placed under the supervision of the Federal Minister of Labor, and the Federal Government has reserved the right to approve its budget, service regulations, the formation of new wage classes, and certain other powers. The organs of self-government are boards of executives composed for each section of representatives in equal numbers of workers, including at least one employee, employers, and public bodies (State and communal). The representatives of public bodies, however, have no voice in the settlement of questions relating to unemployment insurance. This field is reserved entirely to workers and employers to insure strict adherence to the principle of self-government.

The duties of the authorities include to a large extent measures to prevent unemployment. Aside from finding work for the unemployed, traveling expenses may be paid to workmen and employees being transferred to other places out of funds of the Federal bureau, also working equipment and eventually a limited contribution to the wages or salaries. The State labor offices may promote emergency work for the unemployed out of the bureau's funds, by way of loans or subsidies which, however, shall not be given to private enter-

prises carrying on an occupation for profit.

Persons Subject to Insurance matter ashare means

THE liability to unemployment insurance applies to all classes of workers liable to compulsory health insurance (the wage limit being from October 1, 1927, 3,600 reichsmarks,² at present 2,700 reichsmarks a year), to employees liable to compulsory old-age and sickness insurance (limited to persons earning a salary of up to 6,000 reichsmarks a year), and to the crews of vessels. Certain exemptions are made with regard to persons employed in forestry and inland or coast fishery who themselves live on the proceeds of their work and are in the employ of another person ordinarily less than six months a year; also to workers subject to long-term labor contracts and apprentices bound by an apprenticeship of no less than two years.

¹Summary furnished by United States Consul General C. B. Hurst, Berlin, Aug. 6, 1927.
²Reichsmark = 23.8 cents.

Premiums and Benefits

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THE unemployment insurance premiums are payable jointly with the health insurance fees, or, if a person is not liable to healt insurance, they must be paid to the local health insurance office under whose jurisdiction the insured would come in case of liability The cost of the premiums, borne in equal proportion by workers and employers, will be fixed by the executive board of the Federal Burear for Employment and Unemployment Insurance. The rate shall no exceed 3 per cent of the wages or salaries forming the basis of calculation—namely: (1) For persons liable to compulsory health insurance the basic wages or salaries set for the calculation of health insurance premiums; (2) for employees not liable to health, but liable to oldage and sickness insurance (i. e., persons receiving a salary exceeding 3,600 reichsmarks, but not 6,000 reichsmarks a year), and persons having insured themselves voluntarily, the amount of salary of 3,600 reichsmarks; (3) for crews of vessels not liable to health insurance, the average wages or salaries paid to members of the respective class of workers to which the insured belongs.

The health insurance offices turn over the premiums collected to the State labor offices. The premiums include a share for the States and a share for the Reich. The latter shall be applied to cover deficits of any overburdened State labor district and to create an emergency fund which is to be kept up in an amount equal to the sum total of benefits required for 600,000 unemployed during a three months' period of unemployment.

The benefit is fixed according to the wages or salaries received by the unemployed and embraces the benefit proper and a family allowance. Wages and salaries are divided into 11 classes, and for each wage class a standard wage or salary is set, of which a certain percentage constitutes the benefit. The family allowance amounts to 5 per cent of the standard wage or salary. The benefit is paid from the eighth day after the authorities are notified of a person's unemployment; under certain conditions it may be paid earlier. The claim to benefit arises after 26 weeks' payment of premiums, and payment of the benefit likewise is limited to 26 weeks. The benefit is granted if the applicant is fit and willing to work, if he has lost his job without his own fault, or at the least resigned it for a just The benefit is not granted during strikes and lockouts, except under certain conditions, in case of indirect participation, to avoid special hardship. After the expiration of the 26 weeks' benefit the beneficiary falls under the category of the "Ausgesteuerte"-i. e., persons who after having had their full allowance from the insurance funds are turned over to the care of the so-called "Krisenfürsorge," or emergency relief, in times of economic crises, the cost of which is borne by the Reich and communities at the ratio of 4 to 1. This relief is granted also to certain unemployed who have not yet acquired a full claim to benefit, if they are deserving. The cost of this relief is the only expenditure which the Reich and the communities will in future incur through unemployment.

The obligation to accept any work assigned to an unemployed person is maintained only with regard to persons below 21 years of age and beneficiaries of the "crisis" relief, but other beneficiaries

Development

must after nine weeks' payment of benefit accept any work allotted to them, however uncongenial or unfamiliar.

Short-time Workers

SHORT-TIME workers receiving insufficient or irregular wages may be granted benefit out of the Federal bureau's funds, but the amount of benefit plus the wages received shall not exceed five-sixths of the full wages to which the beneficiary would be entitled under normal conditions.

The principal advantage of the insurance system over the system of unemployment relief out of public funds lies in the fact that the workmen and employees, through their contributions, acquire a legal claim to support during a period of unemployment, and that the benefit is fixed in proportion to the wages and salaries normally paid the unemployed.

In the following table it is shown how the system of wage classes

and benefits works out:

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WAGE CLASSES AND BENEFITS UNDER GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW

[Reichsmark = 23.8 cents]

Among the borrowers in properties at		Benefit (in per cent of standard wage)				
Weekly wage or salary class	Standard wage or salary	Basic benefit	Total benefit, including family allowance			
10 reichsmarks and under Over 10 and up to 14 reichsmarks Over 14 to 18 reichsmarks Over 24 to 30 reichsmarks Over 30 to 36 reichsmarks Over 36 to 42 reichsmarks Over 42 to 48 reichsmarks Over 48 to 54 reichsmarks Over 48 to 54 reichsmarks Over 48 to 50 reichsmarks Over 56 to 60 reichsmarks Over 60 reichsmarks Over 60 reichsmarks	Reichsmarks 8 12 16 21 27 33 39 45 51 57 63	75. 0 65. 0 55. 0 47. 0 40. 0 37. 5 35. 0 35. 0 35. 0	80. 6 80. 0 75. 0 72. 0 65. 0 62. 8 60. 0 60. 0			

Family allowance=5 per cent of standard wages.

of Local Building and Loan Associations; held in Association N. C., July 19 to 22, 1927, data were submitted by the serve

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Cooperative Banking Authorized in Iowa

A T ITS 1927 session the Iowa Legislature passed a law (ch. 205, Laws of 1927) authorizing the formation of cooperative banks empowered to conduct a general banking business.

Ten persons are required as incorporators. Shares may not be less than \$10 each, and share capital equal to that required in the case of State banks must be subscribed before a certificate of incorporation will be issued.

Cooperative banks are given all the powers granted to State banks. Dividends on share capital may not exceed 8 per cent of the par value of the stock. After this has been paid and a suplus equal to half the capital stock has been accumulated any surplus earnings may be distributed among the depositors and borrowers—among the depositors in proportion to the amount of interest received by them on their deposits and among the borrowers in proportion to the amount of interest paid by them on their loans.

Voting is on the basis of one vote per stockholder, regardless of amount of stock owned.

The use of the term "cooperative bank" is prohibited, except by enterprises incorporated under this act, on penalty of a fine of \$500. The July 23, 1927, issue of Agricultural Cooperation (Washington, D. C.) reports that already one bank has been incorporated under this act. It began business June 28 in the little town of What Cheer, "taking over the business of a small savings bank which had the confidence of the community but needed more capital." The new bank is capitalized at \$25,000, and has 77 members, many of whom are said to be members of the Farmers' Union.

Development of Building and Loan Associations, 1925-26

A THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, held in Asheville, N. C., July 19 to 22, 1927, data were submitted by the secretary of the league showing the status of the building and loan associations at the end of the fiscal year 1925–26. His report shows that that year brought forth the "largest increase in assets which has ever been shown in any single year of their history." As compared with the previous year the membership increased nearly 8 per cent and assets nearly 15 per cent. During 1925–26 these associations made mortgage loans aggregating \$1,945,000,000, "which provided the means for the purchase or building of over 550,000

¹United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. Secretary's annual report relating to the building and loan associations in the United States, submitted to the thirty-fifth annual meeting at Asheville, N. C., July 19-22, 1927. Cincinnati [1927?].

homes." The mortgage loans of these organizations outstanding at the end of 1925-26 amounted to \$5,852,689,591.

The table below, taken from the report, shows the number, membership, and assets of these associations, by States:

DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES,

State	Num- ber of asso- cin- tions	Number of members	Total assets	ni nisqz ind nzon State /Agi nit batemis	Num- ber of asso- cia- tions	Number of members	Total assets
m	20	20,000	\$15,000,000	Nevada	in w	900	\$400, 370
Alabama 1		3, 925	1, 681, 526	New Hampshire	28	15, 115	9, 223, 974
rizona	71	53, 064	32, 029, 637	New Mexico 1	18	6, 500	3, 250, 000
rkansas	176	223, 440	190, 106, 988	New Jersey	1, 473	1, 084, 381	760, 067, 751
alifornia	64	85, 144	35, 186, 058	New York	309	504, 008	297, 707, 160
Colorado	38	35, 896	18, 290, 897	North Carolina	240	96, 590	85, 715, 009
Connecticut	41	16, 250	8, 844, 308	North Dakota	18	15, 300	7, 788, 410
Delaware Dist. of Columbia	22	59, 299	50, 729, 274	Ohio	841	2, 147, 275	928, 381, 733
ist, of Columbia	73	27, 000	39, 357, 725	Oklahoma	90	167, 410	103, 343, 185
Florida		5, 000	1, 500, 000	Oregon	42	38, 200	18, 280, 225
Georgia 1	12	4, 250	2, 335, 265	Pennsylvania	4, 400		1, 130, 000, 000
		840, 000	355, 509, 301	Rhode Island	7	31, 819	19, 538, 506
Illinois	399	382, 123	247, 903, 736	South Carolina	152	26, 800	22, 782, 000
Indiana		71, 800	40, 771, 567	South Dakota	26	7, 015	5, 000, 427
lowa		189, 393	107, 315, 298	Tennessee	24	11, 275	6, 716, 217
Kansas	147	133, 400	74, 704, 133	Texas	138	124, 951	70, 804, 572
Kentucky		165, 332	154, 186, 635	Utah	24	96, 284	30, 864, 12
Louisiana	38	26, 171		Vermont			
Maine			17, 458, 473		79	3, 805	2, 236, 74
Maryland 1	1, 210	330, 000	200, 000, 000	Virginia	79	51, 500	44, 557, 190
Massachusetts	220	466, 492	425, 511, 319	Washington		249, 338	89, 001, 163
Michigan	83	192, 070	112, 887, 929	West Virginia		54, 500	28, 704, 380
Minnesota	83	69, 618	28, 643, 208	Wisconsin	171	229, 165	182, 382, 373
Mississippi	35	18, 600	13, 015, 838	Wyoming 1	20	14, 000	8, 000, 00
Missouri	243	215, 000	139, 461, 899	M-4-1	10 000	10 005 505	0 004 100 ha
Montana		37, 500	13, 738, 790	Total	12, 626	10, 005, 705	6, 334, 103, 80
Nebraska	83	218, 807	153, 128, 475	1			1 F

Work of Remedial Loan Associations

THE National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations has recently issued a report covering the operations of 28 associations affiliated with the federation for the fiscal year 1926-27. These societies are semiphilanthropic institutions financed by private capital "to supply funds for necessitous borrowers at legitimate rates," and were established, it is stated, "to provide such competition as would result in the improvement of the methods commonly employed by money lenders and to afford an object lesson that would attract reputable capital" to the money-lending

These associations make loans on chattels, pledges, etc., at rates varying, among the different societies, from 8 per cent per year to 2½ and 3 per cent per month. The paid-in capital of the 28 associations at the end of the fiscal year 1926-27 amounted to \$21,708,325 and their surplus to \$8,609,478. Loans numbering 713,251 and amounting to \$55,081,727 were made during the year. Losses from unpaid loans amounted to \$49,838, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of loans made. The average loan amounted to \$77.

¹See "Cooperative provision of credit to the needy worker" in the Labor Review for August, 1927

Cooperative Movement in Spain

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THE cooperative movement of Spain is described in an article by Prof. Charles Gide in an article in the April-June, 1927, issue of the Revue des Études Coopératives, from which the following data are taken.

Consumers' Cooperation

IT IS pointed out that Spain holds a "very little place" in the consumers' cooperative movement. Exact statistics are not available, but it is estimated that there are some 250 consumers' societies, with about 80,000 members, grouped into three federations. This in a country with a population of some 25,000,000 means that there is about 1 cooperator to every 100 inhabitants.

In point of average cooperative purchases per member these societies make a better showing. The average yearly sales per member average 1,100 pesetas (\$163.85), and in some societies average as high as 2,340 pesetas (\$348.56), a figure, according to Professor Gide, which no French society can equal. These high yearly sales, it is explained, are due to the great variety of goods carried by Spanish cooperative societies.

Spain's most original contribution to the development of cooperation, however, is found in the colonization societies and the organizations formed by the fishermen.

Colonization Societies

A LAW was passed in 1907 having for its purpose the internal colonization of Spain and the repopulation of the country. Under the law, poor peasant families were to be allotted plots of ground and provided with the means of cultivation. The benefits of the law, however, were to be limited to families without means which lived in the vicinity of the lands to be colonized (because these would already be familiar with the requirements and conditions of the land in the region) and which possessed some knowledge of or aptitude for farming. The law provided for a royal commission (or junte) which was to have charge of the administration of the law.

The first problem arising was that of securing land for colonization purposes. No attempt was made to secure privately owned land, the experiment being confined solely to that owned by the State or the communes. The communal land was of two classes: That in which title was in the commune as such, and that which was really "common" land—i. e., owned collectively by the people of the commune and which could be disposed of only by a referendum securing a three-fourths vote of all the inhabitants. The State land could be secured easily enough, but the communes were generally unwilling to dispose of land that was of value. The result was that communal lands taken over were usually the poorest land in the district.

In allotting the land preference was given to families with the largest number of sons, for sons would be of greater help in farming than would daughters. Only those peasants were chosen who seemed capable of becoming good colonists and who could give proof

¹Revue des Études Coopératives, Paris, avril-juin, 1927, pp. 209-230: "Certains aspects originaux du mouvement coopératif en Espagne," par Charles Gide.

of general good conduct. Each family was given, free, a plot of ground large enough to enable the family "to live by its own labor" but not large enough to require any outside hired help. As one of the objects of the law was the creation of independent farmers from poor farm laborers, care was taken to prevent the attraction to the

colony of wageworkers.

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For the first five years the colonist held his land on probation. During this period he must demonstrate his fitness as a colonist and his ability as a farmer; if he failed the land was taken back. At the end of the five-year period the colonist became proprietor of his plot of ground with the dwelling thereon, but with the restriction that (1) he could not dispose of it for 10 years; (2) if after 10 years he wished to sell, the colonization society must be given the first chance to purchase; (3) he was prohibited from using the farm as security for a loan; and (4) the plot of land must never be divided.

The colonists in each locality were required to form a cooperative association whose functions included the supply of household and farm necessaries, the marketing of the products of the colony, and the provision of a medium of credit, savings, mutual aid, and cultural

development.

Capital was necessary to finance the farming operations, the supply of machinery, the necessaries of life, etc., while the land was being brought into cultivation, for the colonists were, as already stated, chosen from the poorest farm laborers. This capital was obtained from the communes, from agricultural credit and other banks, etc., on the collective guaranty of the colony, acting through the cooperative society. These advances were payable over long periods, sometimes up to 50 years.

The State's contribution to the community took the form of the construction of roads, sewers, and various community services.

There are now some 20 such colonies, covering altogether about 10,500 hectares (nearly 26,000 acres) and including somewhat over 1,200 colonists. Thus the average holding is not quite 9 hectares (about 22 acres), although this varies according to the kind and quality of land obtained. Most of the colonies are in the southwest of Spain, and the greater portion of the land is situated on the mountain sides, since the municipalities were unwilling to give up land

unless it was "well-nigh useless."

One colony is described which was ceded a barren stretch of land that upon analysis was shown to be 91 per cent pure sand. But, "by a dispensation of Providence," it was found that the soil was exactly suited to the cultivation of vineyards, the sand also being fatal to the phylloxera with which European vineyards are afflicted; also, the land was situated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River and was therefore irrigated by its waters. Thus what seemed an utterly worthless piece of ground turned out to be a wonderful producing region, and each family from its plot of ground (1 hectare—about 2½ acres—for those with a market garden, 2 hectares for those with vineyards) averages an income of from 3,000 to 5,000 pesetas (\$447 to \$745) per year.

A central bank has been formed which is endeavoring to introduce among the colonists a genuinely cooperative system of farming—that of the collective farming of a number of plots of ground instead

of the individual cultivation of each plot.

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The scope of the colonization work is limited by the amount of lands available for the purpose. Immense amounts of land are owned by rich landowners, and much of this is idle ground which might be made of use for the people as a whole. With this in mind, the junte drew up a bill designed to remedy the land situation. It provided for a survey of all the lands in the Kingdom "to determine what were the uncultivated lands, neglected by the proprietors, but which could be improved and in that way were proper for colonization." Such of these lands as was necessary would be expropriated, with indemnity to the owners.

The bill was introduced in 1911 and again in 1914, when the war caused it to be laid aside. It was presented for a third time in 1921, but was laid aside because of much opposition. Professor Gide remarks that the limitation upon land ownership imposed by the bill would be "very modest" as compared with the measures of expropriation taken by some of the countries of eastern Europe, but the bill "appeared very revolutionary in Spain," and its chances of passage appear remote, especially since the junta has been dissolved and the colonization work placed under a ministerial bureau, indicating, perhaps, that the administration found the zeal of the junta "a trifle importunate."

If, however, the bill becomes law and "all the great Spanish domains are cultivated by small proprietors, required to unite under a system of cooperative associations, it would be a considerable achievement in the history of the cooperative movement. We might even see the ideal solution of the great agrarian problem."

Fishermen's Cooperatives

FISHERMEN'S cooperative associations, or positos ² maritimos, as they are known in Spain, have attained a remarkable development. They are found along all the seacoast of Spain and now number some 140 or 150, with about 35,000 members. Eighty of these associations own their own boats.

Though the primary object of these associations is the sale of fish directly to the consumer (Professor Gide points out that there is hardly a commodity in which the margin between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer is greater), the organizations include not only the fishermen but all the workers of sea and port. Thus the fishers, lightermen, boat builders, calkers, painters, etc., all belong to the same association.

These associations, it is pointed out, are, as regards altruistic character, in the front rank of the cooperative movement. No dividends are returned to either members or patrons of the society. The earnings, above the wages of the members, are used, first, to pay any debts of the association (such as money borrowed to buy boats, etc.), and then, if any money is left, it is used for social purposes. The societies are directing their attention especially to "the two scourges of matitime population in all countries, but particularly in Spain—ignorance and alcoholism." In Spain 85 per cent of the fisher population can neither read nor write. The first step of these organizations of illiterate fishers is to provide schools for their chil-

² "Positos" means literally a place where something is deposited, as a bank, grain elevator, etc., but it is explained that the word has a wide general use in Spain in sort of a symbolic way.

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dren. Already more than 100 schools have been built, at which 8,650 children are in attendance. At these schools the children not only are receiving a general education but are also being instructed in the principles and practice of cooperation. They form their own little cooperative societies through which they purchase their books, pencils, and other school supplies, plan and carry out little excursions,

The fishers' societies make their own nets, cordage, and paint, paint and calk the boats, etc. Any capital needed can be secured, through the collective liability of the group, from the Maritime Credit Bank, administered by a council composed of the Minister of Marine.

certain other State officials, and representatives of the men.

Of the societies, 50 devote themselves solely to the marketing of the catch, but 66 have also established insurance against sickness. invalidity, and old age; 26 make loans to their members; 6 have undertaken to build homes for the workers; and 36 have established cooperative stores.

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11) S. Women's Barron. News Letter No. 51; Activities affecting wemon in industry.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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Summer Schools for Woman Workers 1

OUR special summer schools for woman wage earners were in session this year. The Southern Summer School for Woman Workers in Industry at Sweet Briar College, Va., which opened for the first time July 22, 1927, had 24 students, while the new school at Barnard College, New York City, began its courses on June 27 with accommodations for 40 students. This latter experiment is under the auspices of a joint committee of college representatives and woman workers and is administered as a separate unit within the Columbia University Summer Session. The Wisconsin Summer School for Women in Industry was inaugurated several years ago 2 and started its 1927 season with 50 students.

The well-known Bryn Mawr College School dates back to 1921.3 Of the 521 woman workers who have availed themselves of the courses at this school during its six seasons, 56 have returned for a second summer. This year there were 102 students. They came from various parts of the United States and one of the women was from England.

Brookwood Labor College, it will be recalled, holds summer institutes for men and women.

Industrial Training in Alaska

HROUGH its Alaska division, the United States Bureau of Education is developing and educating the native population of Alaska, many of whom are in a state of racial childhood and require assistance in adjusting themselves to the new conditions which civilization has brought about, according to a pamphlet recently published by that bureau.4 This work involves the uplifting of entire communities and includes the maintenance of schools, hospitals, and orphanages, the relief of destitution, the fostering of trade, the organization of cooperative business enterprises, the establishment of colonies, and the supervision of the reindeer industry.

One of the most effective agencies for the advancement in civilization of a native village, the bureau reports, is the establishment in it of a cooperative store, owned and managed by the natives, under the supervision of a teacher of a United States public school. In this store food and clothing are sold at equitable prices and the profits, which otherwise would go to a white trader, are divided among the

¹U. S. Women's Bureau. News Letter No. 51: Activities affecting women in industry.

²Labor Review, July, 1926, p. 98.

²Idem, pp. 97, 98.

⁴United States. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 1927, No. 6: Work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska, by William Hamilton.

natives themselves. The natives also acquire self-confidence and

experience in business affairs through managing the store.

Until recently no systematic form of industrial education for the natives of Alaska was provided within the Territory. Formerly young Alaskans were sent to the schools maintained by the United States Office of Indian Affairs in the States. This policy, however, was found to be unwise and uneconomic for various reasons. The change of climate frequently had a deleterious effect on the health of the children, and many of those who returned to Alaska found it difficult to adapt themselves to their home environment. Some of those who remained in the States are said to have found themselves forced into unfortunate social conditions. Therefore the policy was adopted of establishing industrial schools within Alaska itself. Three schools, located at points accessible from the different sections of the Territory, already have been established, and the Bureau of Education states that it is the intention to extend the facilities for industrial training as rapidly as funds permit.

The curricula of these vocational schools include house building, carpentry, boat building, furniture making, sled construction, operation and repair of gas engines, marine engineering, navigation, tanning, ivory carving, and basket weaving. The native races of Alaska are said to possess extraordinary dexterity, evidence of which is found in the ivory carving of the Eskimos, the basket weaving of the Aleuts, and the totem carving of the inhabitants of southeastern Alaska, and with very little training they excel in all mechanical

occupations.

As a result of the work of the Bureau of Education and of other civilizing agencies, the primitive conditions which existed in Alaska when the bureau began its work there 40 years ago have gradually disappeared except in some of the remotest settlements which have not been reached. In many of the villages the old huts have been replaced by neat, well-furnished houses, the homes of self-supporting, self-respecting natives, thousands of whom are employed by the great canneries of southern Alaska. Fleets of power boats owned and operated by natives carry fish from the fishing grounds to the canneries. Many natives are employed in the mines, while others are pilots, trappers, storekeepers, loggers, or ivory carvers, and still others are employed as cooks, janitors, and orderlies in the hospitals. Some have entered the legal and clerical professions. For many years the bureau has been appointing as teachers in its Alaska school service the brightest of the graduates of its schools. Native girls showing special qualifications for medical service are received into the bureau's hospitals for training as nurses. Throughout northwestern Alaska and along the Alaska Railroad native owners of reindeer, whose herds furnish an inexhaustible meat supply, are important factors in the industrial and economic situation of the Territory.

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WELFARE WORK

Encouragement of Thrift by Employers

A S PART of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' recent survey of personnel activities carried on by industrial establishments in the United States, study was made of the various plans in use for the encouragement of thrift among employees. These plans include savings and loan funds, building funds, profit-sharing plans, sale of company stock to employees, vacation and Christmas savings funds, cooperative buying and discounts on company goods, legal aid, and advice as to investments and expenditures.

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The survey covered a total of 430 companies. One hundred and ninety-six companies reported that an effort was made to get their employees to put something in the bank each pay day. In the majority of instances this assistance consisted of deducting from the pay envelope an amount specified by the employee and depositing it to his credit in his bank or sometimes arranging for a representative of a bank to be present on pay day to receive the employees' deposits. While this may not be regarded as very definite assistance on the part of the employer, it does make it easy for the individual employee to maintain a bank account, and it has the added merit, where the employees themselves make the deposits, of the example afforded by a large number following a plan of systematic saving. In other establishments there is a savings fund into which the members pay a

Types of Savings and Loan Funds

fund and for collecting deposits on pay day.

stated amount each week and often this fund is used as a loan fund for subscribers. Very often these funds are in charge of the employees and they are allowed the necessary time for the management of the

THERE are several types of savings funds—credit unions in which membership is conditioned on purchasing a stipulated number of shares of stock; investment funds in which the depositor's savings will be invested for him if he wishes; funds in which members are required to pay a certain percentage of their salary, a stated amount being paid in to their credit by the company; the regular savings and loan fund, in which a certain rate of interest is paid on deposits and from which members in good standing may secure small loans; and vacation and Christmas savings funds. The last two are planned for saving for a definite purpose, but they have been found to have a good effect in teaching the value of systematic saving.

Frequently a very large proportion of the employees of an establishment are members of the savings fund. A credit union made up of nearly the entire personnel of a company manufacturing incandescent lamps is probably typical of this type of organization. A small entrance fee is charged, and in order to become a member it is necessary to subscribe for at least one share of stock, after which the usual

banking procedure in making deposits or withdrawing money is followed, although the directors may at any time require depositors to give 30 days' notice of intention to withdraw the whole or any part of a deposit. Members in good standing in the credit union may secure loans upon written application and stating the purpose for which the loan is desired, the maximum amount loaned to any member at any one time being \$50 unsecured and \$200 secured. This organization is run entirely by the employees, but the employer pays

for the bookkeeping.

A large mail-order house sells thrift certificates to those employees who wish to purchase them. The certificates are issued in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof and may be paid for in regular installments or by deposit at any time. Payments may be made personally to the cashier, or the paymaster may be authorized to deduct them from the pay. These certificates, which are nonnegotiable, bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Any employee who is the head of a family and who has saved at least \$500 may secure a loan from this company for the purpose of building or buying a home, and emergency loans are made to employees on approval of the office

manager.

The savings plan of a gas and electric company was established for the encouragement of thrift among the employees and to interest them in the company's affairs by helping them to become part owners through acquisition of the company's stock. The plan permits deposits in sums of not less than 25 cents. Five per cent interest, compounded quarterly, has been paid since the organization of the fund. Depositors may, from time to time, make arrangements to have their savings invested in the bonds or capital stock of the company, but this is entirely optional with them. The fund is administered without expense to the employees. A board of 14 trustees, 10 of whom are employee depositors and the remainder company officials, directs the operation of the fund. More than half of the 4,200 employees at the time of the survey belonged to the fund and had on deposit more than a quarter of a million dollars. Members may borrow up to \$200 from the fund, the loan to be repaid in

monthly installments within a year.

A corporation with many plants had in 1926 about 36,000, or 54 per cent of all eligible employees, participating in its savings and investment plan. Under this plan all employees are eligible to participate after three months' service with the company, and employees who desire to do so may pay into the savings fund each year an amount not to exceed 10 per cent of their wages or salary, with a maximum of \$300. The corporation pays into this fund on or before the last day of December each year an amount equal to one-half the net payments made by the employees which is credited to the account of each employee over a period of five years. Employees may withdraw their savings from the fund, plus interest, at any time, but if they withdraw before the end of five years they forfeit the unmatured portion of the money paid in by the corporation. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is paid. The funds in the different plants are divided into yearly classes designated by the year in which the class was formed. At the end of the period for the 1920 classthe first five-year class-8,300 employees received \$11,200,000 in cash and common stock. This was equivalent to a return of more than nine dollars to one on each employee's savings. Through the resources of this fund employees are assisted in buying or building homes, and in the first six years it was in operation more than 7,000

employees took advantage of this assistance.

A combined savings and profit-sharing plan is in force among all the branches of a large mail-order house. In order to participate an employee must deposit 5 per cent of his salary. The company contributes a part of the net profits of the business after certain deductions have been made, and this contribution is credited to the depositors pro rata according to their deposits, with an increase in the

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per cent for each five-year service period.

In some plants an "auto teller," or automatic saving machine, is installed. From 25 cents to \$25 can be deposited in the machine. which stamps the amount on the deposit slip and returns the slip to the depositor. When deposits are made in this way employers do not know the amount of the individual employee's savings, a feature which appeals to many employees. It also has the advantage that it affords a convenient way of depositing small amounts. A taxi company reported that drivers find it particularly convenient, as they deposit their tips at the end of each shift. Another company stated that various savings schemes had been tried which had not proved successful, but that the auto teller was used by large numbers.

There were 72 loan funds maintained either by the company or as a part of the savings plan. Some firms have a considerable amount of money available for emergency loans. Repayment is

nearly always made through pay-roll deductions.

A number of the savings plans are linked up with the profit-sharing or the stock-ownership plan. An example is that of a company having about 10,000 employees. The thrift program includes a wagedividend plan, purchase of company stock, a savings and loan fund, and a building and loan and housing plan. The wage-dividend plan is based on wages and length of service, the dividends upon common stock over \$1 a share which are declared during the calendar year being used for these disbursements. About 85 per cent of the employees are eligible to participate in this plan; approximately 60 per cent own company stock; the savings and loan association has 5,300 members; and nearly a thousand have been assisted in building or purchasing homes by the employees' realty corporation.

Building and Loan Associations

THIRTY-NINE companies reported building and loan associations or some plan of giving financial aid in building or buying homes. In addition to these there are a number of firms which have no special plan which is followed in all cases but who give both advice and financial help to their employees who wish to own their own homes.

There are certain features that are common to the majority of building and loan plans. A year's service with the firm is generally required before financial aid is given, and the majority of the plans require that the buyer have 10 per cent of the value of the property for an initial payment in order to receive the help of the association or the company.

Although company housing plans are usually limited to some one district, several companies allow employees to choose lots wherever they wish, feeling that it is better for the employee to choose the locality in which he shall live rather than to be restricted to a district chosen by the company.

Legal Aid and Advice as to Investments and Expenditures

NEARLY two-thirds of the companies reported that their employees have the privilege of coming to them for free legal advice. In many of the larger establishments the firm has its own legal staff, or it may be there is a single attorney or some member of the firm who is

qualified who gives part of his time to this work.

A company with many thousands of employees has a staff of lawyers who give free advice in every kind of personal, domestic, or business difficulty, the object being to keep employees out of trouble, or, if already in it, to defend them so far as they are in the right. The work of the legal staff includes everything done in any law office, including counsel, advice, examination and preparation of legal papers or documents, and representation of employees in court when the merits of the case warrant this. The effect of this work is considered to be important in fostering the good will of the working force.

On the other hand, a number of companies which reported that legal advice was given if requested evidently did not make much of a feature of this service, while a number stated that employees were

not encouraged to ask for it.

Advice as to investments and expenditures is given in many instances. The legal department usually advises employees as to investments. In a number of cities bureaus or commissions connected with the city chamber of commerce have been established for the purpose of protecting the public from fraudulent schemes and dishonest advertising and merchandising methods. Industrial establishments which support these bureaus often refer their employees to them for advice. In some plants men are appointed in different departments whose business it is to keep informed on these matters and give advice to other employees when it is requested. They work with the Better Business Bureau or the Industrial Protective Association and can get disinterested advice at any time as to the merit of proposed investments.

Cooperative Buying and Discounts

COOPERATIVE stores were found in only 21 instances, but a large proportion of the companies either promoted the cooperative buying of certain commodities or allowed employees a discount on their own products or on supplies bought by them. Rubber boots, safety or work shoes, overalls, tools, and similar articles are often bought in quantities and sold at cost; and many companies buy coal and sell at reduced prices to their employees or make an arrangement with coal dealers whereby employees can have coal charged to the company and pay for it through pay-roll deductions, in this way making it possible for employees to buy their winter's supply when it is cheapest. Two hundred and thirty-seven firms reported that a special discount is allowed employees on company goods. Department stores without exception allow a discount on merchandise ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, with stated times at which employees may

make their purchases, and sometimes special sales are arranged for them.

A cooperative store maintained by the employees of an insurance company has been in successful operation for a number of years. This store saves employees about 25 per cent on purchases and the business averages nearly \$18,000 a month. Another large office force runs a cooperative store where clothing and furniture and some groceries, auto supplies, etc., can be purchased at about 10 per cent above the wholesale price, this margin covering the salary of the man in charge and other expenses. The company gives the space for the store and light and heat. The employees' thrift club of 600 members in a metal manufacturing plant runs a cooperative store which started on a small scale but is now very successful. The club also has charge of the employees' lunch room. The company pays the running expenses on both projects and no attempt is made to make any profit, prices being reduced if any surplus is shown.

Forty-one companies reported that cooperative buying had been discontinued. In the majority of cases it was given up shortly after the close of the World War, having served its purpose during that time and being no longer needed. Some feel, however, that the establishment of chain stores has largely done away with the necessity for cooperative buying, and many companies do not favor it, as, if it is done on a large scale, the merchants of the community feel that it is unfair.

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Other Plans for Encouraging Thrift

A MONG other methods which are designed to teach employees the importance of saving and to allow them to have a share in the prosperity of the enterprise are profit-sharing and stock-ownership plans and bonuses for length of service or for regular attendance. As a survey of profit-sharing and stock-ownership plans was beyond the scope of the present study, little information was secured beyond the fact that some such system was in effect. About 50 companies had some plan by which the employees shared in the profits either through a regular profit-sharing plan, through a bonus system, or by distribution of company stock, while 123 companies reported that they have a special plan for the sale of stock to employees. The distribution of thrift literature is another method of educating employees to the desirability of planning in time for the inevitable rainy day. The pay envelope and the plant paper furnish convenient means for reminding employees of the advisability of saving, and various companies use the services of visiting nurses or other personnel workers to give practical demonstrations in economics as related to workmen's incomes.

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LABOR LAWS

Weekly Rest Law of Colombia 1

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NOVEMBER 16, 1926, the Colombian Legislature passed a law (No. 57) requiring all private and public industrial or commercial establishments to grant their wage earners and salaried employees one day of rest for every six days of work. The law establishes Sunday as the rest day and stipulates that the rest period shall be at least 24 hours long. The provisions of this law shall apply also to domestic servants.

In certain specified instances, as in continuous industries and in those in which Sunday closing would work hardship to the public, the rest may be given on another day of the week than Sunday (either to the entire personnel simultaneously or in shifts), or from Sunday noon until Monday noon, or two half days a week may be given.

In order to remain open all day Sunday proprietors of establishments must obtain the authorization of the Ministry of Industry. No worker may be employed on his rest day without his consent, and in case of being so employed he may choose between a compensatory rest day or not less than double pay for the time worked.

The law specifies that all who work for the State or municipalities shall be compensated for national and religious holidays in addition to their days of rest.

Violations of the law are punishable by a fine of 20 pesos,² and any who may hinder the Labor Office inspectors in the enforcement of the law are to be fined a similar amount.

Establishments allowed to remain open on Sundays must post in a conspicuous place a placard showing the names of their workers and the days on which they have their weekly rest.

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that in their judgment might seem appropriate to maintain of retine eight-hour day and demanded that the Governments ratio.

Washington convention on that appiect. Strong opposition expressed to separate acrosments between Governments on the

Colombia. Diarie Oficial, Bogota, Nov. 17, 1926, pp. 297, 298.

The exchange rate of the peso in 1926 = 98.40 cents.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

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International Trade-Union Congress, 1927

THE fourth annual congress of the International Federation of Trade-Unions was held in Paris, August 1-6, 1927.

Among the various decisions reached by the congress were

the following:

That in view of the growing importance of nonmanual workers and civil servants in economic and political life, it is highly desirable to win over such workers to the trade-union international and to facilitate their close cooperation with the manual workers. For this purpose the trade-union movement all over the world should endeavor to induce nonmanual workers to affiliate and should stimulate the formation of such unions.

In unionizing nonmanual workers and civil servants attention should be paid to their special position, their working conditions, their social status, and their mentality. These workers should not, against their will, be incorporated into organizations of manual workers. Cooperation should be encouraged, however, in cases in which manual and nonmanual workers have already formed success-

ful joint organizations.

The International Federation of Trade-Unions will be allowed to initiate international relief action only when "several trade or industrial unions of the same country are simultaneously involved in economic conflicts of such an extent that the means requisite to conduct them can not be raised either in the country, or by the international trade secretariat to which these unions are affiliated." In exceptional cases, however, the International Federation of Trade-Unions may organize relief action when so large a number of the workers in a trade or industry are concerned in the conflict that the resources of the country itself or of the international trade-union secretariat are insufficient.

"International strike breaking must be prevented." Those who, despite the warnings of their organizations, are found guilty of strike breaking shall be expelled from their organizations. In exceptional cases the national center concerned in a labor conflict may appeal to the International Federation of Trade-Unions for the prevention of the transportation of certain commodities to the

country in which such conflict is being carried on.

The congress urged its affiliated organizations to take all the steps that in their judgment might seem appropriate to maintain or recover the eight-hour day and demanded that the Governments ratify the Washington convention on that subject. Strong opposition was expressed to separate agreements between Governments on the eight-hour day without reference to the International Labor Office, and

¹ International Federation of Trade-Unions, Amsterdam. Press Report No. 29, Aug. 11, 1927, pp. 3-9.

the practice of nations in permitting numerous exceptions when ratifying the Washington convention was forcefully condemned.

Governments were called upon by the congress to act in accordance with recommendation of the 1927 International Economic Conference that "Government institutions, trade organizations, and public opinion give special attention to measures of a kind calculated to insure to the individual the best, the healthiest, and the most worthy employment, such as vocational selection, guidance and training, the due allotment of time between work and leisure, methods of remuneration giving the worker a fair share in the increase of output, and general conditions of work and life favorable to the development and preservation of his personality."

The congress held that it is the duty of the International Federation of Trade-Unions to carry on a perpetual peace propaganda and to use all available means (placards, pamphlets, etc.) for this campaign. A special appeal was made to mothers and teachers to imbue the rising generation with the "spirit of universal peace" in order "that international brotherhood may soon become a living reality."

The following is the program, in part, recommended by the congress to its national sections:

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Promotion of general economic progress.—The national centers should wage war on "protectionist commercial policy and on all other measures tending to give rise to economic and commercial enmity."

Scientific management should be indorsed only on condition that representatives of the wage earners engaged in the undertaking or of the competent labor organizations invariably cooperate in such scientific management and that it shall result, step by step, in the increase of real wages and the consequent expansion of the market.

National and international cartels should in the future be brought more under trade-union supervision and control. Attempts to keep prices up and to raise prices regardless of the needs of the great mass of consumers must be fought in every possible way by the trade-unions, especially by securing the establishment in all countries of government cartel control offices, of public registers of cartels, and of courts for the control of cartels on which the trade-unions shall have representatives.

The economic importance of the home market must be fully recognized.—Trade-unions should strive to lower prices or to raise wages or, preferably, to do both, in order to increase the mass consumption

of the products of improved labor and economic processes.

Resolutions of International Conference of Woman Workers¹

A THEIR Paris conference, July 29-30, 1927, the woman wage earners affiliated with the International Federation of Trade-Unions adopted a resolution in favor of the protection of woman as a worker and of the woman worker as a woman, declaring the solidarity of organized woman workers with all the workers, and expressing the earnest desire to strive enthusiastically with all workers "for the regeneration of the world."

¹International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam. Press Report No. 29, Aug. 11, 1927, pp. 11, 12.

Woman workers all over the world were urged to become trade unionists. The conference also insisted that the wages and labor conditions of persons engaged in home work should "at least be placed on equality with those of the factory workers of the same trade"; and, furthermore, that "in all countries the social legislation of the land shall be applied in its entirety to all persons engaged in home work." This it was declared could only be accomplished through attaching the greatest importance to the trade-union organization of such persons.

It was also demanded that a convention be issued by the International Labor Conference of 1928 "establishing methods for fixing minimum wages for home workers."

Organization of Cuban Federation of Labor

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THE Cuban Federation of Labor was organized in Habana on May 22, 1927, by a group of workers representing various industries, according to the September, 1927, issue of the Pan American Union Bulletin. The aims of the organization will be to improve the economic and social conditions of the workers and thereby assist in developing industrial activities. The federation will aid its members during periods of unemployment, disability, and illness, when such cases are not provided for under the workmen's compensation law.

The Cuban Federation of Labor is affiliated with the Pan American Federation of Labor.

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Rederation of Trade Dimers, Ann.

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HOUSING

Building Permits in Representative Cities

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics presents herewith its semiannual report of building operations in cities having a population of 100,000 or over. Reports were received for the first half of 1927 from 80 cities, as compared with 78 in the first half of 1926.

Of the 80 cities reporting for the first half of 1927, over 94 per cent forwarded their schedules by mail either direct to the bureau or to cooperating State bureaus. For the other 6 per cent of the cities schedules were compiled by agents of the bureau, from records kept in the offices of the local building officials.

The bureau's questionnaire asked for the number and cost of each of the different kinds of buildings for which permits were issued in this period. The costs reported are those stated by the prospective builder at the time of applying for a permit, and information was collected only for buildings erected inside the city limits of the municipalities selected, since the city building officials have no authority outside the corporate limits. This, of course, leaves large suburban developments unaccounted for.

Table 1 shows the total number of new buildings and the estimated cost of each of the different kinds of new buildings for which permits were issued in the 80 cities for which schedules were received for the six months ending June 30, 1927, the per cent that each kind forms of the total number, the per cent that the cost of each kind forms of the total cost, and the average cost per building.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS ACCORDING TO PERMITS ISSUED IN 80 CITIES, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1927, BY KIND OF BUILDING

olding was private contract	Buildings for which permits were issued						
Kind of building	G Maham	Policin	Estin	nated cos	it		
noney was expended for other structures. The coke of effice gluine 30, 1922, was \$128, 572.	Number	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Average per build- ing		
Residential buildings	meys na	an ion	เกีย เกียวกา	7 47.0	enshing		
One-family dwellings One-family and two-family dwellings with	65, 188 11, 618	39. 1 7. 0	\$319, 616, 929 98, 141, 450	23. 1 7. 1	\$4, 903 8, 447		
stores Multi-family dwellings Multi-family dwellings with stores Hotels Lodging houses All other	1,501 6,515 707 88 62 52	4.0 .4 .1 (1)	16, 207, 139 355, 957, 616 39, 384, 233 28, 178, 044 807, 741 13, 307, 372	1. 2 25. 7 2. 8 2. 0 . 1 1. 0	10, 798 54, 637 55, 700 320, 205 13, 028 255, 911		
Total 19 19 daid ballage	85, 731	51.5	871, 600, 524	62.9	10, 167		

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS ACCORDING TO PERMITS ISSUED IN 80 CITIES, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1927, BY KIND OF BUILDING—Continued

The state of the s	Bu	tildings for	r which permits	were issu	ued		
(Kind of building		Per	Estimated cost				
ability evitations	Number	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	A verage per build- ing		
Nonresidential buildings		1.2	edged to the				
A musement buildings	1, 489 1, 580 62, 827 1, 663 100 579 124 157 244 5, 084	2 .2 .9 9 57.7 1.0 .1 .3 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .6 1.0	\$60, 474, 640 18, 637, 435 55, 251, 240 33, 539, 770 22, 662, 602 4, 563, 252 18, 405, 111 128, 472, 870 20, 003, 638 12, 481, 434 55, 616, 179 1, 903, 121 265, 490 79, 353, 886 3, 004, 252	2.4 1.6 .3 1.3 9.3 1.4 .9 4.0 .1 (1) 5.7	\$147, 860 54, 978 37, 100 21, 222 366 2, 74 184, 05 221, 88 161, 32 79, 30 227, 93 37, 3, 36 17, 99		
Total	80, 779	48.5	514, 634, 920	37.1	6, 37		
Grand total	166, 510	100.0	1, 386, 235, 444	100.0	8,3		

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In these 80 cities, \$1,386,235,444 was spent for new buildings in the first half of 1927. Of this amount \$871,600,524, or 62.9 per cent, was spent for residential buildings and \$514,634,920, or 37.1

per cent, for nonresidential buildings.

Of the amount expended for residential buildings the greatest amount, \$355,957,616, or 25.7 per cent of the amount spent for all new buildings, was expended for apartment houses. Although only \$319,616,929, or 23.1 per cent, was spent for one-family dwellings, more permits were issued for one-family dwellings in these 80 cities during this period than for any other class of building, there being 65,188 of these homes projected during the first half of this year. The next most numerous class of building was private garages, accounting for 62,827 buildings. Two-family dwellings accounted for 7.1 per cent of the whole amount expended.

In the nonresidential group more money was expended for office buildings than for any other class of structure. The cost of office buildings during the six months ending June 30, 1927, was \$128,472,870, or 9.3 per cent of all moneys used during that period for new buildings. Next in importance in the nonresidential group was "stores and warehouses," accounting for 5.7 per cent of the total

amount disbursed.

The average cost of one-family dwellings in these 80 cities was \$4,903, as compared with \$4,777 in the first half of 1926. Hotels cost more per building than any other class of structure, the average cost of the 88 hostelries for which permits were issued in this period being \$320,205. Schools and libraries ranked higher in average cost than any other kind of nonresidential building, followed in order by office buildings and institutions.

The average cost of all new buildings was \$8,325. The average cost of residential buildings was \$10,167 and of nonresidential buildings \$6,371. The average cost of nonresidential buildings, however, is heavily weighted with that of private garages, which was only \$361. Excluding private garages, the average cost of nonresidential buildings was \$27,405.

Families Provided for

Table 2 shows the number and per cent of families provided for by each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 78 identical cities in the first half of 1926 and the first half of 1927.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES TO BE HOUSED IN NEW DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 78 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1927, BY KIND OF DWELLING

and a most page and 8.014	Number ings fo	Number of dwell-						
Kind of dwelling	permits were issued		Number		Per cent			
	First half of 1926	First half of 1927	First half of 1926	First half of 1927	First half of 1926	First half of 1927		
One-family dwellings Two-family dwellings One-family and two-family dwellings	74, 029 11, 864	64, 747 11, 577	74, 029 23, 728	64, 747 23, 154	36.7 11.8	34. 6 12. 4		
with stores	2, 032 6, 806 548	1, 498 6, 478 706	3, 310 94, 330 6, 288	2, 471 88, 809 8, 052	1.6 46.8 3.1	1.3 47.4 4.3		
Total	95, 279	85, 006	201, 685	187, 233	100.0	100. (

There were 187,233 families provided with homes in new buildings in these 78 cities in the first half of 1927, as compared with 201,685 in the first half of 1926, a decrease in housing units of 7.2 per cent.

One-family dwellings, which accommodated 74,029 families, or 36.7 per cent of all families provided for during the first half of 1926, provided for only 64,747 families, or 34.6 per cent, in the first six months of 1927. Apartment houses, on the other hand, provided for 47.4 per cent of all families housed in new buildings during the first half of 1927 and 46.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1926.

Table 3 shows the number and per cent of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings in the 65 identical cities for which reports were received for the first six months of each of the years 1922 to 1927. For convenience, one-family dwellings and two-family dwellings with stores are grouped with two-family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings with stores are grouped with multi-family dwellings.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFER. ENT KINDS OF DWELLINGS IN 65 IDENTICAL CITIES IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, AND 1927

Timo Rate il	Num	ber of families	Per cent of families provided				
Period	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings	Multi- family dwellings	All classes of dwell- ings	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings	Multi- family dwellings
First half of— 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	63, 892 77, 875 82, 514 87, 783 71, 818 57, 899	32, 351 39, 314 50, 904 39, 320 26, 727 24, 204	51, 906 77, 826 69, 619 80, 291 100, 201 95, 448	147, 249 195, 015 203, 037 207, 394 198, 746 177, 551	43. 4 39. 9 40. 6 42. 3 36. 1 32. 6	22. 0 20. 2 25. 1 19. 0 13. 4 13. 6	34, 39, 34, 38, 50, 53,

In the first half of 1922 in these 65 cities 147,249 families were housed in new buildings. The number steadily rose until a peak of 207,394 was reached in 1925. This was 40.8 per cent more than in 1922. The number decreased in the first six months of 1926 to 198,746 and during the first half of 1927 to 177,551. The latter figure is the lowest since 1922 and only 20.6 per cent higher than in that year.

In the first half of 1922 one-family dwellings provided 43.4 per cent of all housing units, while multifamily dwellings provided but 34.6 per cent. In the first half of 1927 the apartment-house percentage had risen to 53.8, while the single-family-dwelling percentage had fallen to 32.6.

While the total number of families provided for during the first half of 1927 increased 29.6 per cent as compared with the first half of 1922, the number of families provided for in apartment houses increased 87.1 per cent. In contrast the number of families housed in new one-family dwellings decreased 9.4 per cent.

Building Trend, 1926-27

TABLE 4 shows the number and cost of the different kinds of buildings for the 78 identical cities from which reports were received for the first half of 1926 and of 1927 and the per cent of increase or decrease in the number and in the cost in the first half of 1927 as compared with the first half of 1926.

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TABLE 4-NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 78 CITIES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND 1927, BY KIND OF BUILDING

increase in paraber but	New bui	Per cent of change, 1927					
Kind of building	1-01200	1926	ekuluko Paluko	1927	as compared with 1926		
Buildings	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	
Residential buildings	ontone	residente	april 5	diseworks a	Plate	4-1	
One-family dwellings Two-family dwellings One-family and two-family dwellings	78, 483 12, 048	\$374, 929, 350 102, 929, 851	64, 747 11, 577	\$317, 855, 774 97, 745, 680	-18.5 -3.9	-15, 2 -5, 0	
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores Multi-family dwellings Multi-family dwellings with stores	2, 056 6, 888 550	21, 117, 089 367, 478, 406 31, 264, 464	1, 498 6, 478 706	16, 186, 639 355, 254, 316 39, 380, 733	$ \begin{array}{r} -27.1 \\ -6.0 \\ +28.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -23.4 \\ -3.3 \\ +26.0 \end{array} $	
Hotels	9	72, 661, 358 329, 400 14, 420, 800	87 62 52	28, 138, 044 807, 741 13, 307, 372	-26, 9 +588, 9 -20, 0	-61.3 +145.2 -7.7	
Total	100, 218	985, 130, 718	85, 207	869, 476, 299	-15, 0	-12.6	
Nonresidential buildings			2	4		gair	
Amusement buildings	326	48, 689, 729 15, 193, 610	406 336	60, 383, 740 18, 543, 435	+24.9 +3.1	+24. 0 +22. 0	
Factories and workshops Public garages Private garages	1, 663 65, 769	73, 019, 325 27, 937, 809 27, 743, 758	1, 479 1, 574 62, 426	54, 952, 840 33, 403, 270 22, 537, 992	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.5 \\ -5.4 \\ -5.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -24.7 \\ +19.6 \\ -18.8 \end{array} $	
Service stations	79	4, 770, 230 14, 277, 980 87, 882, 638	1, 642 98 574	4, 492, 602 18, 234, 111 128, 426, 700	+24.6 +24.1 +7.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.8 \\ +27.7 \\ +46.1 \end{array} $	
Public buildings Public works and utilities Schools and libraries	89 179	9, 904, 652 17, 511, 186 58, 076, 620	124 157 239	20, 003, 638 12, 481, 434 54, 995, 314	+39.3 -22.3 -14.3	+102.0 -28.7 -5.3	
ShedsStables and barns	6, 027 112	2, 673, 129 315, 446	4, 901 79	1, 885, 963 265, 490	-18.7 -29.5	-29, 5 -15, 8	
Stores and warehouses	5, 342 1, 584	94, 935, 790 6, 723, 309	4, 347 1, 691	78, 843, 311 2, 984, 752	-18.6 +6.8	-17.0 -55.6	
Total	85, 128	489, 655, 211	80, 073	512, 434, 592	-5.9	+4.7	
Grand total	185, 346	1, 474, 785, 929	165, 280	1, 381, 910, 891	-10.8	-6.3	

In the 78 cities from which reports were received for both periods a total of \$1,381,910,891 was spent for all new buildings in the first six months of 1927, as compared with \$1,474,785,929 in the first six months of 1926, a falling off of 6.3 per cent. The number of new buildings for which permits were issued fell from 185,346 in the first half of 1926 to 165,280 in the first half of the current year, a reduction of 10.8 per cent.

Residential buildings decreased 15 per cent and their cost 12.6 per cent. All classes of residential buildings except lodging houses and multi-family dwellings with stores showed a decline in both number and cost. While the number of nonresidential buildings decreased 5.9 per cent their cost increased 4.7 per cent. The money expended for the erection of the 80,073 buildings in this group in the first half of 1927 was \$512,434,592 as compared with \$489,655,211 for 85,128 buildings in the first half of 1926. Public buildings showed the largest percentage of increase in money expended of any class of nonresidential buildings—102 per cent—while their number increased 39.3 per cent. Amusement buildings, churches, institutions, and office buildings also showed an increase in both number and cost in the first half of 1927 as compared with the first half of 1926. There was

a decrease in both the number and cost of factories and workshops, private garages, public works and utilities, schools and libraries, sheds, stables and barns, and stores and warehouses. Service stations and "all other nonresidential" showed an increase in number but a decrease in amount expended, while public garages showed a decrease in number but an increase in the amount expended.

Per Capita Expenditure for Buildings

TABLE 5 shows the per capita expenditure for new buildings, new housekeeping dwellings, additions and repairs, and for all buildings in the 72 cities in which either the population was estimated by the Census Bureau for 1927 or a State census was made in 1925.

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TABLE 5.—PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE FOR NEW BUILDINGS, NEW HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS, AND FOR ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS TO OLD BUILDINGS IN 72 CITIES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1927

CALL THE REAL PROPERTY.		Per capi	ta expendit	ture for—	Rank in	Per
City and State	Estimated population July 1, 1927	New buildings	Repairs, additions, and alter- ations	All buildings	per capita expendi- ture for all build- ings	capita expendi- ture for new house- keeping dwelling
Albany, N. Y.	119, 500	\$44, 55	\$12.88	\$57, 43	9	\$30.3
Baltimore, Md		15, 80	3, 77	19. 57	56	10.
Birmingham, Ala	215, 400	44, 55	5, 33	49.88	10	28.
Boston, Mass	793, 100	25, 74	6, 94	32. 68	27	13.
Buffalo, N. Y	550, 000	24. 74	1.44	26, 18	40	12.
Cambridge, Mass	123, 900	29, 89	3, 67	33, 57	25	17.
Camden, N. J.		19, 89	2, 82	22. 71	51	9.
Canton, Ohio	113, 300	14. 32	2, 40	16, 72	61	10.
Chicago, Ill	3, 100, 500	65. 94	1.86	67. 80	6	42.
Cincinnati, Ohio	412, 200	27. 55	5, 24	32, 80	26	23
Cleveland, Ohio	984, 500	16. 67	3.47	20. 14	54	9
Columbus, Ohio	291, 100	40. 91	4.41	45, 31	13	22
Dallas, Tex		18.76	4. 26	23.02	48	6
Dayton, Ohio	180, 400	26. 07	6. 59	32, 66	28	14
Denver, Colo		20. 19	3. 40	23. 59	44	12
Des Moines, Iowa		8. 81	. 88	9, 69	67	5
Detroit, Mich		52. 74	6. 26	59. 01	7	25
Duluth, Minn		14. 62	5. 62	20. 24	53	7
El Paso, Tex		1.92	2. 34	4. 26	72	1
Fall River, Mass		8. 20	1. 43	9. 62	68	
Flint, Mich		79. 21	4, 24	83. 45	3	44
Fort Worth, Tex	163, 600	67. 07	22. 32	89. 40	2	4(
Grand Rapids, Mich	158, 700	25. 09	4. 40	29. 48	30	15
Hartford, Conn	168, 300	40. 40	4. 89	45, 28	14 24	20
Indianapolis, Ind	374, 300	32. 62	1. 12	33. 73	62	13
Jersey City, N. J	321, 500	14. 88	1.83	16. 70	69	
Kansas City, Kans	117, 500	8. 03	. 66	8.68	49	1
Kansas City, Mo		20. 49	2.48	22. 97	15	-
Louisville, Ky Lowell, Mass		40. 91 2. 89	3. 00 1. 53	43. 92	71	1
Lynn, Mass	104 600	17. 05	2, 48	19. 53	57	
Memphis, Tenn		38, 47	4. 71	43, 17	18	
Milwaukee, Wis		35, 09	4.01	39, 10	21	
Minneapolis, Minn	441, 700	25, 26	3, 00	28. 26	35	
Nashville, Tenn	137, 800	24, 22	1. 90	26, 12	41	
Newark, N. J		53, 36	4, 96	58, 32	8	
New Bedford, Mass		4. 58	1.72	6, 30	70	
New Haven, Conn	184, 900	15, 86	2.94	18. 80	58	
New Orleans, La	424, 400	16, 74	2.01	18.76	59	
New York, N. Y	5, 970, 800	76, 20	5. 87	82.09	4	
Norfolk, Va		10, 16		11.80	65	
Oakland, Calif.	267, 300	35, 16		40.88	20	
Omaha, Nebr	219, 200	9, 35			66	
Paterson, N. J.	143, 800	19. 51	4.04	23, 55		
Philadelphia, Pa	2, 035, 900	26, 67	3, 63	30, 30	29	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	642, 700				36	3

State census 1925.

TABLE 5.—PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE FOR NEW BUILDINGS, NEW HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS, AND FOR ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS TO OLD BUILDINGS IN 72 CITIES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1927—Continued

Bocks		Per capita expenditure for—				Per
City and State	Estimated population July 1, 1927	New buildings	Repairs, additions, and alter- ations		capita expendi- ture for all build- ings	expendi- ture for new house- keeping dwelling
Providence, R. I	280, 600 114, 500 191, 800 234, 500 839, 200	\$37. 29 18. 63 25. 12 30. 06 16. 01	\$5. 98 4. 47 3. 22 3. 68 2. 18	\$43. 27 23. 11 28. 34 33. 74 18. 19	17 47 34 23 60	\$14. 68 7. 20 15. 35 17. 67 9. 66
St. Paul, Minn Salt Lake City, Utah San Antonio, Tex San Diego, Calif San Francisco, Calif	576, 000	20. 30 18. 15 27. 93 65. 00 39. 64	2.92 1.57 1.19 5.65 3.90	23. 22 19. 72 29. 12 70. 65 43. 55	46 55 31 5	11. 96 14. 77 13. 09 40. 83 29. 87
Scranton, Pa. Somerville, Mass. Spokane, Wash. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y	101, 600 109, 000 147, 400 197, 000	23. 03 18. 50 12. 11 28. 17 41. 64	1. 89 2. 49 1. 57 6. 38 4. 64	24. 92 20. 99 13. 68 34. 55 46. 24	43 52 63 22 12	4. 43 10. 23 10. 24 19. 73 24. 6
Tacoma, Wash	107, 800 304, 000 136, 700 150, 000	19, 51 45, 56	4. 25 4. 76 3. 21 1. 82	26. 62 26. 94 28. 80 22. 73 47. 38	38 37 33 50 11	13. 9 9. 6 13. 4 9. 0 17. 4
Utica, N Y Washington, D. C Wilmington, Del Worcester, Mass Yonkers, N. Y	540, 000 126, 400 195, 500	37. 63 22. 07 20. 45	4. 09 3. 98 6. 16	12. 98 41. 72 26. 05 26. 61 131. 19	64 19 42 39	7. 7. 7. 23. 7 10. 0 13. 6 102. 5
Total, 80 cities.	169, 400	27. 70	1. 15	28. 85	32	

Including 8 cities not shown in distribution.

Of the 80 cities from which reports were received for the first half of 1927 estimates of population as of July 1, 1927, were made by the Bureau of the Census for 70. For two others State census figures of 1925 were used. As the Census Bureau did not estimate the population for the other 8 cities, and as they were not in States where a census was made in 1925, no population figures were obtainable for that date. For this reason no data are presented in this table for the cities of Akron, Atlanta, Bridgeport, Houston, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, Portland (Oreg.), or Seattle. Data for these cities are, however, included in the totals, the 1920 census figures being used. Data for these cities are included in the total however, and in the computation they have been credited the population of the last available estimate. No estimate has been made for some cities because they showed a decrease in population between 1910 and 1920, nor for other cities because they were growing faster than the normal rate.

The total per capita expenditure for all buildings in these 80 cities was \$47.22, and of this amount \$42.94 was spent for the erection of new buildings and \$4.28 for repairs to old buildings. Of the amount spent for new buildings \$25.69 was for the erection of housekeeping dwellings. The largest per capita expenditure was in Yonkers, N. Y., where \$131.19 per person was expended on buildings in the first half of 1927. Fort Worth, Tex., and Flint, Mich., followed in order, the former with a per capita expenditure of \$89.40 and the latter of

\$83.45. The lowest amount was in El Paso, Tex., where only \$4.26 was spent in this period.

Housing in Relation to Population

TABLE 6 gives detailed information for building permits issued in 78 cities in the first half of 1926 and for 80 cities in the first half of 1927. Part 1 of the table gives the number and cost of each kind of dwelling, the number of families provided for by each type of house, and the ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population.

It will be noted that the ratio of families provided for is based both on the 1920 census and on the population as estimated by the Census Bureau for the specified year.

The 78 cities from which reports were received for the first half of 1926 provided for 207,231 families, or at the rate of 73.2 families to each 10,000 of population, according to the 1920 census, or of 65.6 families to each 10,000 inhabitants, according to the population as estimated by the Census Bureau for July 1, 1926. The 80 cities reporting for the first half of 1927 provided for only 187,970 families, a ratio of 66 families to each 10,000 of population, according to the 1920 census, or 58.2 according to the 1927 estimate of population.

The following cities were the five leading home builders in 1926 and in 1927. The ratio shown is based on the population as estimated for the specified year.

1926		1927	
San Diego Yonkers	157. 1 144. 8	Yonkers San Diego	172. 4 132. 8
Houston	125. 1	Flint_ Fort Worth	121. 3
New York	114. 7	New York	99. 2

Part 2 of the table shows the number and the cost of nonresidential buildings in each of the cities reporting.

Part 3 gives the number and the cost of additions and repairs to old buildings, the grand total of the number and cost of new buildings and repairs to old buildings, the number and cost of installations, and the rank in cost o construction of the cities reporting.

During the first half of 1927 there were 97,179 permits issued, in the 80 cities reporting, for repairs and alterations to existing buildings at a cost of \$138,154,250. The number of permits for repairs in the 78 cities reporting in the like period of 1926 was 90,364 and the expenditure for such work was \$134,898,195.

The cities which reported on installations in the first six months of 1927 showed 36,645 such permits and an expenditure of \$18,485,848. The cities reporting for the first half of 1926 issued permits for 34,907 installations to cost \$19,534,750.

The grand total for all new buildings, together with repairs to old buildings, was 263,689 in the first half of 1927 and 275,710 in the first half of 1926. The total estimated cost of these operations in the 80 cities reporting was \$1,524,389,694 in the period scheduled in 1927, and \$1,609,684,124 in the corresponding period of 1926.

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Following is a list of the five leading cities for each of the periods and the total amount expended for construction work in each city:

	1926	1927
New York	\$510, 263, 696	\$490, 119, 588
Chicago	183, 577, 891	210, 210, 475
Detroit Philadelphia	96, 204, 092	78, 742, 327
Los Angeles	70, 379, 825	61, 683, 600
Top Williams	63, 161, 395	58, 192, 977

It will be noted that Chicago was the only city of these five leading cities which spent more for construction during the first half of 1927 than during the first half of 1926.

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301, 500

35

3, 434, 500

1926

Denver, Colo.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND OF 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS

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								House	Housekeeping dwellings	lings						
City and State	First half of each	One	One-family dwellings	ings	Two	Two-family dwellings	lings	One-fa	One-family and two-fam- ily dwellings with stores	ro-fam-	Mult	Multi-family dwellings	llings	Mult	Multi-family dwe	llings
10		Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies
Akron, Ohio	1926	1,041	\$5, 036, 763	1,041	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	24		213	8 8 8 8 8		
Albany, N. YAtlanta, Ga	1926 1926	172	1, 975, 950 2, 075, 500 2, 465, 700	172 140 630	55	\$1, 284, 000 1, 483, 500 332, 397	110 112 292	116		2-2	∞ œ		119	1.2	\$48,000	12
Baltimore, Md	1926	2, 765	10, 515, 000		3	413, 300	330	22.0		27	300		250	1	60,000	25
Boston, Mass	1926 1927 1926 1927	1, 529 1, 324 332 265	8, 555, 500 4, 265, 509 1, 975, 538 1, 637, 000	1, 529 1, 324 1, 324 265	11 11 426 403	6, 550 61, 750 4, 236, 750 3, 678, 503	852 806	10-100	39,680 10,8125 10,000 10,000	⊖ co co co -4	21 43 139 197	220, 000 547, 000 1, 595, 625 3, 385, 000 4, 338, 800	248 248 444 873 1, 190	84108	125, 000 90, 625 13, 000 1, 069, 500	42 27 3 3
Buffalo, N. Y	1926 1927 1926	89.80	201, 750 555, 500 3, 582, 435	888	16 42 276		552	22 55		22	33	316,	110	23	412, 700	66
Cambridge, Mass	1927 1926 1927	986	2, 654, 450 168, 000 331, 900	989	38 38	310, 371, 516,	524 76	8		88	32	2, 136, 000 1, 241, 000 1, 272, 500	512 331 282	12		22
Canton Ohio	1927	246	1, 456, 100 968, 050 1, 791, 275	246	QT 2	25,000	90	14	77,300	19	100	180,000	50		5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Chicago, Ill	1927 1926 1927 1926	3, 675 3, 325 827	24, 169, 850 21, 413, 000 5, 383, 300	3, 675 3, 325 827	1, 241 1, 257 1, 257	48, 050 13, 780, 100 14, 810, 700 1, 088, 000	2, 482 2, 514 194	167 151 151	10,000 2,519,900 2,426,600 15,000	200 233	942 1, 173	140, 000 64, 203, 400 79, 782, 900 1, 115, 000	40 12, 745 15, 686 321	27. 11.9 1	7, 672, 000 13, 141, 200 26, 000	1, 187 2, 004 8
Columbus, Obio	. 19 27 . 19 26 . 1927 . 1926	1, 104 859 1, 104	5, 987, 883 5, 899, 500 4, 638, 600 5, 103, 350	1, 104 859 1, 104	173 503 308 247	1, 746, 750 4, 831, 000 2, 946, 000 1, 907, 500	346 1,006 616 494	288	450, 000 122, 000 137, 500	46	28	016, 186, 470, 216,	529 456 431 52	30	1, 335, 000 252, 000 74, 000	222 43 16
Dallas, Tex	1927	993	3, 504, 200	993	146	833,	354	80 KB		99	830	1, 039, 500 2, 679, 750	802	12	653, 500 22, 500	115
Dayton, Ohio.	1926	255 321	1, 213, 968	255 321	38	266, 334 436, 487	324	21	444, 225	21	20	162,000	114	4	184, 600	25

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Denver, Colo	es montes, towards	Detroit, Mich	didding Millians	El Paso, Ter	Fall River, Mass.	11. 11. 11.	Findt, Mich	Fort Worth, Ter	sond Donide Mich	Crana rapids, Mich.	Hartford, Conn	Houston, Tex.	and a second	Indianapolis, Ind	Ingon City N J		Kansas City, Kans	Kansas City, Mo	11.0-11.0	Los Angeles, Calif	Louisville, Ky	Lowell Mass	(100)	Lynn, Mass	Memphis, Tenn		Milwaukee, wis	Minneapolis, Minn	Machaille Tenn	BELLVILLE, AUMILIANCE	Newark, N. J.	- Badford Moon	New Bediord, Mass	New Haven, Conn
1925	1927	1926	1927	1926	1926	1927	1926	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	1927	1926	1926	1927	1007	1926	1927	1927	1926	1926	1927	1007	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	1927	1926
714	166	3,087	169	47	18	888	1 500	1, 110	862	505	87	1.278	1,566	811	820	00	388	1, 159	643	0,001	1,076	601	37	20 20	683	477	765	1,241	202	276	231	105	48	55
8, 397, 300	747, 290	28, 806, 973	811, 614	175, 713	281, 950	477, 805	5, 915, 755	4, 765, 054	5,277,219	2, 410, 750	620, 642	5, 343, 317	4, 644, 013	3, 554, 035	3, 508, 004	44,500	979, 225	4, 500, 550	2. 842, 400	16, 988, 903	5, 082, 050	3, 930, 050	155, 900	306 200	3, 041, 460	1, 992, 200	4 261, 575	5, 354, 240	3, 390, 440	800,350	1, 920, 450	1,316,400	298, 700	519, 476
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TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND OF 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS.—Continued

PART 1.-NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS-Continued

		71						House	Housekeeping dwellings	ings						
City and State	First half of each	Опе	One-family dwellin	ings	Twe	Two-family dwellings	llings	One-fa	One-family and two-family dwellings with stores	o-fam- stores	Mul	Multi-family dwellings	llings	Mult	Multi-family dwellings with stores	llings
- I Was	To a contract of the contract	Num-	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies
New Orleans, La	1926	315	\$1, 162, 500 1, 035, 621	315	219	\$968, 215 907, 845	438	40	\$285, 128	45	26	\$312, 300 730, 846	130	88.0	\$123,650 42,000	25.63
The Bronx	1926	816	5, 809, 050	816 676	709	7, 178, 952	1,418	588	1, 118, 698	181	884	296,	18, 936	34	6,009,000	1,408
Manhattan	1927	2, 529	16, 822, 300 762, 000	2, 529	1, 415	70,7	2, 454	462		924	1,344 862 105	855,	9, 646 5, 266	144	8, 304, 000	2, 082
Queens	1927 1926 1927	6,703	75, 500 39, 432, 600 37, 265, 200	6, 703	978	28, 500 8, 932, 650 11, 003, 550	1,956 2,658	808		988	530 585	32, 140, 000 18, 842, 000 26, 079, 100	4,306 5,788 7,879	888	1,771,000	420
Norfolk, Va	1927	123	3, 398, 179	731	512	365, 600 14, 100	1028	3 52 00	323, 000 25, 000	927	1 00		64	-	30.000	
Oakland, Calif	1926 1926 1927 1926	1, 813 958 457	841, 975 6, 094, 618 3, 341, 088 1, 461, 283	1, 813 968 467	# 2 # 2 E	8, 900 525, 665 176, 660 189, 900	427 88 88 89	200-	69, 142 39, 373 10, 000	150 cm	⊕% %33	1, 230, 890 908, 030 142, 000	25.55 25.55	47.7	349, 000 189, 656 15, 000	108 64 6
Omaha, Nebr.	1926	453	2, 079, 325	193	848	164, 500	280	4	0,000	1	6		98 98	1	- A A	
Paterson, N. J Philadelphia, Pa	1926 1927 1926	106 108 5.322	529, 266 25, 542, 585		116 66 31	782, 670 452, 350 177, 010	132	165	141, 800 152, 000 861, 630	186178	3000	88088	478 1, 192	220	87, 000 173, 000 736, 165	25.08
Pittsburgh, Pa	1927 1926 1927	4, 771 979 1, 030	22, 698, 375 7, 496, 125 6, 374, 806		13	180, 000 619, 000 321, 500	26 102 76	132 26 15	538, 040 326, 400 123, 000	151 32 17	34	6, 567, 170 538, 000 1, 395, 000	1,670	00 00 00	1, 627, 700 82, 000 62, 000	4
Portland, Oreg	1926	1,841	7, 883, 635 6, 019, 760	1,841	30	225,000	88	5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	253	2, 105, 200	650	(0)	240,000	40
Providence, R. I Reading, Pa	1926 1927 1926	254	2, 425, 040 1, 968, 700 1, 041, 300	254	121	1, 240, 900	242	104	21, 500	18140	25.00	602, 500	1555	411	142,000	8

31, 264, 464 6, 297 39, 384, 233 8, 155	550 3	95, 013 88, 916	367, 478, 406 355, 957, 616	6,888	3,342	21, 117, 089	2,056	24,096	102, 929, 851 98, 141, 450	12,048	78, 483 65, 188	374, 929, 350 319, 616, 929	78, 483 65, 188	1926 1927	Total (78 cities)
58,000	N 69 69	1, 551	8, 344, 800 197, 600 82, 000	8 ∞ ro	14	98, 500	11	888	228, 400 228, 400	25.55	472	2, 432, 300 2, 437, 700	472	1926 1927	Youngstown, Ohio
000	II	1,150		76	0 !		4	200	-		245	2, 504, 100	245	1926	Yonkers, N. Y.
18,000	1	282	164,	372	61 16	9,000	24	120			320	1, 602, 135	320	1926	Worcester, Mass
000	00			3-0	© 01	10,700	• 64	10			1,069		1,069	1926	Wilmington, Del
1, 502, 000 332	12	2,779	879.	88	10		9	10			2, 021		2,021	1926	Washington, D. C
	7	4		1-	-63	30,000	-63	989	298, 500	34.			192	1926	Utica, N. Y.
15,000	·	1801	184, 750	2	1 9		-	900					309	1926	Tulsa, Okla
	-	5. 2. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.			2	5.000		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					203	1920	Tenton, N. J.
8, 500 157, 000 120, 150	102	103 103 105	326, 800 339, 500	10	1078	10, 500 46, 500 74, 500	900	70	152, 250 247, 850	35	437 643 799	945, 155 2, 654, 639 3, 310, 275	799	1927 1926 1927	Tampa, Fla. Toledo, Ohio.
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	108		9		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		_	409	1927	Julia, W doll-
-	9	159		15	89		64	142	-				533	1927	Toooma Work
192.000	4	12		N 1G	20	48,000	9	114	423, 500	40			346	1926	Syracuse, N. Y.
11,500	61	302		17	1		1	214					282	1926	Springfield, Mass
		176	622,	30	C4	10,000	7	82	395, 770	7		_	369	1927	Somerville, Mass.
	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	855	3, 693, 600	57	7 5 5 1 5 2 1 6 1 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					-		1,881	1927	Seattle, wash
			-	0 0 0	12		0	48			,	_	06	1927	Mr. West
	0	8, 208	8, 731, 152	88	- 67			12			1		1, 280	1926	Scranton, Pa
147, 900	100	2,088	4, 501, 551	170	10		10,	350				_	1,883	1926	San Francisco, Calif
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21,000	7	150	238, 800	12	10		101	222				-	788	1927	Som Diene Calle
41 000		240	776, 500	11	7		4	4.00				-	87(1926	San Antonio, Tex.
200	4	224	303,000	9			1 2 0 8 0 3 0 8 0 8 0 8	202				-	302	1926	Salt Lake City, Utah
000	-1		839,	25	9		9	114				-	7.17	1927	r atti, milliman
000		1,353	3, 057, 500	228	50		16	400				-	253	1927	St Paul Minn
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Cities and Citate	First	Total families	Populati	Population of city	Ratio of fa vided f 10,000 tion bas	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population based on—		N	nbousek	Nonhousekeeping dwellings	rellings	ing is	Total new	Total new residential dwellings
and and and	each	provided		Census		-	4	Hotels	Lodgir	Lodging houses		Other		
			Lensus or 1920	for year specified	Census of 1920	for year specified	Num-	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num-	Cost	Number	Cost
Akron, Ohio.	1926	1,062	208, 435	18.	51.0		1	\$862, 972		8 8 8 8 8 8	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	\$5, 964, 23
Albany, N. Y.	1926	1, 403	113,344		35.6	33.9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		E 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 1		0 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		-	4, 401, 950
Atlanta, Ga	1926	1,108	200, 616	e e	55.27	22.	# E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		8 1 8 6 8 8 8 1 8 1 8 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	\$300,000	814	3, 932, 000
Baltimore, Md	1926	3,073	733, 826		41.9						2	650,000		3, 509, 460
Birmingham, Ala	1926	1,844	178, 806	211,000	30.3		3	1, 605, 750	1 1		-03	25,000		8, 909, 000
9 Boston, Mass.	1927	1,825	748,060	215, 400	102.1	26.2	63	1, 458, 000			-4	93, 750		6, 146, 384
Bridgeport, Conn	1927	2,525	143, 535	(3, 100	00 C4 C6 00			1	1 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	60	1, 575, 000		12, 340, 803
Buffalo, N. Y	1926	1,775	506, 775	544,000	35.0		1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	300,000		1, 195, 500 6, 451, 860
Cambridge, Mass	1926	1,887	109,694	550,000	36.2									6,844,100
Camden, N. J.	1926	888	116,309	123,900	38.6			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					2, 120, 900
Canton, Ohio	1926	315	87,091	133, 100	27.1	38.7	1 1	5 9 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		386	1, 225, 350
Chicago, Ill.	1926	20, 321	2, 701, 705	3, 048, 000	75.2		20	5, 905, 000	1	\$150,000	1	20,000		1, 141, 500
Cincinnati, Ohio	1926	1,352	401, 247	3, 100, 500	33.7		22	3, 532, 000	8 8	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	3, 540, 000		138, 646, 400 7, 627, 300
Cleveland, Ohio	1926	2,834	796,841	960,000	35.6		103	266,000	1	30,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			9, 751, 133
Columbus, Obio	1926	1,860	237, 031	285, 000	71.1			175,000	E		12	150,000	1,378	7, 588, 350
Dallas, Tex	1926	2, 167	158, 976	200,000	136.3	108.4				1 0 0	0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,258	6, 512, 495
Dayton, Ohio	1926	406	152, 559	177,000	26. 6		1	120,000	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		322	2, 206, 527 2, 648, 507 5, 092, 500
Denver, Colo	1926	1,567	256, 491	285,000	61. 1						T.	10,000	7.84	B, 707, 800

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Total new residential dwellings		Cost	\$2, 871, 798 3, 581, 285	96, 073, 200	80, 359, 300 102, 492, 250 84, 333, 300 78, 145, 500 43, 682, 000	74, 588, 450 79, 367, 850 3, 478, 640	4, 116, 779	1, 141, 975 8, 642, 215 4, 962, 807	3, 006, 960 2, 375, 825	2, 095, 940	2, 302, 116 32, 140, 225	10, 338, 825 8, 516, 306	9, 139, 760 4, 976, 500 4, 119, 100	1, 092, 800
Total ner	-	Number	587	2, 543	2, 0, 0, 0, 140 140 140 103	2,00°,00°,00°,00°,00°,00°,00°,00°,00°,00	818	2, 004 1, 067	469	205 276	5, 559	1,074	1,486	199
	Other	Cost	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$7, 165, 500 2, 232, 000	400,000		330, 000	132, 000	2,500	197,000	80, 600 422, 300	550, 000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
lings	0	Num- ber	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- 6 1 0 0 0 0 0	13	64	1 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	C9	C9	1	63.1	04	8 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
Nonhousekeeping dwellings	Lodging houses	Cost	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	9 9 9 9 1 2 9 1 9 1 9 9 1 9 9 1 9 9 1 9 9	\$7, 200	8 8 8 5 8 8 5 8 8 3 1 8 5 8 8 7 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 1	8 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 8 9 1	110,000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
housekee	Lodging	Num- ber	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	*	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	က		b b c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		8 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0		
Non	Hotels	Cost	\$20,000	20,000	1, 950, 000 170, 000 35, 293, 000 9, 206, 000	227, 500	0 5 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	35,000	000,027	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	635,000	855,000 240,000	550,000	
	H	Num- ber		. 1	21-22-00	Neo		-01-	# 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 1	8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C3	69	- 0	
milies pro- r to each f popula- ed on—	Census	for year specified	24.9 22.6		114.7	10	14.4	101.2	22.3	34.6	34.0	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	20.3	17.8
Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population based on—		Census of	26.9	200	120.9	100	7.12	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	26.1	36.4	37.5	25.23	23.4	18.9
n of city		for year specified	419, 000		5, 924, 600	81	174,000	261,000 267,300	215, 400	143,000	2, 008, 000	2, 035, 900 637, 000 642, 700	282, 383	114,000
Population of city	J. Constitution of the con	1920	387, 219	The same of	5, 620, 048	TOT 107	115, 777	216, 261	191, 601	135, 875	1, 823, 779	588, 343	237, 595	107.784
Total	provided		1,042	22, 754	28, 282 18, 011 18, 011	17,586	251	1,621	8000 481 81 81	495	6,837	1, 395	2,075	208
First		M R B	1926	1926	1926 1926 1926 1927	1927	1927	1927	1927	1926	1926	1926	1927 1927 1926	1926
City and State		Allender Alle	New Orleans, La	The Bronz	Brooklyn. Manhattan.	Richmond	Norfolk, Va	Oakland, Calif	Omaha, Nebr	Paterson, N. J.	Philadelphia, Pa	Pittsburgh, Pa	Providence, R. I.	Reading, Pa.

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8 985, 130, 718 1 871, 600, 524	100, 218 85, 731	14, 420, 800	65	329, 400 807, 741	629	72, 661, 358 28, 178, 044	88	65.6 58.2	73.2	5 31, 577, 223 6 32, 280, 223	28, 314, 695 28, 459, 394	207, 231	1926	Total (78 cities)
3, 300,	26	# E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E				400,000	1	36.7	47.0	169, 400		622	1927	
12, 278,	45					100,000	-	172.4	204.4	118, 800	132, 358	2,048	1927	Youngstown, Ohio
11,784	325	300,000	-	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		20.0	167.7	116,000	100, 176	1,680	1926	Yonkers, N. Y.
3,368,	45		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		37.8	40.6	193,000	179, 754	729	1926	Worcester, Mass
1, 180,								16.4	18.4	124,	110, 168	203	1926	Wilmington, Del
27,	2,14	595, 000	2			1.350.000	0101	97.6	117.7	528,	437, 571	5, 152 2, 583	1926	Washington, D. C
1, 533,	423			27, 800		135, 000	9	25.25	28.5	38,8	94, 156	266	1926	Utlea, N. Y.
1, 929,	38	6,000	1	4,000	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	34.5	63.7	133,	72,075	459	1926	Tulsa, Okla
1,069,	28 28				1 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1	17.5	19.7	134,000	119, 289	1, 235	1926	Trenton, N. J.
3, 350,	4.8	15.000	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* * 1 * 4 3 * 1 4 * 1 4 * 5 1	40,000	-	43.0	33.5	la la	51, 608 243, 164		1926	Tampa, Fla. Toledo, Ohio.
1,72	0.00	14,000	1	6 U 8 3 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A		42,000	4	0.40	71.0	106	96, 962	6888	1926	Tacoma, Wash
3, 116		30,000	1			950 000	-	30.7	32.2	184	171.717	553	1926	Syracuse, N. Y.
2,817	200	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						53.8	60.2	145	129, 614	780	1926	Springfield, Mass
1,044	3					1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 9	33.60	4 80 4	565	104, 437	369	1926	Spokane, Wash
119 641, 85 , 040 10, 005, 86 , 750 10, 275, 70	9,1			25,000	-	570,000	000		88.0	Î EE		2,808	1926	Seattle, Wash
17, 955	38	6,600	1				9	2.4.6	4.9	143,	137, 783	68,177	1926	Scranton, Pa
15,845	- C1	829, 500	9	8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4	405,000	20	76.7	85.5	567,	508, 676	4,348	1926	San Francisco, Calif
4, 167	200	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		356,000	- 12	157.1	231.4	-	74, 683	1,728	1926	San Diego, Calif
3,004,	88			1 1 1 2 3 1 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 E		2	40.4	46.4	205,	161, 379	1, 136	1926	San Antonio, Tex
8, 231,	45		0 0		0 0		CR	24.0	25. 6 46. 2	133,	118, 110	546	1926	Salt Lake City, Utah
8,718,	200.00	215,000	24		1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0	400,000	t pad god i	32.3	35.0	248,	234, 608	2,-,	1926	St. Paul, Minn
5, 734.	747						4	64.7	69. 2	830,	112,031	_	10007	or. Louis, Mo.

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Table 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Continued

PART 2.-NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

City and atata ha	First red	musen	A musement and recreation places	СЪ	urches	Fact	Factories, shops, etc.	Garage	Garages (public)	Garagee	Garages (private)	Gasol	Gasoline and service stations	Inst	Institutions	Office	paildings
	-	Num-	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost
Akron, Ohio.	26			•		=				900	SANO RIA	99					1017
	27	C3	\$18,350	9	200, 171	15				1,048	324, 601	88			* 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7.9	\$2,816,785
	27	100	110,000	1		0 -		- 10	14, 500	184	211, 900	81				0	102,
Atlanta, Ga	1926	000 K	50,500	145	99,000	400 0	160,000	900	453, 500	194	21, 232	18:	57,350	1	\$240,000	*	1, 465, 000
Baltimore, Md	126	9	81,000			22.		၁ ၈၁	135,000	1,671	974,090	22		-		60	
Birmingham, Ala	26	2	19, 265	× =		00 00		K O	147,000	1, 731	871, 100	111				616	
	27	33	631, 226	12		23		15	135, 360	270	42, 719	29		H 00		311	-
Boston, Mass.	27	· -	50,000	e2 e2		8°		St ox	2, 702, 000	662	387 988	28°		69 4	1,020,000	14	2, 496, 250
Bridgeport, Conn. 19	26	-	6,000	-		*		4	84,800	221	110, 263	0 00		pr		H C9	
	1927	- 6	33,000	inc	1	* 65		00 10	98, 700	1 380	92,316	100		-	37, 477	හ	-
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27	000	242, 500	9	480,000	121		90	116,540	1,312	547, 034	87		63	85,000	6.3	315,000
Cambridge, Mass.	92		75 000	1		101		mo	106,000	000	65, 715	က ရ		1		10	
Camden, N. J	26	1 69	48,000	100		27		4	32, 500	348	110, 405	0 40		63	370, 595	0 69	130,000
Canton. Ohio.	27	-	300,000	→ 60	100,000	8=		646	37,000	226	102, 690	90		7	_	10	-
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27		150,000	000		900		12	61,800	313	67, 981	13	17.850				
Chicago, III	26	16 10,	370,000	12		154		127	3, 360, 800	3, 297	1, 521, 110	980	324, 500	1		90	13, 696, 800
Cincinnati, Ohio 19	26		575,000	9 9		12		16	185,000	4, 442	320, 375	200	61,940	2	1, 200, 000	40	300,
Clevelend Ohio	727	1	800	63 6		13		0	338, 500	788	355, 360	15	24, 735			9	48, 500
	27	2000	035,000) m		31		\$=	671, 500	2, 268	533, 900	22	120,800	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12	45,000
Columbus, Ohio 19	26		275,000	N		14		1	7,000	1,409	433, 550	11	21, 100	1 1 1	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	00	630,000
	127	l,	960,000	-		9		11	518,000	1,330	388, 500	27	63, 400			00	575,000
Dallas, Tex	926	00 00	120,000	16		20 0		Z «	272, 200	1000	19, 440	322	122, 750	- T	91 000	120	331 985
Dayton, Ohio.	26		11,000	00		00		13	251, 700	584	300, 974	CN	7,400		1		
	127	-	200,000	1		23		10	66, 280	634	330, 998	125	98, 400			- 60	45.000
Denver, Colo	1926	0 10	577,000	# 09	32,000	2 00		0	198, 500	400	188, 600	8:	68, 500	0	137, 400	101	107,000
Des Moines, Iowa	726	_	464,000	- 9	104, 900	1		20	17, 215	206	34, 001	90	26, 950	1		1 1	111,000

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342, 956		3, 500	6,890	23, 445	5,896	73, 500	39, 500	000,00	2000	210,303	47,015	36,350	46, 700	17, 500											18, 200		17, 550	58, 500	90,400	66,000	95, 900	36, 450	11, 400	198, 750	18,000	42,000	28, 750	63,000	27,000	112, 450	88, 294
136	9		4.	4 00	10	21	21	7	40	32	38	100	13	2		2	8	20	30	161	175	90 9	77	4 6	4	-	4	9	3	96	88	===	9	2	9	12	11	6	11	30	18
1, 582, 804	5,400	15,000	41, 175	283, 894	41, 477	49,316	258, 760	900, 630	955,001	13, 906	47 255	439, 106	368, 257	143, 848	184, 415	33, 863	6, 500	68, 650	74, 775	1, 277, 579	1, 204, 499	78, 350	026, 17	20,000	62, 435	56,010	276, 500	128, 180	858, 919	254 010	201, 210	9, 965	6,825	719, 622	700, 392	98, 350	80, 550	158, 250	130, 600	57, 680	48, 300
5,818	36	921	100	048	112	314	2000	280	30k	14	200	1. 492	1, 557	205	225	198	61	888	300	5, 159	4,984	250	707	88	178	151	089	465	1,531	1,000	1, 250	7, 27	61	702	523	101	28	182	187	26	90
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0, 200, 202	7,000			2, 064, 218																				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20,200	121, 975	362, 050	206, 700	486,600	910,050	51, 400	482, 610	57, 500	756, 763	1, 206, 507	175,000	8,000	12, 500	56, 200	71,800	140, 747
9	-	CN	CA Ç	35	-	9	00	0 0	9 4	180	26	0	30	12	13	69	CR	0	23	26	132	9	11		*	9	*	*	13	*	0 4	0	-	38	35	7	CI	1	4	90 1	2 0
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5, 395, 300	000,000	× × ×	020	510,000	1, 350, 000	114, 312			98 000	and for	778 000	103, 700	2, 450, 921	370				64,000	42,	2, 494, 950	931,	190, 500	31, 730	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9,350	150,000	14,300	15, 600	525	2, 202, 101	1 171 000	7, 111, 000	214,000	380,000	15,000		1,500	1, 374, 000	50,000	85, 950	169,060
07	9 1,		c	9 0	-	18				4	2	4	1	4				64	-		-	000	9	2 2 2 2 2	cq	-	-	-	24 6	_		_	•	63	1	-	1	10	I	10	9
1926	1926	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	979	000	000	900	002	928	927	926	927	926	927	926	927	926	927	956	176	022	926	927	956	927	978	178	000	958	927	926	927	926	927	956	927	926	728
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Duluth, Minn	El Paso, Tex	6 Fall River, Mass.	Flint Mich	rune, much	Fort Worth, Ter		Grand Kapids, Mich	Bartford Conn	וופן מסות, כסוווו	Honston, Tax	the state of the s	Indianapolis, Ind.	The state of the s	Jersey City, N. J.		Kansas City, Kans	Carried IVEN	Kansas City, Mo.	Parallel Han	I Los Angeles, Calif.		Louisville, Ky	The state of the s	Lowell, Mass	Lynn, Mass.		Memphis, Tenn		Milwaukee, Wis	Wilmondon Miles	Amneabons, Minn	Nachville, Tenn		Newark, N. J.	ClfS soud state	New Bedford, Mass		New Haven, Conn.		New Orleans, La	

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Table 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Continued

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	Pirst	recrea	Amusement and recreation places	Ch	hurches	sho	Factories, shops, etc.	Garages	es (public)	Garage	Garages (private)	Service	Gasoline and service stations	Inst	Institutions	Office	buildings
City and state	each	Number	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num-	Cost	Num	Cost	Num- ber	Cost
New York, N. Y.: The Bronx.	1926	*	\$2, 040, 250	- 1		17	963,	51		618		13		6 6 8 8		20	
Brooklyn	1926	188	3, 651, 000	0 80	1,348,000	# 25 E	1, 061, 880 4, 770, 300 4, 841, 400	322	3, 700, 430	2, 780	1, 899, 700	186	25, 000 162, 525	1 1 mm		23.55	4, 508, 500
Menhatten	1926	388	5,240,000	0 00 01		282	536,	28.52						67 4		47	
Queens	1926	15	2, 101, 750 4, 193, 800	128		83	945,	36	785,	3,80		13		0	1, 920, 000	222	
Richmond	1926	30	9, 500	63 4		200		0 4		413		-40		1		77	
Norfolk, Va	1926	63	8, 500	-		ca 64		1				200		0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1		-	
Onkland, Calif	1926	*	84, 414	00	775.17	220		90		1, 006		128		200	433, 500	- 4	
Oklahoma City, Okla		04	9, 250	**	-	9 23		9 4		200		3-		1	100,000	N 00 0	
Omaha, Nebr	1926	9	696,000	- 6	25,000	æ 60		1		12.1		28		0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1		440	160, 500
Paterson, N. J.	1928		22,500	1	1.0	00 10		200		145		-1 00				9 18	200, 120
Philadelphia, Pa	1926	900	746,000	20		28		£ 5		200		1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	90 00	2, 360, 500	222	4, 759, 876
Pittsburgh, Pa	1926	m →	168, 400	00 40		812		90				255	88. 88. 88.	I		044	1, 230, 000
Portland, Oreg	1926	90	1, 383, 440	10 00	300,000	15.00		30		1,725		88:	180,000	2	2000	1-0	1, 779, 600
Providence, R. I.	1926	403	2, 760, 600 639, 000			00 CD 0		14		405		380	79, 900	1		122	3, 704, 200
Reading, Pa	1926	(6) -	282, 500	000		1000		214	85, 850 38, 500	195		14	9,800	I	10, 288	1 14	
Rochester, N. Y.	1927	400 77	454, 722	11040	534, 421 230, 236 75, 060	18	710, 125	00 00 10	365, 700 48, 500	1,075		19 30	44, 750	63	195,000	10100	1, 108, 250

68, 900 49, 925 58, 965 104, 925 114, 175 114, 176 118, 506 116, 005 116, 005 116, 005 116, 005 116, 005 117, 701 81, 500 117, 701 85, 000 117, 701 87, 703 87, 703 88, 703 87, 703 88, 703 89, 703 80, 703	171 68, 900 1, 194 825, 665 774 227, 866 774 227, 866 143, 175 418 134, 175 240 118, 060 220 118, 060 220 118, 060 220 118, 060 220 118, 060 220 22, 662, 602 1, 6	20, 200, 171, 68, 900 21, 500 25, 500	20, 200, 171, 68, 900 21, 500 25, 500	19, 700 3 12, 100 171 68, 900 146, 000 181 49, 925 146, 000 181 25, 900 181 49, 925 186, 500 181 56, 500 181, 566 182, 500 181,	19, 700 3 12, 100 171 68, 900 76, 000 6 21, 500 171 68, 900 146, 000 6 21, 500 171 49, 925 966, 280 7 707, 000 774 227, 366 967, 425 8 25, 000 486 143, 175 224, 600 1 26, 000 244 115, 560 224, 000 17 245, 200 286 195, 000 44, 500 17 245, 200 286 195, 000 30, 000 9 62, 000 487 91, 500 73, 019, 325 1, 683 27, 887, 809 65, 760 27, 743, 743, 758 1, 3 56, 251, 240 1, 580 88, 539, 770 62, 827, 22, 662, 602 1, 66	18, 700 17, 100 17,	111,000 3 12,100 3 12,100 171 68,900 116,000 5 146,000 6 207,438 1,134 49,925 220,500 6 966,250 7 707,000 774 227,366 127,000 1 26,000 436 143,175 227,366 120,000 1 270,105 16 244 115,500 140,000 1 224,000 17 245,200 234 115,000 400,000 1 422,800 23 234 115,000 118,000 45,000 1 224,000 17 244,500 236 115,000 460,000 1 422,800 23 236,000 236 115,000 46,000 5 445,000 23 36,000 370 85,000 16,000 6 30,000 9 62,000 370 85,000 18,637,435 1,489 56,251,240 1,580 83,639,770 </th <th>100,000 3 11,700 3 12,100 171 68,900 9,000 3 116,000 6 486,250 76,000 6 21,500 171 68,900 9,000 3 116,000 6 486,250 7 777,488 1,194 323,465 252,000 4 286,200 5 477,425 3 131,480 244 118,560 1,025,000 3 147,000 10 277,105 116 244 118,560 1,025,000 3 400,000 3 224,000 17 244 115,560 1,026,000 11 29,466 6 17 245,500 236 118,000 1,500 2 46,500 2 425,500 236 118,701 118,701 1,500 2 46,500 30,000 3 30,000 30,000 30 30,000 30 30,000 30 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 <td< th=""></td<></th>	100,000 3 11,700 3 12,100 171 68,900 9,000 3 116,000 6 486,250 76,000 6 21,500 171 68,900 9,000 3 116,000 6 486,250 7 777,488 1,194 323,465 252,000 4 286,200 5 477,425 3 131,480 244 118,560 1,025,000 3 147,000 10 277,105 116 244 118,560 1,025,000 3 400,000 3 224,000 17 244 115,560 1,026,000 11 29,466 6 17 245,500 236 118,000 1,500 2 46,500 2 425,500 236 118,701 118,701 1,500 2 46,500 30,000 3 30,000 30,000 30 30,000 30 30,000 30 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 <td< th=""></td<>
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463,000 1 150,000 21 231,429 449,49 463,000 1 15,100 8 28,900 9 54,40 9,000 3 111,000 8 28,800 9 140,140 9,000 3 116,000 5 146,000 5 149,000 252,000 4 232,000 6 966,290 7 707,00 6,000 3 116,000 5 148,000 6 207,00 6,000 3 180,000 11 29,465 32,00 15,500 1,25,000 4 147,000 11 29,465 61 157,00 1,25,000 3,500 5 445,500 17 245,20 17 1,500 4 15,000 6 44,500 17 245,200 9 1,50,000 16,400 16,400 16,400 17 245,500 17 245,500 17 245,500 17 96,21 9	463,000 1 150,000 21 231,429 463,000 1 120,000 21 124,935 100,000 3 111,000 3 18,900 100,000 3 116,000 5 78,000 66,634 4 200,800 5 18,000 66,634 4 200,800 6 148,000 6,000 3 147,000 10 270,105 1,025,000 4 15,000 11 29,465 1,50,000 6 4,65,000 11 22,400 1,50,000 1 16,000 3 4,65,000 1,50,000 1 16,000 9 30,000 48,689,729 326,15,198,610 1,502 73,019,325 1,69 60,474,640 339,18,637,435 1,489 55,251,240 1,5 1,5	463,000 1 150,000 21 123,000 40,000 3 111,000 8 21 124,000 100,000 3 111,000 8 23,000 8 19,000 252,000 4 282,000 6 66,64 66,64 66,64 66,64 1,025,000 4 147,000 10 270,000 667,000 11 29,647,000 11 29,647,000 11 29,44 422,400 10 224,000 11 29,44 422,400 11 29,44 422,400 11 29,44 422,42 11,500 11 29,44 11,500 11 29,44 11,500 11 29,44 124,22 11 29,44 11,500 11 29,44 11 29,44 142,22 144,42 15,000 11 15,000 11 129,44 142,42 144,42 16,000 11 16,000 11 16,000 11 16,000 11 144,42 144,42 16,	463, 000 1 150, 000 1 100, 000 1 100, 000 1 100, 000 1 100, 000 1 100, 000 1 100, 000 1 100, 000 1 150, 000 1	463,000 1 130, 10,000 3 111, 9,000 3 116, 66,684 4 269, 252,000 4 147, 25,000 3 180, 1,500 3 400, 1,500 1 16, 1,500 1 16, 60,474,640 339 18,637,	463, 000 40, 000 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 1, 025, 000 1, 025, 000 1, 025, 000 1, 000	96,9	832 400	

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS. ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILD. INGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND OF 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Continued

1 \$772,000 5 \$775,500 2 \$181,000 11 \$11,300 46 \$811,000 2 \$22,600 2 \$780,000 3 1,205,000 3 1,205,000 46 \$815,000 2 \$25,000 3 730,000	Cost Num Co 3611, 545 but 181, 500 184, 800 184, 800 184, 800 184, 800 184, 800 184, 800 184, 800 184, 800 185, 800 186, 115 47, 125 187, 800 187, 800 187, 800 187, 800 188, 900 188, 900	Num- 1, 083 1, 193 1, 193 1, 193 1, 193 1, 885 1, 885 1, 885 1, 605 1, 017 1, 606 1, 596 1, 596 1, 596 1, 596 2, 466 3, 965 3, 966 3, 966 3, 966 3, 966 3, 966
8864, 881, 38, 371.	864, 775 884, 775 881, 892 38, 900	1, 940 5, 092 1, 483 2, 9436 305 2, 9436 550 1, 058 688 2, 054, 688 2, 054,

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Table 6.—NUMBERAND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILD. INGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND OF 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS.—Continued

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City and State	First half of		Public buildings	Public and ut	lic works utilities	Seho	Schools, libra- ries, etc.	20	Sheds	Stal	Stables and barns	Stor	Stores, ware- houses, etc.	A	All other	RE E	Total
Semple, 98-31	each	Num- ber	Cost	Num-	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num-	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num-	Cost
New York, N. Y.: The Bronz	1926	10	\$245,000		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7		343	\$63,070	1	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	79	\$1, 816, 000	60	\$11,400	1, 183	8
Brooklyn	1926	13	2, 755, 000	1	973,000	40	850,000		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	\$1,500	808	2, 503, 750	400	257, 330	3, 547	\$ 8
Manhattan	1926	F C9 &	85,000		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	d1 40 4	2, 745, 000			2	2,000	2000	14, 949, 500	12	589, 415	3,466	25, 977, 9 71, 258, 8
Queens	1926	2	2,500	1		# 00	1, 481, 000	26	15, 505	60	24,000	204	8, 325, 600 2, 473, 820	134	8,605	3,547	55 6
Richmond	1926	- 00	345,000	10	745,000	13	8, 615, 700	98	28, 966	∞ ≪	2,900	240	3,083,015	82	27,034	4,245	80
82 Norfolk, Va.	1926	61 61	30,000	15	16, 200	4 64	331,000	88	7,370	10,	150	90	355, 300	57	9, 736	258	1, 226, 677
Oakland, Calif	1926	1	13,000	12	524, 660	11	522,	22	23, 950	4 63	16,900	79	1,620,418	111	20,750	1.811	5, 304, 0
Oklahoma City, Okla	1926	-	18, 500	90 FI	247,990	=-	1, 500, 356	22	14,040	1 1		48	310,900	10	137, 377	1,234	4, 435, 82, 1, 145, 33
	1927				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 8 8 8		11	100		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	32	357, 500		0 0 0	631	1,577,30
Omaha, Nebr	1926		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		0 0 0 0 0 0	49 0	779, 700	9	1,220	1,	100	64	347, 900	12	25, 665	261	2, 720, 2
Paterson, N. J.	1926			8 6		9		2	4.525	14	54.800	38	182, 405	3		316	802,00
	1827		0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5,000			*	801			19	174,000	-		245	8
Fulladelphia, Pa	1926	2	1, 908, 800	0 0 0		O 0	2, 422, 505		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1,000	129	3, 557, 415	144	3, 783, 430	1,353	30, 057, 71
Pittsburgh, Pa	1926	-	OR CONTRACT		\$ 6 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	-10	128	35	4, 430			98	1, 286, 750	900		1,066	88
Portland, Orag	1927	67	16,000	126	306,000	00	32,000	158	11, 995	1	17, 220	288	1, 798, 150	22		1, 124	500
5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1927	4	71.400	(00	2, 409, 600	0	723, 400	192	169, 385		8 1	9	758, 600			2,085	9, 671, 70
Providence, R. I.	1926	60 .	50,000		300,	CQ	200,000	92	39, 200	64	1,200	98	715,000			678	6,043,80
Reading Pa	182/	1	463, 000	1	365, 000	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18	10,750		008	125	629, 850	-	6 6 6 8 8 8	950	7, 588, 49
	1927			1	30,000		5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19	11,075	1	400	4	159, 500	10	8,000	256	1, 022, 66
Kiehmond, Va	1926		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1		-	11 000	288	89, 282		5 1 6 6 6 8	400	846 288	1	1,000	498	1, 423, 92
Rochester, N. Y.	1926	1	16,000		000	1 10	1 900 000	320	24, 695		E	202	641, 581	10	1,045		4, 541, 322
St. Louis, Mo.	1926	8 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	8 6 1 6 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	N m	70,000	040	264, 590	363	51, 672	1 1	1	174	2, 081, 636		1, 200	3, 007	7, 069, 907

311, 916 172, 500	197, 525	594, 462 52	309, 625	62,5	26,2	8,8	52, 061 109, 000 25	2500	675	319,000	335, 945	9,085	21, 200 1	84, 200 767, 664 871, 450	69, 000 102, 345 571, 990 19	19, 515 182, 800 12 277, 190 6	000	935, 790 1, 584 6, 723, 353, 886 1, 695 8, 004,
81	883	100	266	_	129 1,		90	30 E	88	888	36			ř	4081			5, 342 94, 54, 410 79, 3
		59, 336	1		4,000	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		8 1 8 5 9 1 8 6 9 8 9 8 9 8		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		3,400		3, 500	5,000	8	1,000	315, 446 265, 490
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7,090			24,360		42, 156		22, 650		200	25, 660 16, 683			0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0	9,145	3,250	5,079	1,500	2, 673, 129
10	7	171	E I		202	788	200	3	1	162 179		929	34	39	2010	စ္ဂတ မ	10	6, 027
200,000	282,000				881,000				300,000	144,000 620,865	1, 337, 303	6 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	72,500	1,010,193			252, 000	58, 076, 620 55, 616, 179
9	69		°#7	* 69 0	91010			69	-	0110	20		4	101	- 4.	T		279
14, 480		61,000	71, 650		23,500					170,000		# 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		44,000		28,000 28,000 28,000 28,000	000,000	17, 511, 186
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	1, 750, 000		81, 750		125,000	6.750	9,068		121, 874	7			500,000	10, 673	206, 840	550,000		9, 904, 652 20, 003, 638
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1926	1956	1926	1926	1926	1926	1927	924	1926	1927	927	927	927	927	1927 1926 1927	926	1926	926	1926

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND OF 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Continued

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1		R	Repairs, etc., on residential buildings 6	dings 6	leutial	Repairs,	s, etc., on	-		Grand to	Grand total of all per-				Alter	Alterations
City and State	First half of		Housekeeping dwellings	Nonh ing d	nhousekeep- g dwellings	build	nonresidential buildings 6	Total 1	Total repairs, etc.	struction pairs, e		Rank in cost of con-		Installation permits	-	family accome
Acceptance & A.	year	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	Num-	Cost	Num- ber	Cost	struc- tion	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies before	Fami- lies after
Akron, Ohio	1926				0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	376	\$600,357	2,514	\$8, 531, 853	100	388	\$38,012		
Albany, N. Y.	1926			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1,044	1, 331, 041	1,538	13, 814, 519	9 19	325	116,729		
Atlanta, Ga	1926		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					754	1, 539, 386	1, 989	12, 251, 114	40	2112	221, 133	004	9
Baltimore, Md	1926	1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7, 163	3, 562, 150	2, 113	21, 059, 820	42	92	92, 120	087	900
Birmingham, Ala	1926	810	\$275,627			215	\$506, 626	7, 212	782,	11, 159	16, 026, 610	15	478	367, 153	7 7 1 1 2 3 1 5 6 6 7 6	
Boston, Mass	1927	1.951	1,315,953	- 88	\$63	170	3, 476, 310	1,058	1, 148, 430	2,983	27, 673, 787	31	3, 639	5, 686, 859	-	64
Bridganort Conn	1927	2, 198	1, 524, 735		68, 452	935	3, 908, 310	3,177	5, 501, 497	4,873	25, 919, 520	7	3,960	3, 643, 813		
The state of the s	1927	46	58,360	6 8 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 7 1 7	T 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28	181, 190	72	239, 550	520	1, 951, 563	71	e 00	2,450		
Buffalo, N. Y	1928	727	435, 432			212	267, 902	636	1, 089, 267	3,802	13, 983, 583	06	*	3,075		
Cambridge, Mass	1926	205	151,310	1 1 1		142	667, 885	347	819, 195	550	3, 528, 638	R	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
Camdan N J	1927	171	115,925			114	339, 321	285	455, 246	533	4, 158, 921	24	-		1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	1927	274	144, 033	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	202	230, 755	350	374, 788	883	3, 022, 328	61			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Canton, Onio	1926	176	91, 659 69, 555			126	202, 890	300	283, 629	1, 212	3, 017, 721	79	99	8.925		
Chicago, Ill	1926	1, 731	1,061,020			1,403	653,	3, 134	714,	13, 675	183, 577, 891		243	1, 018, 000		
Cincinnati, Ohio	1927	1, 975	1, 617, 740	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,468	1, 294, 990	3,443	1, 981, 259	14,959	210, 210, 475	64	416	1, 608, 600	25	65
Cleveland Ohio	1927	070	700 060	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	020	2, 531	181,	4, 482	13, 518, 728	22	1,361	751, 835	-	
Cleveland, Child	1927	1,044	754, 325	1 1		1,484	2, 666, 800	2, 528	421,	6, 205	19, 827, 825	12	00	006, 160		
Columbus, Ohio	1926	564	530,050	60 0	19, 200	162	838, 900	729	388,	3,653	11, 668, 700				40 0	145
Dallas, Ter	1926	959	728, 564	19	90,000	100	489, 935	754	1, 281, 200	2,317	10, 730, 584	207	B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1 B 1		00	2007
Davton, Ohio.	1927	822	370,862	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	252	518, 607	1,217	889, 469	1, 978	4, 801, 891	29	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		30	09
	1927	234	160,047		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	218	1,029,063	452	1, 189, 110	1,647	5, 801, 811	-14				

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96 56, 47.5 97 47.5 5.5	266, 125 414 483 489, 630 420 1, 287 414 483 481, 630 445 1, 287 412, 287 411, 287 411, 067 2, 498 4, 038	183 2, 604 13, 868 32 3, 349 14, 625	0850 8, 131 0, 008 0845 3, 034 4, 678 1, 642 7, 557 1, 139 7, 621	3, 179 16, 574 3, 244 14, 548 5, 945 9, 836	8, 271 8, 271 5, 309 1, 372	638 1,020, 118 11,053, 740 8,800, 82,800,	58, 192, 58, 192, 580 12, 353, 14, 054, 14, 054,	2, 510, 2, 046,	7, 723, 16, 952, 783, 785, 785, 785, 785, 785, 785, 785, 785	11, 199, 12, 480, 2, 803,	23,2,38,8
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98 8.65,475 9.0 44,100 1,004	266 489 189 471	1,870,183 3,652,320	3248			-	(8) SI-1				
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98 85,475 23 75 566 283,682 112 430, 430 230 200,125 48 66 122 90,932 48 66 230 200,125 48 66 347 301,560 69 86,37 340 383,685 186 430,144 347 301,560 148 36,40 360 177,311 6 11,445 37,40 361 166,800 331 60 189,40 45 166,800 37,4 129,40 189,60 45 166,900 37,4 189,60 119,4 45 166,900 37,4 189,60 119,4 45 166,900 37,4 18,5 100,5 45 166,900 37,4 18,3 120,4 46 167,7 167,4 18,3 120,4 47 18,5 100 119,2 119,3 <t< td=""><td></td><td>1,395</td><td>1, 495</td><td>3,279</td><td>294 294 294</td><td>321</td><td>6, 387 408 535</td><td>255 259 314</td><td></td><td></td><td>520 752 674 255</td></t<>		1,395	1, 495	3,279	294 294 294	321	6, 387 408 535	255 259 314			520 752 674 255
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	230 122 107	1.288	3,347	2,911	33	354	425	176			571 461 236
1927 1926 1926 1926 1927	TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK TOOK	230 200,125 91,790 48 897, 107 90,832 69, 88, 897,	1926 230 200,125 48 66, 1927 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926	888. 1926 230 200,125 48 66, 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926	1926 230 200, 125 48 66, 182 1926 1927 107 90, 932 90, 932 98, 1926 98, 1926 1, 288 393, 685 1926 1, 288 393, 685 1927 1, 347 301, 800 1927 340 174, 756 1927 242 048, 1926 125 177, 311 1927 240 177, 311 1926 242 24	1926 1926 1230 2000, 1245 1826 1827 107	1926 1926 128 200, 125 1926 48 66, 1926 19	1926 230 200 125 48 66 192 1926 122 91,790 1926 122 91,790 1926 1926 122 91,790 1926 1926 122 92,720 1926 123 124	1926 1926 123 200, 125 48 96, 186 1927 1928 1927 107 90, 932 90, 932 1927 1927 1, 228 333, 685 1926 1, 228 333, 685 1926 1926 1, 228 333, 685 1926 1926 1, 228 1927 1, 347 301, 660 11, 445 148 140, 1827 1, 347 347, 341 6 11, 445 362 129, 470 1927 1, 347 347, 347 347, 347 348, 340 348, 340 348 348, 340 348, 340 348, 341	1926 1926 122 91,790 96,985 1926 1926 1927 1927 1926 177 176 17	## 1926 1926 122 90, 932 96, 98, 1926 96, 98, 1926 122 91, 790 96, 982 96, 985 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1926 1927 1

· For years in which figures are not shown total repairs, etc., only were reported.

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Table 6.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926 AND OF 1927, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—Continued PART 3.-REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, AND GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PERMITS-Continued

Alterations that changed	family accom- modations	Families lies after	55	- 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	1. 6. 6. 1. 6. 1. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	57	0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	8 8 8 198 19	2.0
		Fami- lies before	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	8 1 0 0 8 1 0 0 9 0 0 0 8 8 8 8 9 1 8 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0	34		200	
Ingtellation normite	on hor more	Cost	\$14,300 22,000	275, 360 1, 433, 446 1, 747, 708	131, 460 830, 733 11, 875	25,427	10,062	9,450 101,825 57,490	167, 970
Inetallat		Num- ber	108	1,002 2,728 3,383	1,027	167 180 180 180 180	222	283	1, 152
Rank	in cost of con-	tion	57	E ST	7	69	86 89	13 4	26
of all 1	and re-	Cost	\$5, 229, 644 3, 475, 627 8, 065, 834 7, 960, 819	756 798 653 653	153, 464, 132 95, 087, 543 108, 099, 933 6, 651, 456	981.28	324,000	3, 386, 125 70, 379, 825 61, 683, 600 20, 070, 013 17, 952, 156	20, 129, 115 12, 686, 500 12, 140, 215 8, 200, 775 2, 646, 005
Grand to	struction pairs, etc.	Num- ber	733 761 1,090 1,061	4, 648 6, 389 12, 876	14, 651 14, 835 1, 639	, 2,689 2,243 2,433 2,433	1, 280 1, 565 841 512		2, 880 2, 725 1, 401
Total renairs atc	charte, ove.	Cost	\$509, 747 543, 000 613, 906 854, 690	2, 194, 562 4, 952, 398 9, 492, 040 7, 562, 115	18, 291, 677 3, 940, 467 3, 803, 412 8, 873, 419	237, 569	179, 790 447, 119 488, 175 274, 463	580, 583 8, 181, 890 7, 383, 965 2, 935, 498	1, 317, 655 1, 646, 200 1, 677, 800 1, 677, 800 888, 550
Total		Num- ber	347 381 251 302	9, 457 3, 288 3, 370	4,1,6% 980 3150 318	1, 288 428 83 83 83 83	248 262 111 93	2, 454 4, 165 1, 744 1, 907	2, 309 1, 665 943 943
opairs, etc., on	pulldings	Cost	\$363,000 190,016 510,890	1, 306, 880 4, 183, 843 6, 582, 540 4, 612, 300	11, 476, 937 3, 039, 765 2, 720, 146 278, 985	149, 537	275, 971 450, 400 242, 225	1, 536, 580 5, 538, 015 2, 087, 753 1, 868, 607	830, 830, 208,
Repairs,	Pully	Num- ber	77 197	3, 126 9, 126 915	584 482 583 811 188 811	883	222	1,040	260 314 260 87
idential	housekeep- dwellings	Cost	\$173,250	73, 900	2, 425, 450	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	*	818, 280 21, 460 46, 850	22, 000
on resid	Nonho ing d	Num- ber	49	25	941	6 1 0 1 6 1 0 1 8 1 6 1 8 1 6 1 8 1 6 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	245	1 1 1 1
Repairs, etc., on res buildings	Housekeeping dwellings	Cost	\$180,000 250,640 343,800	887, 682 768, 555 2, 834, 100 2, 875, 915	4, 389, 290 1, 083, 266 1, 187, 434	88, 032 111, 070	171, 148 87, 775 32, 238	5, 827, 030 1, 845, 970 620, 110 1, 020, 041	622, 015 815, 600 583, 575 357, 950
Re	Hous	Num- ber	0110	2,2, 2,4,4,6,33,1,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,	1.1. 25.558	198	197 62 41	2,087 3,125 1,298 1,407	
	half of each	1000	1926 1927 1926 1927		1927 1926 1926 1926		1926 1927 1927 1927	-	1927 1926 1927 1926
Northead Artists	ste	Assaults Tear	New Haven, Conn	The Bronx Brooklyn	Queens	Norfolk, Va.	Oklahoma City, Okla. Omaha, Nebr	Philadelphia, Pa.	Providence, R. I Reading, Pa.

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12, 146, 215 2, 646, 605 3, 646, 605

208, 620 1, 613 1, 677, 800 2, 575 169, 626 927 612, 355 1, 295

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1926

167		0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 6 4 1 6 7 2 7 1 2 8 1 1 8 1		4 1				38			25 51	-		75 126			1 1					-			380 1, 275 515 3, 448
628			1 1					-				-	11	11				-			1 1	-			2, 51
	207, 461				500,000		Occ				080	200	8, 057			20, 705			-	23, 035 106, 476			110		19, 534, 750 18, 485, 848
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666, 0 150, 0	27, 350, 500 15, 261, 252 8, 399, 505	979,	155,	456,	723,	443,	18, 330, 470	132,	139,	4, 514, 954	5, 650, 662	4, 372, 050	2, 853, 778	756,	108	028	458	342	528,	2, 361, 658 3, 292, 914	248,	805,	977,	931,	, 609, 684, 124
2, 872	5, 503 2, 840	610	1, 522	3, 811	3,989	204	5, 653	5, 342	1,276	1, 138	1,655	1, 541	1,355	3, 318	743	1,244	470	350	3, 568	988	1, 414	933	1, 221	1, 178	263, 089
104,0	1,827,150					97,		253,			845, 780							197,							134, 898, 195
1,000	1, 701	163	321	1, 205	1,448	88	2,006		379	192	568	598	1, 490	964	231	307	392	72	1,479	301	468	214	142	163	90, 364
1, 157, 196	1, 351, 785	173, 446			2, 500, 000				237, 480		532, 200			700, 256		-		-			-	-	28, 422	-	
423	813	\$8 \$		I	448	3		9	102		255	74.1	478	183	186	88	114	7		7 4	225	2	32	9	911
301, 757	24, 130			1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					23, 965	200	20,000				1,885	3,500				11		6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			A A
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383, 545	474, 062	85,872	8 8 8 8 8 8 8		973, 003	000,100			89,023		293, 580	306, 065	250.560	509, 409	29, 187	120, 975	168, 373	54, 250	(8		192, 590	302, 617	186, 030	75,000	di
441	1,059	986	-		1,000	900		189	274	0	312	416	1.012	789	37	228	278	315		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	248	150	106	123	
1926	1927	1926	1926	1026	1026	1926	1927	1927	1926	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1926	1926	1927	1927	1926	1926	1926	1926	1927	1927	1926
Rochester, N. Y	St. Paul, Minn	Salt Lake City, Utah.	San Antonio, Tex	San Diego, Calif	San Francisco, Calif	Scranton, Pa.	Seattle, Wash	Somerville Mass	Spokane, Wash	Springfield, Mass	Syracuse, N. Y.	Tacoma Wash	Tampa Fla	Toledo, Ohio	Trenton, N. J.	Tulsa, Okla	5	Utical, N. I.	Washington, D. C	Wilmington, Del	Woroester, Mass	Yonkers, N Y	Youngstown, Ohio.	Table 1	Total (78 cities)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in August, 1927

BEGINNING with this issue of the Labor Review, the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents its monthly reports on industrial disputes in a very much more complete form than it has been able to do in the past. This improvement has been made possible in large part by the cooperation of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor and other agencies.

Under the new method of presentation data are given not only regarding the number of disputes beginning each month, but also regarding the number in effect at the end of the month and the number of workdays lost by reason of disputes during each month. The number of workdays lost is computed by multiplying the number of workers affected in each dispute by the length of the dispute measured in working-days as normally worked by the industry or trade in question.

Disputes involving fewer than six workers and those lasting less than one day have been omitted. Data for July and August are subject to revision because of the fact that reports for these months are more or less incomplete.

The bureau is largely dependent upon newspapers and trade journals for its initial information regarding disputes. These are followed by questionnaires addressed to such sources as may further supplement the bureau's reports with reliable information, and at this time the bureau wishes to assure all those cooperating in this work of its appreciation as well as to solicit assistance from others concerned.

Industrial Disputes Beginning in and in Effect at End of June, July and August

TABLE 1 is a summary table showing for each of the months, June, July, and August, the number of disputes which began in these months, the number in effect at the end of each month, and the number of workers involved. It also shows, in the last column, the number of man-days lost.

Table 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1927

THE REPORT OF LANCAGE AND		er of dis- ites		of workers ved in outes	Number of man- days lost
Month and year	Begin- ning in month	In effect at end of month	Begin- ning in month	In effect at end of month	during
June, 1927 July, 1927 August, 1927	78 70 63	102 105 71	18, 585 8 7, 327	196, 047 199, 422 182, 845	4, 859, 4 5, 236, 9 4, 941, 7

¹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

Industrial Disputes Beginning in and in Effect at End of June, July, and August, by Industries

TABLE 2 gives the same information as that shown in Table 1, by industries, thus offering the opportunity for more detailed comparison.

TABLE 2.-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JUNE.
JULY, AND AUGUST, 1927, BY INDUSTRIES

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20-27 2	Numbe		Number o involv dispu	ed in	Number of man-
Industry and months	Begin- ning in month	In effect at end of month	Begin- ning in month	In effect at end of month	days lost during month
Automobiles:	1		15	54	-11.17%
June	1	2 3		154	75 900 600
Bakery trades: June July August		5 1	27	412 8	10, 188 3, 664 400
Barbers: June July August	5	2	2, 290	2, 000	26, 460 28, 600 312
Building trades: June July August	17 18	25 21 19	11, 328 8, 078	13, 565 5, 420	341, 757 347, 626 89, 828
Chaufeurs and teamsters: June July August	- 1	19	200	213	300 400
Clerks: June July	Augus	u sairi	15	15 23 23	3, 415 575 575
Clothing: June July August Farm labor:	14	16 23 13	672 2, 276 2, 550	925 1, 065 882	12, 148 25, 625 21, 609
August	1	1	47	47	47
Furniture: June July August	2 1 3	4 2 2	230	280 50 34	1, 855 2, 080 810
July	1	1 2	80	- 80 110	320 1,006
Hotels and restaurants: June July August Laundries:	1	2 2 2 2		18 18 18	3, 195 450 450
June July Metal trades:	1	1	150	150	5, 400 1, 764
July July Minimus	1 3 1	3 4 2	16	59 49 25	468 392 763
June July August Miscollaneaus	3 9 4	6 8	18, 477	176, 618 190, 518 176, 850	4, 778, 650
June July August	1 5 1	. 2	3,876	22 50	
Motion picture and theatrical workers: June July August	2 4	8	116	65 77 608	1, 829
Municipal employees: June July August	3	1		350 350	8, 750

¹ Figures for July and August are preliminary.

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Automob Barbers Building Chothing Farm lab Glass ... Metal tra Mining, Motion-I Printing Slaughte Teamste Telephon Textile ... Miscella

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TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1927, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

Industry and months	2 + 42 - 4 - 4 - 4	or of dis-	Number of involv disp	ved in	Number of man-
STATE EN HUR WAY STATE HE HAVE	Begin- ning in month	In effect at end of month	Begin- ning in month	In effect at end of month	days lost during month
Oil and chemicals: June Pottery: August Printing and publishing:	2		48	********	160
June July August Rubber:	3	11 11 7	163 52	715 672 579	16, 030 16, 320 12, 548
June		1	64	64	384 256
June		1 1 1	30	6 6 6	150 150 270
July August Telephone and telegraph:		1 1	********	*********	
July August	-	1 1	23	23 23	322 575
Textile: June July		13	1, 049	707	13, 659
August	9	12	2, 014	674 996	12, 610 31, 386
June	1		375		2, 25

Industrial Disputes Beginning in August, Classified by Number of Workers and by Industries

TABLE 3 classifies by number of workers and by industries those disputes beginning in August for which complete data on this point are available.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AUGUST, 1927, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIES

				Nun	aber of disp	outes begin involving—		igust,
002-3 107-3		Industry		6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers
Farm labor Furniture Plass Metal trade Mining Miscellanee Motion pic Municipal Blaughterin	os ture and employing and n	I theatrical wo	rkers	2	3 5 1 3 1 1 1 2	3 3	1 1	

et luiy and Angust are preliminary.

Industrial Disputes Ending in August, by Industries and Classified Duration

IN TABLE 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in August, by industries and classified duration.

Table 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN AUGUST, 1927, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

the strike were indicated out	Classified	duration of st		in August
Industry His 2nw ii nod amenorga na not regio	One-half month or less	Over one- half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 months and less than 3 months
Automobile	1 1 5 5 5	1 1		9
detal trades fining, coal fining, coal fotion-picture and theatrical workers rinting and publishing laughtering and meat packing eamsters and chauffeurs relephone and telegraph extile	2 1 2 1 1	1	1 1 1	
Total	27	5	5	717 3 311

A brief summary of the principal strikes beginning in August as well as those continuing into August follows:

Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in August, 1927

MOTION-PICTURE theaters, Illinois.—A dispute between movingpicture machine operators and theater owners in Chicago as to the number of operators to be employed in one of the theaters resulted in the closing of some 350 or more theaters, beginning

August 29.

The theater owners or exhibitors wanted to employ only two operators in the theater referred to, and the operators' union insisted on the employment of four, which was the number that had formerly been employed in that theater under another management. When the operators' union ordered operators in all Orpheum Circuit theaters to walk out during the afternoon of the 29th the Chicago Exhibitors' Association retaliated by ordering that all motion-picture and vaudeville theaters in the Chicago district belonging to the

association be closed at 6 p. m. August 29.

This action by the association had the effect of locking out or laying off about 15,000 employees consisting of mostly operators, ushers, musicians, and stage hands. The two last-named groups had made certain demands, but no agreement had been reached, the musicians being by far the largest union group involved in the dispute with the exhibitors. As explained by the spokesman for the operators, the initial walkout was occasioned by the desire of the Orpheum Circuit to eliminate two operators in the Belmont Theater, which had been operated by another company using four projection men. The Orpheum policy in other cities, he said, was to use only two

men in the projection booth, and it feared that if the four-men precedent was established in Chicago it might have to be extended. The exhibitors issued this statement:

We have enough money and resources in our treasury to carry on the fight indefinitely until the unions are ready to deal with the exhibitors in a business-like manner. We will not permit labor leaders to tell us how to serve the Chicago public or what to do with our tremendous investments in Chicago.

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Prospects of a settlement of the strike were indicated on the morning of September 3, after an all-night meeting between the theater owners and workers, when it was announced that "both

sides had commenced getting together for an agreement."

Later in the day it was announced that the "strike and lockout" was ended in the offices of the mayor of Chicago, where exhibitors, machine operators, and stage hands' representatives met after the mayor had announced that he represented the public, which wanted movies over Sunday and Labor Day. The terms of settlement were not divulged, but were, it is stated, in the nature of a compromise agreement whereby the two operators at the Belmont Theater, over whom the fight started, are to receive full pay until next January, when the operators' agreement expires, and their status will be considered again at that time; the stage hands will receive an increase in wages of "between 7 and 8 per cent, representing three-fourths of what they asked for." It should be stated that the stage hands had assumed an aggressive strike attitude for higher wages on September 1, following the expiration of their agreement on August 31.

Differences with the musicians were settled on September 5. They had demanded the installation of four-piece orchestras in small theaters, and, like the agreement with the stage hands, the settlement reached was a compromise. The theater owners agreed to install orchestras in part of the 47 theaters now without them, some

for full time and others for part of the year only.

This struggle resulted in a victory for the machine operators and a partial victory for the musicians and stage hands. It also resulted in an estimated loss in receipts of more than \$1,000,000, having tied up for several days theatrical investments of perhaps more than

\$75,000,000.

Raincoat makers, Massachusetts.—A strike of waterproof clothing workers in Boston and vicinity began on August 25. The number of workers involved, including union and nonunion of both sexes, but mostly female, is variously reported at from 1,000 to 2,000. The strike was to enforce demands for a wage increase averaging from 20 to 25 per cent and a renewal of the 42-hour week agreement. The old agreement, according to press reports, allowed \$44 per week for men and \$35 for women in the organized shops, while in the unorganized shops girls and women received from \$10 to \$12 a week. It is understood that by August 29 this strike was successful as

regards at least 90 per cent of the workers.

Textile workers, North Carolina.—An unsuccessful strike of approximately 800 unorganized textile employees of the Harriet Cotton Mills, of the Cooper interests, in Henderson, began on August 4 to enforce a demand for a wage increase of 12½ per cent, which the operatives claimed was promised them three years ago when their wages were reduced during a period of business depression. The trouble began

at mill No. 1 and spread to the other mills, so that by August 11, all

the four mills were involved.

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Following a conference between directors and employees on August 12 it was announced that an understanding to arbitrate had been reached, but later this was denied, with the announcement that the mills had proposed that the operatives return to work at once, the wage question to be worked out later, which was rejected by the workers. Troops were placed on guard at the plants, but remained on duty only about two days, as their presence was found to be unnecessary.

Further conferences were without results. Finally the operatives proposed to return to work at once under certain conditions: "We ask that you allow us time lost during the strike, allowing each and every one of us to return to work, and leaving the wage and living conditions to you gentlemen whom we have known and worked for so long."

The directors refused to accept this proposal.

Eviction notices against some of the workers caused uneasiness. September 3, it was stated, was the last day for five mill families to occupy mill houses, as legal ejection papers were posted and were effective on that date, but the mill management announced that papers served on four of the original nine employees had been with-It was also reported on September 3 that some of the strikers had expressed a willingness to return to work on Monday morning, September 5. Later it was announced that a committee of strikers had come to an agreement with the mill officials on the night of September 3 and that the employees would return to work Monday morning, September 5, on their old wage scale, with the understanding as indicated by the strikers' committee, that the mills would drop eviction proceedings and grant wage increases at the earliest possible Some striking operatives returned to work on September 5, and on September 19 it was reported that virtually all of the workers had returned and the mills were fully manned.

Strikes and Lockouts Continuing Into August, 1927

BITUMINOUS coal strike.—The major suspension of April 1 continues. Some mines in Indiana have resumed operations under the Jacksonville scale and, according to press reports, 8 or 10 mines in Central Pennsylvania resumed operations on an open-shop basis during the latter part of August. Among the operating companies are the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, Madeira-Hill Coal Mining Co., Peole, Peacock & Kerr, and the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation. These mines, it is stated, had been closed since July 1, and heretofore have been operated under contracts with the United Mine Workers.

Upon petition of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, Judge Langhorn, of Indiana County, issued a temporary injunction on August 30 against District 2 United Mine Workers, Clearfield; James Mark, president; Faber McCloskey, vice president; Richard Gilbert, secretary and treasurer; local union No. 1515 at Dixonville; and about 40 individuals as members of the union, restraining them

from interfering with the work of operating the Barr mine.

From Des Moines, Iowa, under date of September 1, comes the information that Governor Hamill, of that State, has refused for the

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, AUGUST, 192

third time to send troops to the coal fields of Appanoose County, "where the operators are trying to start up nonunion." He denied the request for troops on the ground that the situation in Appanoose County did not warrant such a course. His decision was reached after conferring with operators, union officers, and the civil officials of Appanoose County.

Joint wage negotiations were resumed on September 7 between members of the Coal Operators' Association of Illinois and District 12 of the United Mine Workers. Following a meeting of the full committees of operators and miners, negotiations were turned over to a subcommittee of two operators and two miners, who will endeavor to reach an agreement upon a new contract to succeed the one which

expired March 31.

On September 12 it was announced from Chicago that the subcommittee had failed to reach an agreement and that a committee of nine operators had been appointed to consider the situation. The committee of nine, however, refused to accept this plan, and on September 13 it was announced that negotiations to end the coal strike in Illinois had failed, when a joint conference of miners and operators

adjourned without reaching an agreement.

Supplementary note.—It was reported from Chicago that on October 1 the operators and miners had reached an agreement whereby the mines in Illinois will resume operations after being idle six months. Under the agreement the mines are to resume operations as soon as possible, paying the old Jacksonville wage scale, while a study is being made of the Illinois mine situation by a commission of four, composed of two executives from the operators and two from the miners. This commission is to report on February 7, 1928, to a joint scale committee of both factions, and its findings will be taken as a basis for a permanent contract next spring.

A temporary settlement in Iowa was reached on October 4, following a meeting of the Iowa Coal Operators' Association at which the operators agreed to settle on a plan similar to the one formulated for Illinois.

Laborers and hod carriers, Rhode Island.—The strike of building laborers and hod carriers in Providence and vicinity, which began June 1, terminated, it is understood, on August 25, but the terms of settlement have not been reported.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in August, 1927

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 38 labor disputes during August, 1927. These disputes affected a known total of 18,782 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly affected.

On September 1, 1927, there were 42 strikes before the department for settlement, and, in addition, 5 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 45.

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Company or industry and location	Nature of	Crafteman concarnad	Canes of dismite	Present status and terms of settle-	Dar	Duration	involved	lved
Things have dispersion of the	controversy	*	1.1	ment	Begin- ning	Ending	Di- rectly	Indi- rectly
Kentucky River Sand & Stone Co	Strike.	Employees	Asked 5 cents per hour in-	Adjusted. Returned without change:	1927 July 2	1927	21	
Tyrone, Ky. Lasay Silk Co., Fall River, Mass	-do	Weavers	wage cut of three-fourths	A	July 2	_	30	10
azel Glass Co., Washington, Pa., Clarksburg and Grafton, W. Va.,	op-	Glassworkers	cent per yard. Objection to bonus plan		Aug. 1	3 9 0 9 3 9 1 1	- 80	
and Zanesville, Ohio. Washington Mold & Machine Co.,	do	Mold makers.	ф	op.	do		30	
Washington, Pa. Carpenters, Peoria, III	op	Carpenters	Wages, open shop, and con-	Adjusted. Returned without increase.	May 2	Sept. 10	125	1, 500
Wilkes-Barre Silk Co., Wilkes-	op	Textile workers	ditions.	Adjusted. Accepted new working	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	406	
Barre, Pa. Printers, Salem, Oreg.	op	Printers	Asked new agreement, \$48	conditions.	(i)	8 8 8	3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Notre Dame University, South	Controversy	4	and \$51 for 42-hour week.	Adjusted. Accepted National Board	Aug, 1	Aug. 4	70	150
Evans Construction Co., Colum-	Strike.	Carpenters	Proposed wage cut	Pending.	Aug. 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4	7.5
Bus, Onio. Hess-Goldsmith Silk Co., Kingston,	do	Textile weavers	Wage cuts; 4-loom system	Adjusted. Allowed increase on 4-	do	Aug. 16	372	80
Fa. Hess-Goldsmith Silk Co., Wilkes-	do	do	Sympathy with Kingston	Adjusted. Returned when Kingston	Aug. 15	do	120	9 9
Do. Do. Worester, Mass.	do	Pants makers	Working conditions in plant.	do. Adjusted. Accepted terms of com-	Aug. 13 July 29	do. 3	300	9
Pure Oil Co., Newark, Ohio	Controversy	Oil workers	Discharges for union affilia-	pany. Adjusted. Workers reinstated with-	Aug. 10	Sept. 4	-1	73
Capital Taxicab Co., Jersey City,	Strike	Drivers	Working conditions	Ont prendice. Unclassified. Returned to work be-	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	ε	
Stein & Merritt, New York City	do	Neckwear makers	Objection to nonunion slip	lore arrival of commissioner.	Aug. 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	99	
Kaiser Ventilating Co., Chicago,	do	Sheet-metal work-	Union membership dispute	Adjusted. Contractor became union	Aug. 3	Aug. 17	10	
John R. Evans Co., Philadelphia,	Threatened	ers. Leather workers	Wages	Adjusted. Wage scale formulated for	Aug. 15	Sept. 12	200	8 6
Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson,	Strike.	Textile workers	Asked 12½ per cent increase.	Proposed compromise re-	Aug. 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	800	0 0 0

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, AUGUST, 127-Con.

Commany or industry and location	Nature of	Craftsman concerned	Cause of dismute	Present status and terms of settle-	Da	Duration	Mo	Workers
Company of indusery and iccsured	controversy	Otavaman concerno	ounds in 10 sense	ment	Begin- ning	Ending	Di- rectly	Indi- rectly
Kent Strauss Silk Co., Allentown,	Strike	Weavers	Wage cut	Pending. Proposed compromise re-	(5)	8 9 0 9 9 9 9	88	
Wallace Silk Co., Phillipsburg,	do	op	Asked restoration of wage cut.	adjust. Ma lsewhere.	Apr. 25			150
Fark Lap Co. (Inc.), Bunalo, N. I.	00	Carpeners	union recognition.	Adjusted. Company agreed to pay union wage scale with union hours on this job	Aug. 17	Aug. 22	700	901
Kondazian & Son, Watertown,	Controversy.	Bookbinders	Dischargesforunion activity.	Pending Unclassified. Returned without	(1) Aug. 17	Aug. 22	€.	220
Bryant Construction Co., Indian-	ор	Building trades	Nonunion lathers.	Adjusted. Strike call withdrawn	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	8	
Besta Coat & Dress Co., New York	do	Cloak and dress	Demand for closed shop	Adjusted. Workers joined union and	Aug. 11	Aug. 22	25	
Kaplan & Cohen, New York City	qo	Coat makers	Dispute relative to member- ship cards.	Adjusted. Union satisfactorily ar-	Aug. 16	Aug. 19	15	
Blau & Jachomowitz, New York	do	Ladies' cost makers.	Organization dispute	Adjusted. Shops largely unionized	do	Aug. 22	8	1
Velour Hat Co., New York City Building trades, Lexington, Ky	op	Hat finishers.	Wages and conditions	Pending Adjusted. Voted strike off and re-	Aug. 4 Aug. 9	Aug. 31	300	
Carpenters, Lexington, Ky	do	Carpenters	Asked closed shop		. 0	do	02	230
Jand, Ohio.	strike.	Lasters	Wages for new work	contract. Adjusted Settled on company's	Ang. 20	Aug 22		
Veterans Hosnital Redford Mass	Strike	Building laborers	Demand for closed shop				8	
Waterproof garments, Boston, Mass. Motion-picture operators, stage hands, and musicians, Chicago,	op-	Garment makers Theater employees	Asked 20 per cent increase Working conditions	do Agreed to abide by existing contract with workers.	Aug. 26 Aug. 29	Sept. 3	1,000	10,000
III. F. & C. Chevrolet Garage, Nash and Buick auto companies, Des	Lockout	Mechanics	Discharged for union affilia-	Pending	Aug. 27	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15	230
Moines, 10wa. Theater building, Fort Wayne, Ind.	Controversy.	Building	Nonunion labor	Adjusted. Agreed to finish job with- out change of labor conditions.	July 1	Aug. 15	150	200
				2			5, 727	13, 055

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Work of the Mexican Conciliation and Arbitration Boards

A REPORT on labor disputes handled by the central boards of conciliation and arbitration in Mexico in 1926 was submitted to the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor. The table following shows the number and causes of the disputes, the number of workers affected, the terms of settlement, and the amounts awarded.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE MEXICAN CENTRAL BOARDS OF CONCILI-ATION AND ARBITRATION IN 1926

[Average exchange value of peso in 1926=48.3 cents]

no few marries	(mh		er of wo		Sett	lement	s-	Amou	ant—
Causes of conflict	Num- ber of cases	Men	Wom- en	Chil- dren	Favor- ing the work- ers	Fa- voring em- ploy- ers	Pend- ing	In dispute	Award- ed
Industrial accidents Violation of labor contracts Reduction of wages Withholding of wages Unjustified dismissal Increase of wages denied. Violation of legal working hours Poor administration Miscellaneous	237 197 72 1, 583 3, 215 51 30 28 249	362 5, 593 337 3, 148 6, 145 1, 155 259 82 7, 218	38 122 308 728 1,331 281 61 12 381	8 20 1 10	209 159 70 1,501 3,011 48 30 27 215	4 17 2 13 133 2	24 21 69 71 1	Pesos 109, 627 28, 906 393 458, 712 118, 278 180	Pesos 106, 248 15, 236 5, 333 310, 656 203, 618 7, 667 2, 847 468 130, 268
Total	5, 662	24, 299	3, 262	53	5, 270	195	197	719, 745	782, 32

¹ Mexico. Departamento de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo. Boletin Comercial, Mexico, D. F., May 6, 1927, and Pan American Union Bulletin, Washington, September, 1927, p. 940.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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Entrance Wage Rates for Common Labor, July 1, 1927

THE term common labor has many interpretations among different industries, and even among different localities or plants in the same industry. Many employers make a practice of increasing the rate of pay of a laborer after a stated length of service, provided a sufficient degree of fitness for the job has been developed; otherwise the employee is dropped. Owing to these difficulties in the way of securing comparable data as to wage rates for common labor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has confined these statistics to entrance rates alone—that is, the data here presented are based on rates of pay per hour given unskilled adult male common laborers when first hired.

This survey is limited to 13 important industries, which require considerable numbers of common laborers. Some establishments have reported two rates—for example, one for the 10-hour day and one for the 8-hour day, or one for white and one for colored or Mexican workers; these distinctions have not been maintained in the tabulated data, although it is apparent that the lowest rates are shown for those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are shown for localities where an 8-hour day is more or less prevalent.

The industries included in this study and the number of common laborers in each on July 1, 1927, employed, at entrance rates, in the establishments reporting are as follows:

Santago de l'artesta Colemna de l'Artesta de Calenda de Calenda de Calenda	Number of laborers
Automobiles	5, 604
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	3, 117
Cement	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	2, 883
Foundry and machine-shop products	9, 299
Iron and steel	19, 934
Leather	2, 874
Lumber (sawmills)	13, 304
Paper and pulp	7, 341
Petroleum refining	3, 738
Slaughtering and meat packing	6, 327
Public utilities.	15, 989
General contracting	
Total	100 700

The number of common laborers reported in each of the nine geographic divisions of the United States is:

	Numb	
New England	6.	922
Middle Atlantic	34,	872
East North Central	30,	139
West North Central	10,	339
South Atlantic	13,	741
East South Central	7,	175
West South Central	- 8,	043
Mountain.		790
Pacific	,	699
Total	128.	

126

105

The weighted average hourly rate for the several industries combined is 42.6 cents, both the lowest and the highest rates reported being in general contracting, the lowest, 15 cents, in the South Atlantic division, and the highest, \$1.12½, in the Middle Atlantic division.

The highest average rate per hour in any of the industries, 48.2 cents, appears in general contracting, followed by 46.3 cents in the automobile industry; the lowest average rate, 32.2 cents, appears in

the sawmill industry.

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The highest average hourly rate in any geographic division, 47.2 cents, appears in the Middle Atlantic division, followed by 46.7, in both the New England and East North Central divisions, and 46.5 in the Pacific division; the lowest average rate, 27 cents, appears in the East South Central division.

The weighted average entrance rates per hour for all industries

covered, including general contracting, have been as follows:

	Cents	3
July 1, 1926	42. 8	3
October 1, 1926	43. 4	1
January 1, 1927	43. 2	3
July 1, 1927	42. 6	3

Omitting the data for general contracting, which was first included in these compilations on July 1, 1926, average entrance rates per hour for the periods studied have been as follows:

Cents
40, 2
40. 5
40. 9
40. 9
41. 0
40. 4

The table following shows for each industry the high, low, and average entrance rates per hour in each geographic division and in the United States as a whole:

HOURLY WAGE RATES PAID FOR COMMON LABOR, JULY 1, 1927

[The rates on which this table is based are entrance rates paid for adult male common labor]

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Industry	United States	New Eng- land	Mid- dle At- lantic	East North Cen- tral	West North Cen- tral	South At- lantic	South	West South Cen- tral	Moun- tain	Pa- cific
Automobiles:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Centa
Low.	33. 3		40.0	35. 0	33. 3	O CITE	0000	GUILLO	Cente	45. 0
High.	70. 0		62. 5	62. 5	65. 0					70.
Average	46. 3		43. 8	47.0	38. 4			TIL 6	1020	50.
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:	a set	T. Jan		or 117	5.19	100			u luni	-
Low_	17. 5	40.0	25. 0	30.0	27. 0	17. 5	17. 5	20. 0	38. 5	40.
High	62.7	50. 0	62.7	50.0	40. 0	40.0	37. 0	37. 5	40.0	53.
Average	42.2	44.1	50. 3	39. 7	30. 9	28.7	24. 3	27. 1	39. 3	43.
ement:		5.107	(0(111)	nu ei	THAT	DISIM	17 45	DTTIB	011111	1772
Low	25. 0		35.0	35. 0	35. 0		26.0	25. 0		34.
	56. 0		45. 0	44. 0	35. 0		40. 0	28. 0		56.
Average_ Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:	39. 2	300	43.8	39. 6	35. 0	og I	30. 9	27. 1	2 5 (47.
Low	33. 0	33.0	40.0	39. 0	35.0	40.0		James .	had	
High	61.0	48.0	51.0	61.0	40.0	40.0				
Average	44. 2	42.8	41. 6	49. 2	37. 5	40.0			DOM	

HOURLY WAGE RATES PAID FOR COMMON LABOR, JULY 1, 1927-Continued

win the South Atlanta	111111	1,10		dd ,	Geograp	hic div	vision			1
Industry	United States	New Eng- land	Mid- dle At- lantie	East North Cen- tral	West North Cen- tral	South At- lantic		West South Cen- tral	Moun- tain	Pa- cifie
Foundry and machine-shop prod-							1-11			-
ucts:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cont	
Low	17. 5	33. 0	30. 0	34. 0	35. 0	17. 5	28. 0	22. 5		Cents
High.	56. 0	45. 0	50. 0	50. 0	50. 0	43. 8	40. 0	30. 0	35.0	44.0
Average	37. 8	39. 7	40. 4	39. 2	40. 3	27. 3	30. 5		41.8	56.0
	01.0	30. 1	30. 3	00. 2	20. 0	41.0	30. 3	26. 3	36, 3	50.6
Iron and steel:	00.0	40.0	90 0	25.0	25.0	00.0	01.0			
Low		40. 0	30. 0	35. 0	35. 0	20. 0	31.0		41.0	42.5
High	50. 0	45. 0	50. 0	50. 0	40.0	44. 0	31.0			50.0
Average	43. 2	43. 2	43. 5	44. 2	37. 1	36. 7	31.0		48.8	46. 2
Leather: Low	1.117	2 330	1 100	1737	000	1977				XU. 2
Low	22. 5	47. 9	33. 3	35. 0		22. 5	27. 5			44.0
High	60.0	54. 2	60, 0	52. 0		40. 0	33. 0			
Average	41. 4	50. 2	44. 1	42.4		32.4	33. 0			48.8
Lumber (sawmills):	201.2	00.2				Um a	00.0			48.6
Low	16. 0	33. 0	30. 0	30.0	32.5	16.0	18. 5	20.0	10.0	
High.	62. 5	36.0	- 40. 0	62.5	35. 0	35. 0	30. 0		40.0	29.0
								31. 5	45.0	50.0
Average	32.2	34. 2	38. 6	36. 0	34. 6	21. 9	23. 0	24. 2	41.6	42.4
Paper and pulp:										
Low		36. 0	35. 0	35. 0	35. 0	30.0	22. 5			40.0
High		50: 0	- 50. 0	54. 0	40. 0	38. 3	26. 0			51.3
Average	42.5	44. 1	42.2	44.0	38. 3	36. 3	24. 4			
Petroleum refining:					1	1	-	1		200
Low	30.0		37. 0		50. 0	30. 0		30.0	40.0	53.6
High	62. 0	1	53.0			50. 0		1	55. 0	
A verage	44.0		45. 2			44. 2				62.0
Slaughtering and meat packing:	22.0		70. 2		00.0	33. 4		90. 9	50. 7	59.
	37. 5	38. 0	40. 0	40. 0	37. 5	40.0		0m #	100	
Low									40.0	40.
High		40. 0	45. 0	45. 0	45. 0	40. 0			40.0	45.
Average	41.7	39. 5	42. 6	41.4	42. 2	40.0		37. 5	40.0	42
Public utilities: 1	000	40.5					-		1	1
Low		40. 0	32.0	32.5	30.0	20.0	25, 0	27.0	35.0	33.
High	71. 5	71.5	63. 0	60. 0	40. 0	45. 0	40.0	35.0	40.0	56.
A verage	39. 8	47.4	45. 5	45. 9	33. 4	32.9	29. 1	29. 2	36. 7	47.
General contracting: 3			-	-			1		1	1
Low	15. 0	40.0	35. 0	35. 0	30.0	15. 0	20. 0	25, 0	30.0	40.
High		81. 5	112.5	92.5	100. 0	62.5	35. 0	50. 0	62.5	
Average		53. 5	55. 6	57. 0	43. 2	32. 6	28. 4	35. 3	44. 2	1
Total:			1000				-		-	-
	15.0	99 0	1 1 1 1 V	20.0	07.0	150	1 100 -	00.0	90.0	00
Low		33. 0	25. 0	30. 0	27. 0	15.0	17.5	20.0	30.0	
High		81. 5	112. 5	92. 5	100. 0	62. 5	40.0	50.0	62. 5	1
A verage	42.6	46. 7	47. 2	46. 7	40.6	31. 5	27.0	31.8	44. 4	46.

¹Including street railways, gas works, waterworks, and electric power and light plants. ²Including building, highway, public works, and railroad construction.

Average Wages and Hours in Cotton Goods Manufacturing, 1926

SUMMARIZED statement of earnings and hours worked in 151 cotton mills in 12 States during one representative week in 1926 is shown below. These figures represent the employees in all occupations combined, by States. Bulletin No. 446 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents the results of the bureau's study in greater detail.

This table shows that the 82,982 employees earned an average of 32.8 cents per hour, averaged 45 hours per week of actual work, and earned an average of \$14.76 per week. In the representative week canvassed 15 per cent of the mills did not operate all their normal full time and a considerable number of employees in all the mills did not work all the time the mills were in operation. Had they worked the full-time hours, which averaged 53.3, they would have earned, at the same rate per hour, \$17.48 per week. Their actual hours worked and actual earnings were 84 per cent of full-time hours and earnings.

AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN COTTON-GOODS MANUFACTURING 1926, BY STATES

35 .3	386 250	54. 8 50. 8 57. 0	43. 4 48. 3	79 95	\$13. 26 19. 61	\$10. 51 18. 67
37			45. 7	80	14. 25	11. 39
	369 413	53. 9 48. 5	45. 1 45. 5	84 94	19. 89 20. 03	16. 67 18. 78
14 .4	429 412	53. 8 49. 1	47. 3 44. 3	88 90	23. 08 20. 23	20. 33 18. 26
53 .1		55. 8 52. 1	47. 2 39. 4	85 76	16. 13 20. 21	13. 63 15. 20
31	252	55. 1	41.0	74	13. 89	18. 00 10. 33
-				-		13. 42
A 7.5 - 5 Per	53 . 71 . 31 . 62 .	53 .388 71 .407 31 .252 62 .303	53 . 388 52. 1 71 . 407 50. 2 31 . 252 55. 1 62 . 303 55. 2	53 .388 52.1 39.4 71 .407 50.2 44.2 31 .252 55.1 41.0 62 .303 55.2 44.3	53 .388 52.1 39.4 76 71 .407 50.2 44.2 88 31 .252 55.1 41.0 74 62 .303 55.2 44.3 80	53 .388 52.1 39.4 76 20.21 71 .407 50.2 44.2 88 20.43 31 .252 55.1 41.0 74 13.89 62 .303 55.2 44.3 80 16.73

Wage Rates in Open-Cut Copper Mines

A REPORT on drilling and blasting in open-cut copper mines by the Bureau of Mines¹ gives daily wage rates for specified occupations in six such mines located in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The table below gives the average wage rate per eight-hour shift for all the mines:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE SCALE, IN SIX OPEN-CUT COPPER MINES, IN 1924-25, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Average daily wage rate	Occupation	Average daily wagerate
Steam-shovel operators Crane men Firemen Locomotive engineers Churn-drill runners Churn-drill helpers	\$7. 48 5. 41 4. 19 1 5. 44 2 5. 24 2 4. 33	Air-drill runners. Air-drill helpers Bankmen Powder men Pitmen Common laborers	1 \$4. 24 1 3. 55 3 4. 25 2 4. 10 3. 07 2. 72

¹ Five mines.

ued

50.6

46.2 44.0 48.8 48.6 29.0 50.0 42.4 40.0

43.0 53.0

59.4

45.0

42.2

56.3 47.9

75.0 51.4

46.5

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Wage Policy of the American Federation of Labor

THE following statement on the modern wage policy of the American Federation of Labor and the appended comments on such policy are reproduced from the American Federationist of August, 1927 (pp. 919-924):

Statement of Policy

ONE of the chief tasks of organized labor has always been to secure higher wages for workers. The struggle for higher wages now enters its third phase.

² Four mines.

One mine.

¹United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. Drilling and blasting in open-cut copper mines, by E. D. Gardner. Washington, 1927.

In the earliest period organized labor struggled for higher money wages. Instead of \$10 per week, it tried to secure \$11 per week,

and the next year perhaps \$12.

A second period in the wage policy began as organized labor realized that the amount of money is no adequate measure for deciding whether a wage is high or low, and that it is necessary to relate money wages to prices. Then organized labor struggled for higher real wages—that is, wages that would buy more.

Very obvious changes in prices induced organized labor to realize

the necessity for calculating in real wages.

Very obvious changes in productivity of labor to-day induce

organized labor again to widen its wage policy.

Higher money wages from an economic point of view do not improve the situation of the worker if prices increase more than money wages.

Higher real wages from a social point of view do not improve the situation of the worker if productivity increases more than real wages.

For higher productivity without corresponding increase of real wages means that the additional product has to be bought by others than the wage earner. This means that the social position of the wage earner in relation to other consumers becomes worse, because his standard of living will not advance proportionately with those of other groups.

Deteriorating social position—that is, declining purchasing power of the mass of the wage earners in relation to the national product—brings about industrial instability which will develop into industrial

crisis.

The American Federation of Labor is the first organization of labor in the world to realize the importance of the factor productivity in economic society. It no longer strives merely for higher money wages; it no longer strives merely for higher real wages; it strives for higher social wages—for wages which increase as measured by prices and productivity.

This modern wage policy lifts the movement to an absolutely new level. For higher real wages meant only betterment of the economic position—while higher social wages mean betterment of the economic and social position of the worker. The modern wage policy guarantees

an active but stable development of industrial society.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GREEN.

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Comments on 10 yould and

I. Introduction

"ONE of the chief tasks of organized labor has always been to

secure higher wages for workers."

Organized labor tries to secure higher wages for the workers because higher wages mean a better life, because higher wages secure progress toward life worthy of men. And labor was organized in order to secure for the workers the opportunities which growing civilization offers.

"The struggle for higher wages now enters its third phase."

In its struggle for higher wages organized labor broadened its oint of view. Better insight into economic things brought new actors into consideration. The modern wage policy is the second plargement in the point of view.

II. Earlier Points of View

"In the earliest period organized labor struggled for higher money ages. Instead of \$10 per week it tried to secure \$11 per week, and

he next year perhaps \$12."

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In the earliest period of wage struggles and wage negotiations organized labor only considered the figures. If you get \$10 you can pend 10 times \$1 or two times \$5. If you get \$11 you can spend, instead of 10 times, 11 times \$1, or you can spend two times \$5 and you have left one more dollar, while if you get only \$10 there s nothing left after you have spent two times \$5. And you can pend still more if you get \$12 per week. We call these wageswhich organized labor in this earliest period tried to increase money wages, because it looked only for a higher amount of money. "A second period in the wage policy began as organized labor

realized that the amount of money is no adequate measure for deciding whether a wage is high or low, and that it is necessary to relate money wages to prices. Then organized labor struggled for higher

real wages—that is, wages that would buy more."

After a while organized labor realized that higher money wages do not mean always a better living, a more abundant life. And just that organized labor has to secure for the workers. But why did higher money wages not secure better living conditions? Let us assume wages rise by 10 per cent. If prices, at the same time, rise more than 10 per cent, the worker can buy less with his wages than before, although the money amount of the wages is higher.

Example.—First year: Weekly earnings, \$20; weekly expenses, \$20. Then, in the next year, wages increase by 10 per cent, but prices increase by 20 per cent. The situation is the following now:

Second year: Weekly earnings, \$22 (10 per cent higher than in the year before); weekly expenses, \$24 (20 per cent increase of the prices

of all commodities).

We see: Money wages increased but prices increased more. The worker has to go into debt if he wants to buy as many commodities as in the previous year, or he has to restrict his expenses and to buy less; that means, of course, that his standard of living becomes worse; that his economic position becomes worse, although his money

wages increased.

Organized labor learned that it had to pay attention to prices, and that wages had to be measured not only by the figure indicating the amount of money but also by prices; organized labor learned to relate wages and prices. Wages which are related to prices we call real wages. They give a real picture of the economic situation of the worker. The real-wage policy of organized labor did not intend to keep wages exactly on the same level with prices. It did not say: If prices go up 10 per cent wages also have to go up 10 per cent; if prices go down 10 per cent wages also have to go down 10 per cent. The significance of the second period of wage policy lies in the fact that prices are a measure for wages. Wages may keep pace with prices; wages may increase more than prices; wages may decrease less than prices—but always prices are the measure for wages; always wages are related to prices.

III. How Did Such Changes in the Wage Policy Come About?

"Very obvious changes in prices induced organized labor to realize the necessity for calculating in real wages. Very obvious changes in productivity of labor to-day induce organized labor again to widen

its wage policy."

One is usually concerned only with things which have become obvious. If every day you see a green street car you don't notice it. But if suddenly the street car is black you are astonished and wonder what it means. Just so it was with organized labor. As long as prices did not change very much organized labor did not care about prices. But as prices rose quite a bit, organized labor paid attention, organized labor began to study the problem, and finally started a new wage policy—the real-wage policy. Nowadays a new factor in economic life becomes very obvious—productivity. In the recent past productivity of labor increased very much. Organized labor began to pay attention, organized labor began to study the problem and, finally, to-day organized labor starts a broader wage policy.

IV. The Economic Point of View and the Social Point of View

"Higher money wages from an economic point of view do not improve the situation of the worker if prices increase more than

money wages."

We saw that if you get higher money wages that does not mean that your economic position improves, because the economic position is very much determined by the amount of commodities which you can buy for yourself and your family. Higher money wages, however, do not buy more commodities if the prices of the commodities increase more than the money wages. Thus organized labor strove for higher real wages, which are money wages related to prices, in order to improve the economic situation of the worker.

"Higher real wages from a social point of view do not improve the situation of the worker if productivity increases more than real

wages."

The worker lives in a society. In this society everybody tries to improve his economic situation. Now, it can happen that those who are not wage earners improve their economic situation more than the wage earners improve theirs. Then the economic situation of the wage earners improves, since they can buy more commodities than before, but their social situation, their position in society, becomes worse because those who are not wage earners can buy proportionately more than they can buy. This happens, e. g., if Therefore, productivity increases more than real wages increase. the modern wage policy no longer pays attention merely to prices or to real wages; it tries no longer to secure merely a better economic situation for the wage earner, but it watches, in addition, the wage earners' social position, his position in society; watches also that his share in the progress of civilization does not become smaller. Thus, as organized labor in the second period paid attention to the development of prices in order to secure a satisfying economic position for the wage earner, it starts now its third phase of its wage policy watching the development of productivity in order to secure a satisfying social position for the worker.

V. Productivity, Real Wages, Social Position of the Worker and Industrial Stability

"For higher productivity without corresponding increase of real wages means that the additional product has to be bought by others than the wage earner. This means that the social position of the wage earner in relation to other consumers becomes worse, because his standard of living will not advance proportionately with those of other groups."

How does increasing productivity bring about such changes in the

social position of the worker?

Let us assume: All American workers produce in one hour 100,000 commodities. The price of each commodity is \$1. The value of all commodities together is then \$100,000. All the workers together get as wages for their work \$50,000. With their wages they can buy 50,000 commodities, or just half of their product. The other half, also 50,000 commodities, will be bought by other consumers who are not wage earners. In the next year the productivity increases by 10 per cent. That means that all American workers together, in one hour, produce 10 per cent more commodities than in the year before. They produce, then, instead of 100,000 commodities, 110,000 commodities. Let us assume that the price of the single commodity does not change. It remains \$1 for the single commodity. Let us assume that the wages of the wage earners do not change. they buy just as many commodities as in the year before. They get together \$50,000 as wages and can buy with their wages, as in the year before, 50,000 commodities. Their real wages remain on the same level; they neither decrease nor increase. On the other side, in the year before, there were 50,000 commodities for other consumers. In this year, after the increase of the productivity of the worker, there are 60,000 commodities left. The additional product of 10,000 commodities has to be bought by those other consumers. So the consumers who are not wage earners buy 20 per cent more commodities than in the year before. Their economic position has improved, while that of the workers remained unchanged. means that the social position of the wage earner became worse; he is worse off compared with the other consumers, because he did not have a share in the additional product produced by his increasing productivity. So increasing productivity to which he contributed made the social position of the worker worse. It did not permit him to share together with all others the benefits of human progress.

"Deteriorating social position—that is, declining purchasing power of the mass of the wage earners in relation to the national product—brings about industrial instability which will develop into industrial

crisis."

If the social position of the wage earner deteriorates, if the share of the wage earner in the national product declines, the product added by increasing productivity has to be bought by other consumers. In the long run, however, those other consumers—either those in the

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his ius, opcountry itself or those abroad—can not absorb the total additional product. Stocks accumulate. They grow and grow. Industrial instability arises; industrial instability turns to depression and depression to crisis. Allowing the wage earner a proportionate share in the products of increasing productivity, therefore, means from the point of view of social economics: Taking measures to prevent industrial instability, industrial depression, and industrial crisis.

VI. The American Federation of Labor and the Policy of Social Wages

"The American Federation of Labor is the first organization of labor in the world to realize the importance of the factor productivity in economic society."

All over the world organized labor has realized the necessity to turn from a wage policy which provides only higher money wages to

a wage policy which provides also higher real wages.

The American Federation of Labor, however, is the first of all trade-unions or trade-union federations to realize the importance of the factor productivity in economic society; the first to provide increasing benefits in progressing civilization for the worker.

"It no longer strives merely for higher money wages; it no longer strives merely for higher real wages; it strives for higher social wages, for wages which increase as measured by prices and productivity."

Striving for higher money wages means striving for a higher amount of money as wage. Striving for higher real wages means striving for wages which increase in relation to prices and secure a better economic situation for the worker. Striving for higher social wages means striving for wages which increase in relation to prices and productivity, and secure a better economic and social posi-We call these wages social wages because they tion for the worker.

are significant for the position of the worker in society.

In what degree should social wages increase? different industries. The social wage policy of the American Federation of Labor does not intend to keep wages exactly on the same level with prices and productivity. It does not say, if prices and productivity (combined) go up 10 per cent wages also have to go up 10 per cent; if prices and productivity (combined) go down 10 per cent wages also have to go down 10 per cent. The significance of the modern wage policy lies in the fact that no longer prices alone, but prices and productivity, are a measure for wages. Wages may keep pace with prices and productivity; wages may increase more, wages may decrease less-but always both prices and productivity are the measure for wages; always wages are related to prices and productivity.

Restoration of 8-Hour Day in the German Iron Industry

Y A decree of July 16, 1927, the Federal Minister of Labor has applied paragraph 7 of the working-hours decree of December 21, 1923, which prohibits the overstepping of the 8-hour day by workers exposed to excessive heat, dust, poisonous gases, or

¹ Report of Consul General C. B. Hurst, Berlin, July 27, 1927.

explosives, to six different groups of workers employed in a certain process of production in furnaces, tube-casting works, steel works, suddling works, rolling mills, forges, and press rolling mills. The lecree shall take effect on January 1, 1928. Its enforcement in pecific parts of the Reich or a single undertaking can be postponed it is liable to menace the interests of the respective industry or indertaking.

The decree will result in the restoration from January 1, 1928, of he three-shift system in the ironworks and rolling mills. In April, 1925, a similar decree was issued with regard to furnace workers imployed in the immediate operation of the furnaces, but at that ime only about 3 per cent of the entire workmen employed in the melting industry were affected, as against 22 per cent affected

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In order better to understand the situation it must be borne in mind that after the war the 8-hour day was enforced in Germany in the entire foundry industry. In December, 1923, the 10-hour day and a 12-hour preparedness for work was introduced by voluntary agreement between employers and labor unions, but assurances were given by employers that the 8-hour day would be reinstated as soon as production was restored to normal. The labor unions this year demanded the redemption of this promise under the terms of the above-mentioned paragraph 7 of the working-hours decree. The labor committee of the Federal Economic Council, after a close examination of the situation, recommended the enforcement of the 8-hour day in the works named above, whereupon, despite energetic protests on the part of employers, the Minister of Labor issued the decree of July 16, 1927.

The reasons offered by employers in protest of the decree are that the iron industry has not yet sufficiently recovered to stand the additional strain of the costs entailed by the introduction of the three-shift system and the employment of a larger working force.

Wage Rates in the Leeds (England) District

TABLE 1 gives the hourly wage rate in the early part of 1927 for skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers in various industries in the Leeds district, England. Table 2 gives for a limited number of occupations the pre-war hourly wage rate, present rate, and the maximum rate reached between these periods. These figures were obtained from authoritative sources by a representative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 1.—RATES OF PAY IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES OF LEEDS, ENGLAND

[Conversions into United States money made on par basis]

Buil

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Gas

I who then of the beauty	Rate p	er hour	tion or an instead out to	Ratep	er ho
Industry and occupation	Eng- lish cur- rency	U. S. cur- rency	Industry and occupation	Eng- lish cur- rency	U. s
Think of the line species	s. d.	Cents	Glass industry:		-
Boot and shoe: Day workers Building trades:	1 3	30. 4	Pittose	8. d. 1 3.4	Cen 3
Joiners, bricklayers, etc		40.6	Warehousemen and packers Laborers	0 1112	
LaborersCivil engineering:	1 31/4	30. 9	Lenther industry:		2
Drivers of trucks and locomo-	THE STATE OF	SI THE	Shavers, splitters, etc	1 1	3 2
tives	1 61/2	37. 5	Laborers	1 01/2	2
Strikers, plate layers, jointers' mates.	1 41/2	33. 5	Mining, surface: Firemen, pumpmen, engine-		
LaborersChemical industry:	1 41/2 1 31/2	31. 4	Firemen, pumpmen, engine- men (eastern district)	1 01/2	1
Chemical industry.	(1 3	30.4	Firemen, pumpmen, engine- men (western district)	1 0.2	
Pipe fitters, bricklayers, etc	{ to	to	Laborers (eastern district)	0 11 0	4
	1 8	40. 6 26. 6	Laborers (western district) Printing industry:	1 0.1	
Tar-process men, ammonia, etc.	{ to	to	A WEST VINESTING CONTRACTOR	(1 63/4	
	1 25/8	29. 6 24. 6	Lithographers	to 1 118/	
Pitch loaders, laborers, etc	1 03/8 to	to	Cutters and caster attendants.	1 574	
Clothing industry:	1 11/8	26. 6	General workers	1 17	
	(1 216	29. 4	workers	1 31/4	
Cutters, fitters, and tailors	to	to	Textile industry (wool):		
	41 1	32. 4 26. 4	Comb minders	1 21/4	3
Packers, warehousemen, etc	{ to	to	/LUME 2017 (1904) M. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1 314	
General workers	0 10%	28. 9 21. 8	Shoddy men and wool runners.	1 13/ to	8
Electrical contracting:			mind Land I several deput II	1 13/	
Electricians and wiremen Electricians' mates Fire-clay, brick, etc., industry:	1 7%	40. 0 29. 9	Laborers Transportation:	1 1.1	
Skilled workers		26.4	Railway guards, shunters, etc	1 to	
Semiskilled workersLaborers		24. 3 23. 3	A STATE OF STREET	1 41/	(
Flour milling:		20. 0	Railway porters, loaders, lamp- men, etc.	0 111 to	
Stone men, millers, etc	1 434	34. 0 29. 4	Drivers of motor vehicles	111 03	2
horsemen	1 to 272	to	Chackers Warehousemen mo-	(1 1	
	1 3	30. 4 29. 4	tormen, etc. (water)	to 1 4	
Laborers	J to	to	Laborers (water)	1 01	6
Foundries and machine shops:	1 31/4	30. 9	Vehicle industry: Body makers	1 .	
Fitters, turners, etc.	1 2	28.4	Brush hands, strikers, etc	1 6	6
Planers, slotters, millers, etc	1 1	26. 4	Laborers	1 0	4
Laborers	10 1034	10	Miscellaneous: Saddlers	1 1	1
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVE	0 10%	21.8	Laborers, soup and candle	1	
Furniture and allied trades: Pol-	John II	11 - 3000	workers	1 2	
ishers, cabinetmakers, etc	1 73/2	39. 5	Laborers, breweries	1 2	

TABLE 2.—PRE-WAR, MAXIMUM, AND PRESENT RATES PER HOUR PAID IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN LEEDS, ENGLAND

[Conversions into United States currency made on par basis]

CONTRACTOR OF FR	Pre-war	35	Presen	t rate
Industry and occupation	rate rate	Maximum rate	English currency	U.S.
Building trades: Carpenters and joiners Laborers Electricity plants:	*. d. 0 10 0 7	8. d. 2 4 2 1	s. d. 1 8 1 31/4	Cents 40. 6 30. 9
Meter repairers	0 81	2 0	1 61/2	37. 5 29. 4
Laborers	0 61		to 1 234	to 29. 9
Foundries and machine shops: Fitters and turners. Blacksmiths' helpers. Laborers.	0 81 0 57 0 4	1 1014 1 7 1 434	1 1 3.3 1 1 012 1 0 1112	1 31. 0 1 25. 3 23. 3
Todocom (* tropto) and (*)	0 43	1 53/4	11 0	24. 3
Machine men	0 97 0 97 0 9 0 61	1 10.2	1 456 1 476 1 478 1 212	33. 7 34. 2 34. 2 29. 4
Vehicle manufacture: Body makers. Brush hands.	0 8½ 0 5½		1 6 1 0½	36. 5 25. 3
Water works: Ferrulers and jointers Laborers	0 71 0 61	1 714 1 614	1 2 1 1	28. 4 26. 4

¹⁵d. (10 cents) per week increase over union scale.

31.1 26.1 23.1

24.7 24.0 24.5

38.0

36.2 28.1 30.9

31.4 27.1 to

27.9 26.7

25.9

23.3 to 25.3 32.4

26.4 to 32.4

Wages in the Milan District, Italy 1

PRESENT wage scales in certain trades in Lombardy are of special interest in view of the recent general reductions of wages in Italy, which have been made in order to cut production costs and the cost of living. Table 1 shows the wage scales in certain industries in Milan in effect June 1, 1927. Since then there has been a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. Such reductions, however, have been made only in the "caro-viveri," or high-cost-of-living allowance.

Report from T. Jaeckel, consul general at Milan, Italy, July 12, 1927.

TABLE 1. - WAGES PER WEEK (48 HOURS) IN MILAN, JUNE 1, 1927

[Average exchange rate of lira=5.4 cents for May, 1927]

Industry and occupation	Wages per week, includ- ing cost-of- living bonus		Per cent of in- crease	Industry and occupation	Wage week, i ing co living	includ-	cent of in
comb combo	Lire	United States cur- rency	for		Lire	United States cur- rency	
Building: Masons Carpenters Painters Whitewashers Apprentices	192. 00 201. 60 221. 70 202. 50 124. 80	10.89 11.97	30 50 50 30	Printing and bookbinding: Compositors, hand Linotype operators Monotype operators In charge of machines Operatives Apprentices	285. 10 281. 50 259. 30	15. 40 15. 20 14. 00	00000
Mechanical industries: Adjusters Pattern makers Lathe hands Apprentices	154. 26 165. 30 166. 80 123. 60	8. 33 8. 93 9. 01 6. 67	25 25 25 25 25	Bookbinders— Men Women Chemical and pharmaceutical industry: Skilled	176. 86 262. 83 143. 13	7.73	
Furniture makers: Cabinetmakers Apprentices	187. 50 132. 60	10. 13 7. 16	20 20	Workers over 21 years Heavy chemical industry: Skilled workers, first class	137. 40 133. 68	1	i i

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Table 2 gives the weekly wages in the printing industry, including the cost-of-living bonus, in June, 1927, as compared with the pre-war scale of wages.

In the industries listed in the table the working-day is eight hours. The law forbids working for more than 10 hours per day even for overtime. Therefore, the 30 per cent increase per hour for overtime is only for the two hours above the regulation eight.

Table 2 is presented to illustrate the increase in the "nominal" wages through the cost-of-living bonus. The figures are for wages in the printing and bookbinding trades, but are typical of the situation for all industries.

TABLE 2.—WAGES IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY IN MILAN, JUNE 1, 1927, COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR SCALE

[Pre-war exchange rate of ira computed at par=19.3 cents. Average exchange rate for May, 1927=5.4 cents]

the second second second second	Pre-war	scale of		June 1	, 1927	
Occupation	Structure van strack		Cost-of-living bonus per week		Total wages per week (48 hours)	
	Lire	United States currency	Lire	United States currency	Lire	United States currency
Compositors, hand	44. 70	\$8. 63	218. 13	\$11.78	262. 83	\$14.19
	60. 60	11. 70	224. 50	12.12	285. 10	15.40
	57. 00	11. 00	224. 50	12.12	281. 50	15.20
	24. 60	4. 75	115, 12	6.22	139. 72	7.56
Machine workers: Operatives	44. 10	8. 51	215. 20	11. 62	259, 30	14.00
	30. 60	5. 91	146. 26	7. 90	176, 86	9.50
Bookbinders:	44. 70	8. 63	218. 13	11.78	262. 83	14.19
Men	25. 92	5. 00	117. 93	6.37	143. 13	7.70

The general wage reductions after June 1, 1927, have evidently brought about a still further decline in the real wage. It is thought probable, however, that an equilibrium will be effected if the Government succeeds in reducing the cost of living.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in August, 1927

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased one-tenth of 1 per cent in August, as compared with July, and pay-roll totals increased 2.1 per cent.

The easing off of the vacation season and the completion of July inventory taking and repairs account in part for these increases, although a well-defined upward trend appeared in several industries.

The level of employment in August, 1927, nevertheless, was 3.6 per cent lower than in August, 1926, and pay-roll totals were 3.8

per cent lower.

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20 54 The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weighted index of employment for August, 1927, is 87.4, as compared with 87.3 for July, 1927; 89.1 for June, 1927; and 90.7 for August, 1926; the weighted index of payroll totals for August, 1927, is 91.0, as compared with 89.1 for July, 1927; 93.3 for June, 1927; and 94.6 for August, 1926.

The report for August, 1927, is based on returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 10,918 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries. These establishments in August had 3,028,729 employees whose combined earnings in one week were

\$80,566,040.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in July and August, 1927

THIRTY-TWO of the 54 separate industries had more employees in August than in July, and 40 industries reported increased pay-roll totals. The industries outstanding in both items were pottery, stoves, fertilizers, carriages and wagons, millinery and lace goods, confectionery, pianos, woolen and worsted goods, boots and shoes, and automobiles, the greater part of the increases having been of a seasonal character. Employment increases in these industries ranged from 16.2 per cent in pottery establishments to 4 per cent in automobile plants; pay-roll total increases ranged from 27.0 in potteries to 5.8 per cent in woolen and worsted goods mills.

The industries showing the most pronounced decreases, both in employment and in pay-roll totals, were cigars and cigarettes, ship-building, slaughtering and meat packing, ice cream, and machine tools. The last named, however, owed its decreases mainly to a regular

vacation period in a few establishments.

Cotton-goods mills fell off slightly as to employment and increased slightly as to employees' earnings, and the same condition prevailed in foundries and machine shops, while the cement, stamped and enameled ware, and glass industries, and steam-car building and repairing shops coupled larger increases in pay-roll totals with small decreases in employment. The iron and steel industry showed a

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1.2 per cent drop in employment, with an increase of 4.9 per cent in

pay-roll totals.

Eight of the twelve groups of industries gained employees in August and nine gained in pay-roll totals, the leather group leading with increases of 3.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent in the two items, respectively. The textile group's gains were 1.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent; the iron and steel group fell off 0.8 per cent in employment but gained 3 per cent in pay-roll totals; the vehicle group's increases were 0.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent. The tobacco and the food groups and the group of miscellaneous industries showed decreases, both in employment and in employees' earnings.

The level of employment was higher in August as compared with July in five of the nine geographic divisions, these being the four Central divisions and the Pacific division; pay-roll totals were larger

in every division except the Mountain division.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1927

	Estab-	Number on pay roll		Per	Amount	of pay roll	Per
Industry	lish- ments	July, 1927	August, 1927	cent of change	July, 1927	August, 1927	cent of
Food and kindred products	1,710	230, 740	227, 997	(1)	\$5, 976, 267	\$5, 855, 759	(1)
Slaughtering and meat pack-	194	93, 553	89, 793	-4.0	2, 432, 413	2, 308, 741	
Confectionery		29, 937	89, 793	+6.6	2, 432, 413 565, 297	2, 308, 741 599, 916	-5 +6
Ice cream	213	11, 851	11, 482	-3.1	392, 169	375, 917	
Flour	337	15, 323	15, 508	+1.2	399, 018	408, 393	
Baking		68, 631	68,007	-0.9	1, 850, 852	1, 829, 057	
Sugar refining, cane	15	11, 445	11, 298	-1.3	336, 518	333, 735	
STATE OF BUILDING BUILDING	130.7	PARTITION OF	DOMESTOCK	100	(1)/ (m)/6-	Photo by	1
Textiles and their products	1, 932	602, 475 237, 189	808, 429 235, 440	(1)	11, 848, 405 3, 828, 033	12, 237, 679 3, 857, 405	
Cotton goods		80, 642	82, 014	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.7 \\ +1.7 \end{array}$	3, 828, 033 1, 484, 885	3, 857, 405 1, 572, 336	+0.
Silk goods		55, 139	55, 694	+1.7	1, 484, 885	1, 572, 336	
Woolen and worsted goods		60, 874	63, 594	+1.0	1, 147, 392		+5.
Carpets and rugs		23, 661	23, 501	-0.7	608, 365	642, 167	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.		30, 502	30, 895	+1.3	717, 516	744, 687	
Clothing, men's		63, 949	65, 585	+1.3	1, 622, 759	1, 659, 195	
Shirts and collars	96	19, 304	19, 265	-0.2	321, 437	319, 906	
Clothing, women's	215	20, 334	20, 791	+22	511, 694	539, 903	+5.
Millinery and lace goods	82	10, 881	11, 650	+2.2 +7.1	244, 123	275, 135	
iron and steel and their prod-	05.47	ban	-75.6777	10 .8	ostlika	-	
ucts	1, 792	653, 464	646, 813	(1)	18, 296, 369	18, 824, 362	(1)
Iron and steel	206	266, 027	262, 739	-1.2	7, 382, 581	7, 746, 205	+4
		14, 128	13, 768	-2.5	346, 731	335, 645	-3
Cast-iron pipe Structural ironwork	154	23, 310	23, 701	+1.7	670, 550	715, 044	
Foundry and machine-shop	DOLL STORY	20,010	20, 101	14.5	570, 550		
products	965	237, 501	236, 217	-0.5	6, 837, 930	6, 902, 317	+0
Hardware	69	31, 961	30, 898	-3.3	763, 214	763, 321	+(1
Machine tools	152	28, 482	25, 483	-10. 5	844, 825	781, 970	
		7 500	, , , , ,		22,000	1	1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating appara-	10000	DUMBA	PARTON A	-U 30 EU	N BAH C		1
tus	112	39, 429	39, 580	+0.4	1, 117, 341	1, 176, 105	
Stoves	87	12, 626	14, 427	+14.3	333, 197	403, 755	
Lumber and its products	1, 153	218, 604	221, 085	(1)	4, 704, 212	4, 891, 711	(1)
Lumber, sawmills		126, 218	127, 032	+0.6	2, 499, 935	2, 558, 213	1 +
Lumber, millwork	262	32, 705	32, 728	+0.0	786, 626	817, 685	1
Furniture.	421	59, 681	61, 325	+2.8	1, 417, 651	1, 515, 813	
	-	, ASDION	CLEEPERSON N	50 J. V. G.	(A.M 131) - 3100	121017	-
eather and its products	361	124, 061	128, 176	(1)	2, 914, 727	3, 141, 720	
Leather	129	27, 443	27, 558	+0.4	679, 132	699, 249	1 1
Boots and shoes	232	96, 618	100, 618	+4.1	2, 235, 595	2, 442, 471	1
aper and printing	909	171, 526	172, 676	(1)	5, 495, 559	5, 571, 091	(1)
Paper and pulp	221	56, 777	57, 423	+1.1	1, 458, 889	1, 501, 278	3 1 +
Paper boxes	176	19, 047	19, 300	+1.1 +1.3	423, 750	437, 856	1 4
Printing, book and job	305	47, 770	48, 409	T1.3	1, 675, 915	1, 708, 640) +
Printing, newspapers	207	47, 932	47, 544	-0.8			7 -

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1927—Con.

A Anna Sun M	Estab-		on pay roll	Per	Amount	of pay roll	Per
Industry	lish- ments	July, 1927	August, 1927	cent of change	July, 1927	August, 1927	cent of
Chemicals and allied products.	367	89, 408	89, 254	(1)	\$2, 616, 393	\$2, 633, 731	(1)
Chemicals	133	31, 199		+0.5	841, 884	855, 655	+1.0
Fortilizers	172	7, 457		+11.2	157, 111	172, 241	+9.
Petroleum refining	62	50, 752	49, 605	-23	1, 617, 398	1, 605, 835	-0.
Stone, clay, and glass products.	679	112, 492	112, 920	(1)	2, 864, 252	2, 967, 143	(1)
Coment	102	27, 518	27, 480	-0.1	804, 667	817, 545	+1.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	404	36, 025	35, 125	-2.5	904, 156	893, 381	-1.
Pottery	61	10, 726	12, 463	+16.2	255, 106	324, 062	+27.0
Glass	112	38, 223	37, 852	-1.0	900, 323	932, 155	+3.
Metal products, other than	KI, ELL OPEN			331	3240		0.71-075
iron and steel	220	51,075	51, 295	(1)	1, 328, 343	1, 356, 604	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware - Brass, bronze, and copper	67	18, 916	18, 850	-0. 3	457, 902	479, 895	+4.8
products	153	32, 159	32, 445	+0.9	870, 441	876, 709	+0.7
Tobacco products Chewing and smoking tobacco	173	42, 600	39, 892	(1)	755, 661	706, 423	(1)
and snuff	29	7, 644	7, 981	+4.4	123, 517	122, 094	-1.2
Cigars and cigarettes	143	34, 965	31, 911	-8.7	. 632, 144	584, 329	-7.6
Vehicles for land transporta-		3 -013			T WITH A	and the	
tion	1, 216	469, 514	478, 820	(1)	14, 101, 549	15, 057, 245	(1)
Automobiles	201	298, 819	310, 647	+4.0	9, 191, 101	10, 010, 971	+8.9
Carriages and wagons Car building and repairing,	66	1,618	1, 734	+4.0 +7.2	35, 895	38, 459	+7.1
electric-railroad	383	25, 420	25, 543	+0.5	768, 459	784, 515	+2.1
steam-railroad	566	143, 657	140, 905	-1.9	4, 106, 094	4, 223, 300	+2.6
Miscellaneous industries	407	251, 669	251, 363	(1)	7, 178, 679	7, 322, 572	(1)
Agricultural implements Electrical machinery, appar-	83	21, 633	21, 967	+1.5	593, 762	631, 875	+6.4
atus, and supplies	175	121, 190	121, 842	+0.5	3, 415, 854	3, 567, 105	+4.4
Pianos and organs	43	7, 380	7,810	+5.8	202, 888	229, 050	+12.9
Rubber boots and shoes	10	16, 398	16, 412	+0.1	404, 967	409, 692	+1.2
Automobile tires	56	56, 437	55, 930	-0.9	1, 715, 970	1, 713, 440	-0.1
Shipbuilding, steel	40	28, 631	27, 402	-4.3	845, 238	771, 410	-8.7
All industries	10, 918	3, 017, 637	3, 028, 729	(1)	78, 080, 415	80, 566, 040	(1)

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

All divisions	10, 918	3, 017, 637	3, 028, 729	(1)	78, 080, 415	80, 566, 040	(1)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION New England	1, 400 2, 582 2, 898 1, 061 1, 174 492 464 185 662	411, 043 844, 674 979, 347 162, 782 280, 559 104, 142 86, 891 28, 253 119, 946	844, 333 992, 209 163, 297 279, 070	-0.7 -(3) +1.3 +0.3 -0.5 +1.4 +0.9 -1.5 +0.3	\$9, 927, 936 23, 242, 924 27, 864, 723 4, 080, 881 5, 121, 707 1, 983, 223 1, 820, 261 769, 487 3, 209, 273	\$9, 995, 217 23, 788, 824 29, 468, 284 4, 131, 800 5, 157, 920 2, 032, 591 1, 855, 530 763, 767 3, 372, 107	+0.7 +2.3 +5.8 +1.2 +0.7 +2.8 +1.6 -0.7 +3.1

¹ The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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had more supplayers in August, 1927, then in August, 1926, the part of books 1.7 per cent, "The greatest develues was 5 per cent, in the South Courtest division, and the against decreases with 1.2 he we in the Pacific division and 0.4 per cent in the Montain division.

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(1) -5.1 +6.1 -4.1 +2.3 -1.2 -0.8

(1) +0.8 +5.9 +3.3 +5.6 +3.8 +2.2 -0.5

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5.3

2.3 3.9 6.9

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TABLE 2.—PER CENTS OF CHANGE, JULY TO AUGUST, 1927-12 GROUPS OF INDUS.
TRIES AND TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES

[Computed from the index numbers of each group, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries of the group, by the number of employees, or wages paid, in the industries]

Group	Per cent July, August		Group	Per cent of cha July, 1927, August, 1927		
Group	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll	Group	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll	
Food and kindred products Textiles and their products Iron and steel and their products Lumber and its products	-0.9 +1.3 -0.8 +1.0	-1. 9 +3. 6 +3. 0 +3. 5	Metal products, other than iron and steel. Tobacco products. Vehicles for land transportation.	+0.6 -7.2 +0.9	+1.0 -6.1 +5.5	
Leather and its products Paper and printing Chemicals and allied prod-	+3. 2 +0. 6	+7.6 +1.5	Miscellaneous industries	-1.7 +0.1	-2.1 +2.	
stone, clay, and glass prod- ucts	+0.7	+1.4	to be a second to the second t			

Comparison of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in August, 1927, and August, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries was 3.6 per cent lower in August, 1927, than in August, 1926, and pay-roll totals

were 3.8 per cent lower.

Fourteen of the 54 separate industries showed increased employment in August, 1927, as compared with August, 1926, and 20 industries showed increased pay-roll totals. Six of the 14 increases in employment and 9 of the 20 increases in pay-roll totals were in industries belonging to the textile group. The cotton-goods section of this group reported the greatest increases both in employment and in pay-roll totals, the increases having been 13.6 per cent and 21.6 per cent, respectively, in the two items. The textile group as a whole showed increases of 4.7 per cent and 7.3 per cent in the two items.

The paper group of industries made small increases both in employment and pay-roll totals, as did the food group in pay-roll totals, but the remaining groups showed decreases in employment ranging from 9.2 per cent in the vehicle group to 0.8 per cent in the food group, and decreases in employees' earnings ranging from 9.4 per cent in the vehicle group to 0.4 in the leather group.

The greatest decreases in employment in separate industries shown in this comparison over the 12-month period were 30.5 per cent in carriages and wagons, 13.2 per cent in fertilizers, 12.9 per cent in

cast-iron pipe, and 12 per cent in pottery.

The iron and steel industry decreased about 7.5 in each of the two items, and the iron and steel group of industries as a whole decreased 8.1 per cent in each item. The automobile industry had 8.6 per cent fewer employees and its pay-roll totals were 10.7 per cent lower in August, 1927, than in August, 1926.

The South Atlantic division alone of the nine geographic divisions had more employees in August, 1927, than in August, 1926, the increase being 1.7 per cent. The greatest decrease was 8 per cent, in the West South Central division, and the smallest decreases were 1.2 per cent in the Pacific division and 0.4 per cent in the Mountain division.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, AUGUST, 1927, WITH AUGUST, 1926

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries and for the total of all industries are weighted in the same manner as are the per cents of change in Table 2]

education of the contract of t	August	of change , 1926, to st, 1927	Juon 100 1.8 save.	August,	of change , 1926, to st, 1927
Industry	Num- ber on pay roll	Amount of pay roll	ng: marison over a period or cent in rubber boot	Num- ber on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products . Slaughtering and meat	-0.8	+0.2	Paper and printing	+0.1 -2.1	+1.3
packing	-1.2	+1.2	Paper boxes	-3.8	+0.5
Confectionery	-2.0	-0.9	Printing, book and job Printing, newspapers	+0.5	+2.3
Ice cream	-7.8	-9.7	Printing, newspapers	+3.1	+4.
Flour	-4.2	-6.2		10.1	1.30
FIOUL	+1.3	+2.6	Chemicals and allied prod-		
Baking	71.0		ucts	-5.0	-2
Sugar refining, cane	+5.7	+4.5	Chemicals	-0.3	+4.
			Fertilizers	-13.2	-6.
rexilles and their products	+4.7	+7.3	Petroleum refining	-8.0	-8.
Cotton goods	+13.6	+21.6		-0.0	-0.
Hosiery and knit goods	-1.1 +1.5	+0.3	Stone, clay, and glass prod-		
Silk goods	+1.5	+1.3	ucts	-7.9 -4.1	-8.
Woolen and worsted goods	+2.4	+3.9	Cement	-4.1	-7.
Carpets and rugs	+4.3	+7.5	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-8.4	-9.
Dyeing and finishing tex-	= 17		Pottery		-11.
tiles	+2.4	+5.8	Glass	-6.8	-7.
Clothing, men's	-0.4	-1.8	Metal products, other than		
Shirts and collars	-0.9	+5.8	income products, other than	4.0	
Clothing, women's	+3.1	+7.5	iron and steel	-4.8	-6.
Millinery and lace goods	+2.6	+6.1	Stamped and enameled ware	-9.6	-2
	The second		Brass, bronze, and copper		1
fron and steel and their			products	-2.7	-7.
Iron and steel	-8.1 -7.7	-8.1 -7.5	Tobacco products	-3, 3	-4.
Cast-iron pipe	-12.9	-8.8	bacco and snuff	-5.7	-2
Structural ironwork	-7.4	-4.2	Cigars and cigarettes		
Foundry and machine-shop	7	Care i manife ye			-3.
products	-7.9	-9.0	Vehicles for land transporta-		MINISTER ST
Hardware	-10.5	-13.6	tion	-9.2	-9.
Machine tools	-10.6	-10.5	Automobiles	-8.6	-10.
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating	blig alsod	Printing	Carriages and wagons Car building and repairing.	-30.5	-25.
apparatus	-5.7	-4.1	electric-railroad	+3.5	+2.
Stoves	-10.0	-5.5	Car building and repairing.		10,073
2000 2000	2/10/2017	of ward	steam-railroad	-9.6	-8.
lumber and its products	-8.5	-7.1	Miscellaneous industries	-2.1	-2.
Lumber, sawmills	-10.3	-8.9	Agricultural implements	-7.9	-7.
Lumber, millwork	-9.3	-8.3	Electrical machinery, ap-	al sowilling	
Furniture	-2.4	-0.3	paratus, and supplies.	-5.2	
		Continue	Pianos and organs	-9.2	
eather and its products	-1.5	-0.4	Rubber boots and shoes		
Leather	-2.3	-3,1	Automobile tires	-0.6	+0.
Boots and shoes	-1.3	+0.6	Shipbuilding, steel	+0.8	
	1.0	100			
		Control of the last	All industries	-3, 6	-3.

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Listroc	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—con,	Findo met	
New England -2 Middle Atlantic -5 East North Central -4 West North Central -2	25.4 -4.7	West South Central	-8.0 -0.4 -1.2	-6.0 +1.1 -1,0
South Atlantic +1 East South Central -7	7 +1.2	All divisions	-3,6	-3, 8

Per Capita Earnings

employees, or 23 per cent of the total pumber in it

PER CAPITA earnings for the 54 industries combined in August, 1927, were 2 per cent higher than in July, 1927, and two-tenths of 1 per cent lower than in August, 1926.

Per capita earnings in August, 1927, showed a gain over July, 1927, in 42 industries, and a gain over August, 1926, in 34 industries.

In the comparison between July and August, 1927, the outstanding increases were in the following industries: Pottery, 9.3 per cent; pianos, 6.7 per cent; carpets, 6.3 per cent; iron and steel, 6.2 per cent; and stoves, 6.1 per cent. The most pronounced decreases were 5.3 per cent in chewing and smoking tobacco and 4.6 per cent in shipbuilding.

In the comparison over a period of 12 months the leading increases were: 10.3 per cent in rubber boots and shoes, 8 per cent in carriages and wagons, 7.6 per cent in stamped and enameled ware, and 7.1 per cent in both cotton goods and fertilizers.

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, AUGUST, 1927, WITH JULY, 1927, AND AUGUST, 1926

Clo For Fu Fu Pri Ch Fe Br St At

Industry	Per cent of change August, 1927, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change Augus 1927, compare with—	
	July, 1927	August, 1926	Att 114	July, 1927	August, 1926
Pottery	+9.3	+0.4	Car building and repairing, elec-		
Pianos and organs	+6.7	-2.5	tric-railroad	+1.6	-1.5
Carpets and rugs	+6.3	+3.1	Petroleum refining	+1.6	-0.
Iron and steel	+6.2	+0.2	Cotton goods	+1.5	+7.
Stoves	+6.1	+4.8	Foundry and machine-shop prod-	1	1
Millinery and lace goods		+3.1	ucts	+1.5	-1.
Stamped and enameled ware	+5.2	+7.5	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+1.3	-1.
Boots and shoes	+4.9	+1.7	Cigars and cigarettes	+1.3	-1.
Car building and repairing, steam-	The same	The second	Woolen and worsted goods	+1.3	+1.
railroad	+4.9	+1.6	Chemicals	+1.1	+4.
Structural ironwork	+4.9	+3.7	Flour	+1.1	-1.
Agricultural implements		-0.4	Rubber boots and shoes	+1.1	+10.
Automobiles	+4.8	-2.3	Automobile tires	+0.8	+1.
Steam fittings and steam and hot-	and the same	F-107 51	Printing, book and job	+0.6	+1
water heating apparatus	+4.8	+1.5	Sugar refining, cane		-0
Glass	+4.6	-0.9	Printing, newspapers	+0.1	+1
Furniture	+4.1	+0.2	Carriages and wagons	-(1)	1-8
Hoslery and knit goods	+4.1	+1.5	Brass, bronze, and copper prod-		1
Electrical machinery, apparatus,	#10 co is	Lilian Silli	ucts	-0.2	-4
and supplies		+1.4	Shirts and collars	-0.2	+6.
Lumber, millwork		+1.2	Baking	-0.3	1 +1
Machine tools	+3.5	+0.2	Clothing, men's	-0.3	-1
Hardware	+3.4	-3.4	Confectionery	-0.4	+1
Clothing, women's	+3.2	+4.2	Cast-iron pipe	-0.7	1 +4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+2.5	+3.0	Ice cream	-1.1	-2
eather		-1.2	Slaughtering and meat packing	-1.1	+2
Silk goods	+2.3	-0.3	Fertilizers		+7
Paper boxes	+2.0	+4.8	Shipbuilding, steel	-4.6	-4
Cement	+1.7	-3.7	Chewing and smoking tobacco		
Lumber, sawmills	+1.7	+1.8	and snuff	-5.3	+3
Paper and pulp	+1.7	-1.8			1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

TWENTY-EIGHT establishments in 16 industries reported increases in wage rates during the month ended August 15, 1927. These increases averaged 6.3 per cent and affected 1,493 employees, or 23 per cent of the total number in the establishments concerned.

Twenty-one establishments in eight industries reported decreases in wage rates during the same period. The decreases averaged 6.7 per cent and affected 2,375 employees, or 78 per cent of all employees in the establishments concerned.

TABLE 5.-WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1927

Topol Topol	Establ	ishments	or dec		En	aployees affe	cted
line.		Number			- (1	Per cent of	employees
Industry	Total num- ber report- ing	report- ing in- crease or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	In estab- lishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establish- ments reporting
12 12	T.Tor-	701	Incre	ases			
Ice cream Baking. Clothing, women's Iron and steel Foundry and machine-shop products Lumber, sawmills Furniture Printing, book and job Printing, newspapers Chemicals	215 206 965 470 421 305	2 6 1 2 2 1 1 1 4 1 2	5. 0-10. 0 8. 0-10. 0 7. 5 3. 8 5. 3-15. 0 12. 0 1. 0 2. 0-4. 0 10. 0-12. 5	7. 1 9. 2 7. 5 3. 8 14. 0 5. 0 12. 0 1. 0 3. 3 5. 0 12. 1	24 39 6 470 61 20 14 8 283 42 48	81 13 15 49 8 9 11 15 25	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Fertilizers Brick, tile, and terra cotta Stamped and enameled ware Automobiles	404 67 201	1 1	15. 0 8. 0 7. 0	15. 0 8. 0 7. 0	18 125 251	100 87 16	(1) 1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	383	1	16.7	16.7	65	46	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	175	1	5.0	5.0	19		(1)
	Page 1	125	Decre	eases			THE PERSON
Carpets and rugsClothing, men'sHardwareLumber, suwmillsFurnitureElectrical machinery, appara-	287 206 69 470 421	1 1 2 1 1 1 5	5.0 10.0 2.5-6.0 1.5 10.0 5.0-11.0 8.0-10.0	5. 0 10. 0 3. 6 1. 5 10. 0 8. 7 9. 9	320 12 335 372 142 631 550	80 14 100 100 100 58 88	(i)

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for August, 1927, and for June and July, 1927, and August, 1926, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in each of the 54 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in Table 6.

indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in Table 6. The general index of employment for August, 1927, is 87.4, this number being 0.1 per cent higher than the index for July, 1927, 1.9 per cent lower than the index for June, 1927, and 3.6 per cent lower than the index for August, 1926. The general index of pay-roll totals for August, 1927, is 91.0, this number being 2.1 per cent higher than the index for July, 1927, 2.5 per cent lower than the index for June, 1927, and 3.8 per cent lower than the index for August, 1926.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTUR. ING INDUSTRIES—AUGUST, 1926, AND JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1927

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

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		Emplo	yment			Pay-roll	totals	7
Industry	1926		1927		1926	1927		
	August	June	July	August	August	June	July	August
General Index	90, 7	89. 1	87. 3	87. 4	94, 6	93, 3	89, 1	91.0
Food and kindred products Slaughtering and meat packing Confectionery Ice cream Flour Baking Sugar refining, cane	79. 5 113. 0 92. 5 100. 8	90. 7 83. 6 77. 5 103. 5 85. 3 104. 8 98. 7	89. 9 83. 6 73. 1 107. 6 87. 6 103. 0 100. 0	89. 1 80. 2 77. 9 104. 2 88. 6 102. 1 98. 7	93, 5 82, 7 86, 4 123, 9 96, 5 104, 7 95, 9	96. 4 87. 6 87. 6 110. 7 88. 9 110. 4 104. 4	95, 5 88, 2 80, 7 116, 6 88, 5 108, 7 101, 0	93.7 83.7 85.6 111.9 90.5 107.4 100.2
Textiles and their products. Cotton goods. Hosiery and knit goods. Silk goods. Woolen amd worsted goods. Carpets and rugs. Dyeing and finishing textiles. Clothing, men's. Shirts and collars. Clothing, women's. Millinery and lace goods.	76. 2 93. 6 96. 3 76. 3 90. 4 94. 2 85. 1 77. 2 74. 5	86. 0 87. 6 97. 2 97. 8 78. 2 96. 0 97. 2 82. 5 77. 7 77. 3 64. 9	84. 2 87. 2 91. 0 96. 7 74. 7 95. 0 95. 3 82. 7 76. 7 75. 2 62. 4	85. 3 86. 6 92. 6 97. 7 78. 1 94. 3 96. 5 84. 8 76. 5 76. 8	80. 6 71. 4 104. 4 103. 4 74. 7 86. 7 93. 2 82. 5 74. 6 73. 8 65. 8	86. 2 88. 5 112. 0 105. 6 77. 5 95. 2 99. 7 77. 3 79. 6 72. 4 68. 2	83. 5 86. 1 98. 9 101. 3 73. 4 88. 3 95. 0 79. 3 79. 3 75. 2 62. 0	86. 8 86. 8 104. 7 104. 7 77. 6 93. 2 98. 6 81. 0 78. 9 79. 3
Iron and steel and their products Iron and steel Cast-iron pipe. Structural ironwork Foundry and machine-shop	91. 8 96. 7 109. 7 104. 9	96, 9 92, 3 99, 9 95, 7	85, 1 90, 4 98, 1 95, 5	94, 4 89, 3 95, 6 97, 1	94. 8 97. 8 106. 8 112. 7	91. 8 97. 0 99. 9 105. 0	84. 6 86. 3 100. 6 101. 3	97. 90. 97. 108.
products Hardware Machine tools Steam fittings and steam and	85. 8 92. 4	82.3 82.0 95.1	81. 2 79. 4 92. 3	80. 8 76. 8 82. 6	90. 3 96. 2 101. 9	85. 4 90. 4 105. 5	81. 4 83. 1 98. 5	82. 83. 91.
hot-water heating apparatus Stoves	97. 0 85. 4	90. 6 80. 5	91. 1 67. 3	91. 5 76. 9	101. 8 83. 1	96. 4 81. 7	92. 7 64. 8	97. 78.
Lumber and its products Lumber, sawmills Lumber, millwork Furniture	90. 2 98. 6	84. 0 80. 7 89. 9 91. 6	83. 7 80. 4 89. 3 91. 6	84, 5 80, 9 89, 4 94, 1	99. 6 97. 4 106. 6 102. 6	92. 7 90. 1 97. 5 98. 8	89. 4 86. 7 94. 1 95. 7	97.
Leather and its products Leather Boots and shoes.	90.7	85, 2 87, 5 84, 4	88, 2 88, 2 88, 2	91. 0 88. 6 91. 8	93. 7 93. 3 93. 8	82. 5 89. 1 79. 9	86. 7 87. 8 86. 3	93, 90, 94,
Paper and printing Paper and pulp Paper boxes Printing, book and job Printing, newspapers	95. 2 100. 1 102. 4	102, 4 92, 0 94, 5 103, 2 115, 3	101, 8 92, 2 95, 0 101, 6 114, 4	102, 4 93, 2 96, 3 102, 9 113, 5	109, 2 101, 9 106, 4 111, 3 114, 8	97. 0 102. 8 114. 4 123. 3	199, 0 95, 3 103, 8 111, 6 121, 0	98. 107. 113.
Chemicals and allied products Chemicals Fertilizers Petroleum	93. 6 82. 6	90, 3 94, 0 65, 6 96, 2	89. 4 92. 9 64. 5 95. 7		98, 9 100, 1 90, 0 100, 0	100. 0 108. 1 76. 0 97. 9	95. 1 102. 6 76. 5 92. 2	104 83
Stone, clay, and glass products Cement. Brick, tile, and terra cotta Pottery Glass	102, 9 97, 2 110, 1 107, 7 95, 9	90. 0 92. 3 104. 1 102. 6 94. 9	94. 4 93. 3 103. 5 81. 6 90. 3	94. 8 93. 2 100. 9 94. 8 89. 4	110. 5 107. 4 116. 8 116. 8 104. 0	105. 6 100. 0 110. 8 105. 4 103. 1	96, 9 97, 5 106, 9 81, 3 93, 0	99 100 100
Metal products, other than iron and steel. Stamped and enameled ware	94, 5 91, 3	90, 7 84, 2	89, 5 82, 8	90, 0 82, 5	94, 0 84, 4	91. 5 83. 2	86, 9 78, 4	
uets	96.0	93.7	92.5	98.4	97. 6	94.6	90. (
Tobacco products	81. 7	84, 6	84, 6	78, 5	84, 4	87.8	86.7	
and snuff	96. 6 79. 2	80. 2 84. 0	87. 3 84. 3	91. 1 76. 9	97. 6 82. 8	98. 9 86. 5	96. 4 85. (

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—AUGUST, 1926, AND JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1927—Continued

TMO x-								
	TEN	Emplo	yment	Tu Tu		Pay-rol	l totals	
Industry	1926	10)	1927		1926	TAP	1927	
926.8.1927.	August	June	July	August	August	June	July	August
Vehicles for land transportation	91. 4 108. 4	85, 1 101, 6	82, 3 95, 3	83. 0 99. 1	94. 7 112. 1	85. 8 96. 4	81. 4 91. 9	85, 8 100, 1
Carriages and wagons Car building and repairing, elec-	104. 3 87. 7	70. 5 89. 8	67. 6 90. 3	72. 5 90. 8	105. 0 90. 3	76. 3 93. 1	73. 6 90. 4	78. 8 92. 3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	80.3	74.7	74. 0	72.6	83, 5	78.8	74.3	76. 5
Miscellaneous industries. Agricultural implements Electrical machinery, apparatus,	94. 6 94. 0	98. 7 89. 5	94. 2 85. 3	92, 6 86. 6	99. 5 107. 5	104. 9 101. 1	99. 5 93. 1	96. 6 99. 0
and supplies	97. 5 92. 3 80. 3	94. 8 82. 9 86. 5	92. 0 79. 2 80. 6	92. 4 83. 8 80. 7	101. 5 100. 9 82. 4	101. 7 86. 0	93. 6 79. 0	97. 7 89. 2
Rubber boots and shoes Automobile tires	111. 1 88. 6	113. 8 99. 7	111. 4 93. 3	110. 4 89. 3	113. 3 94. 6	97. 4 120. 2 103. 7	90. 2 114. 2 100. 1	91. 3 114. 0 91. 4

Table 7 shows the general index of employment in manufacturing industries and the general index of pay-roll totals from January,

Following Table 7 is a graph made from index numbers, showing clearly the course of employment for each month of 1926 and for each completed month of 1927, thus making possible a comparison between corresponding months of the two years. This chart represents the 54 separate industries combined and shows the course of pay-roll totals as well as the course of employment.

TABLE 7.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	(fair)	En	nployme	nt			Pay	y-roll tot	als	
Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
JanuaryFebruary	98. 0 99. 6	95. 4 96. 6	90. 0 91. 6	92, 3 93, 3	89. 4 91. 0	91. 8 95. 2	94. 5 99. 4	90. 0 95. 1	93. 9 97. 9	90. 9
March	101.8	96. 4 94. 5	92. 3 92. 1	93. 7 92. 8	91. 4	100.3	99. 0 96. 9	96. 6 94. 2	99. 1 97. 2	97. 7
MayJune	101. 8	90. 8	90. 9	91.7 91.3	89. 7 89. 1	104. 8 104. 7	92. 4 87. 0	94. 4	95. 6 95. 5	95. 6 93. 3
JulyAugust	100. 4	84. 8 85. 0	89. 3 89. 9	89. 8 90. 7	87. 3 87. 4	99. 9	80. 8 83. 5	89. 6 91. 4	91. 2 94. 6	89. 1
September October	99.8	86. 7 87. 9	90. 9	92, 2 92, 5		100. 0 102. 3	86. 0 88. 5	90. 4 96. 2	95. 1 98. 6	
November December	98. 7 96. 9	87. 8 89. 4	92. 5 92. 6	91. 4 90. 9		101. 0	87. 6 91. 7	96. 2 97. 3	95. 4 95. 6	
Average	100, 0	90, 3	91, 3	91, 9	1 80, 5	100. 0	90, 6	93, 6	95, 8	1 93, 8

Average for 8 months.

August

91.0

83.7 85.6

90.5 107.4 100.2

86.8 86.8 104.7 77.6 98.2 98.6 81.0 78.9 79.3

69.8

90.5 97.4

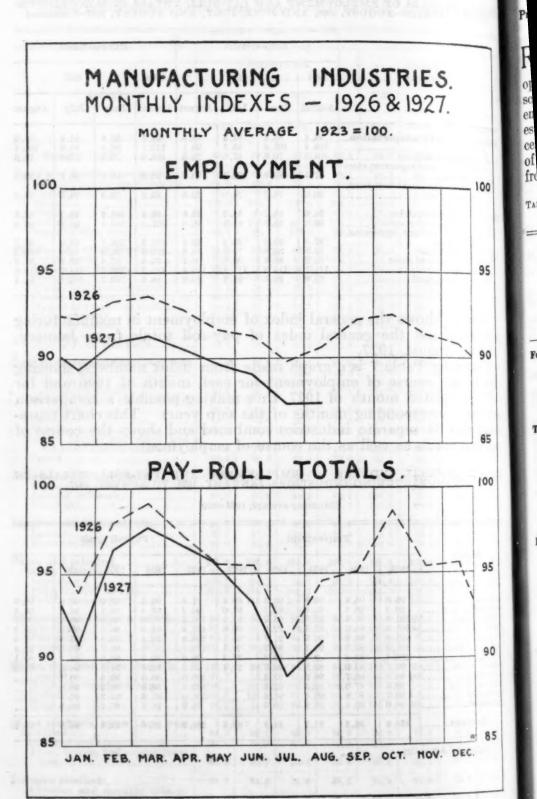
08.0

82, 2 83, 1

91.2

78.5

2.5



Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in August, 1927

REPORTS from 8,760 establishments in August, 1927, show that 1 per cent of these establishments were idle, 79 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 20 per cent on a part-time schedule; 34 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees and 65 per cent were operating with reduced forces. The establishments in operation were employing an average of 87 per cent of a full normal force of employees, who were working an average of 97 per cent of full time. The average percentages were unchanged from those of the July report.

Table 8.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN AUGUST, 1927

Industry	me	blish- nts rting	estal	ent of blish- ents ting—	Average per cent of full time	establis	ent of shments ating sh—	Average per cent of normal full force
Industry	Total num- ber	Per cent idle	Full	Part	operated in estab- lishments operating	Full normal force	Part normal force	employed in estab- lishments operating
Food and kindred products	1,394	1	.83	17	97	39	60	90
Slaughtering and meat packing	149		86	14	98	44	56	92
Confectionery		2	58	40	92	12	86	67
Ice cream	170		99	1	100	35	65	85
Flour	283	2	69	29	92	49		
BakingSugar refining, cane	558		94 80	20	100	30	56 70	97 80
Textiles and their products	1.454	1	81	17	98	50	49	90
		i	92	6	99	63	35	95
Cotton goods Hosiery and knit goods	180	1	76	23	97	44	56	89
Silk goods	174	1	80	20	97	49	50	93
Woolen and worsted goods	173	1	72	27	96	41	58	87
Carpets and rugs	20	5	60	35	97	50	45	82
Dyeing and finishing textiles	78		59	41	93	42	58	89
Clothing, men's		3	84 78	13 22	98	49	48 58	90
Shirts and collarsClothing, women's		4	84	12	98	43	53	86
Millinery and lace goods	47		79	21	95	19	81	75
Iron and steel and their products.	1,545	1	66	33	94	22	77	84
Iron and steel	161	3	73	24	94	16	81	82
Cast-iron pipe	41	10	56	34	89	29	61	93
Structural ironwork	127		93	7	99	39	61	86
Foundry and machine-shop prod-	010	an l	- 00	200	04	10		00
Hardware	859 54	(1) 2	63 50	36	94 93	19	81	83 81
Machine tools	134	2	70	30	95	15	85	81
Steam fittings and steam and hot-	104		10	00	00	10	00	64
water heating apparatus	94	- 1	61	39	95	46	54	93
Stoves	75	3	51	47	91	43	55	90
Lumber and its products	929	2	79	19	97	29	70	80
Lumber, sawmills	382	2	86	12	- 98	33	65	86
Lumber, millwork Furniture	204 343	1	79 71	20 27	98 96	23 28	76 71	81 88
Leather and its products	285	1	93		100	33	66	91
Leather	102	1	95	4	100	37	62	89
Boots and shoes	183	1	92	7	100	31	68	92
Paper and printing	672	(1)	85	14	98	47	53	94
Paper and pulp	154	1	89	10	98	49	50	95
raper boxes	129		67	33	96	28	72	89
Printing, book and job Printing, newspapers	246 143	(1)	84 100	16	98 100	43 69	56 31	93
Chemical and allied products	91114	3	76	28	96	17	80	68
Unemicals.	96	101	96	3	99	29	70	90
r er chixers	161	6	58	36	93	8	86	48
Petroleum refining	44		100		100	23	77	87

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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TABLE 8.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN AUGUST, 1927—Continued

Industry		blish- ents rting	estab	ent of blish- ents ting—	Average per cent of full time operated	establis opera	ent of shments rating th—	Average per cent of normal full force
with rechard forces. The	Total num- ber	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time	operated in estab- lishments operating	Full normal force	Part normal force	in estab-
Stone, clay, and glass products Cement Brick, tile, and terra cotta Pottery Glass	543 89 291 56 77	2 2 2 2 5	96 76 57 82	20 4 22 41 13	96 99 97 97 89 96	29 24 31 30 26	69 76 67 68 69	80 80 99 81 81
Metal products, other than iron and steel. Stamped and enameled ware. Brass, bronze, and copper prod- ucts.	181 52 129	1	78 83 76	22 17 23	96 96 96	20 27	80 73 82	88
Tobacco products Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. Cigars and cigarettes.	118 23 95	8	62 70 60	31 30 31	95 95 95	27 22 28	65 78 62	8 8
Vehicles for land transportation Automobiles Carriages and wagons Car building and repairing, elec-	1, 041 137 58		90 80 88	10 20 12	99 96 98	30 16 22	70 84 78	8 7 7 7
tric-railroad Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	328 518		94	6	100	39	61 72	9
Miscellaneous industries	327 73	(¹) ₁	73 59	27 40	96 95	24 14	76 85	8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Pianos and organs. Rubber boots and shoes. Automobile tires. Shipbuilding, steel	10 45		76 64 50 84 94	24 36 50 16 6	96 93 89 98 100	27 25 30 31 25	73 75 70 60 75	
Average		1	79	20	97	34	65	-

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Trend of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Boot and Shoe Factories, by Districts, 1923 to 1927

THE trend of employment and of pay-roll totals in the three principal boot and shoe making districts of the United States—New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central—is shown

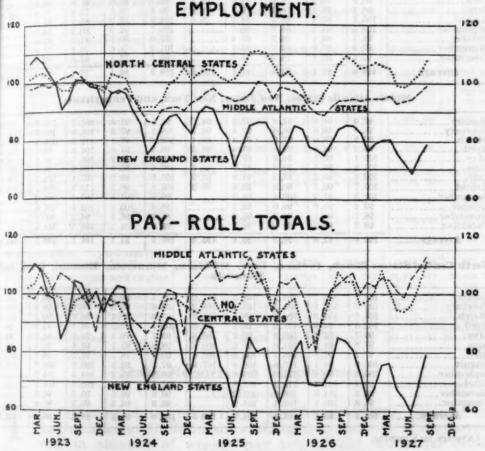
The information collected is presented in the form of index numbers which show relatively the movement of employment and pay-roll totals from month to month—from January, 1923, to August, 1927. In computing these index numbers the monthly average for 1923 is used as a base, or 100. The data for 56 months are linked together by means of a chain index, the per cent of change from one month to the succeeding month being obtained by comparing reports from identical establishments for the two months. The number of establishments reporting has varied from month to month, and the average number in 1927 is greater than in 1923, but even in the earlier year so large a number of employees was represented in each district as to render the information representative of the industry as a whole in the respective districts.

In August, 1927, the representation from each district was as follows: New England, 126 establishments, 36,929 employees, and 1895,231 pay-roll total; Middle Atlantic, 30 establishments, 26,283 employees, and \$719,759 pay-roll total; North Central, 56 establishments, 32,135 employees, and \$737,052 pay-roll total.

The range of employment has been greatest in the New England states, the index of employment standing at 109.2 in February, 1923,

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT & PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN BOOT & SHOE FACTORIES BY DISTRICTS.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.



and at 68.5 in June, 1927; in the Middle Atlantic States the index of employment stood at 103.7 in August, 1923, and at 86.2 in July, 1924; and in the North Central States the index of employment stood at 107.9 in August, 1927, and at 91.2 in May, 1924.

The average indexes of employment for the eight months of 1927 are 76.3 in the New England division, 95.2 in the Middle Atlantic

groups of occupations; under each group data are shown separ-

Class I milyads are roads having operating revenues of \$1

division, and 103.5 in the North Central division.

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TABLE 9.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES, BY DISTRICTS

New England States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

March		En	nployme	nt	e i non	with the	Pay	y-roll tot	als	
Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	106. 9	96.1	89. 5	79. 2	79. 3	107. 5	99. 3	84. 4	71.1	6
February	109. 2	97. 2	91.7	85. 2	80. 5	110.9	102. 9	89. 6	79. 9	7
March	107. 3	96. 4	90, 9	84. 4	80.8	108. 1	102. 4	88. 5	84.1	7
April	102. 9	91.0	84.0	77. 9	75. 6	99.7	87.9	76.0	69. 9	
May	99.8	86.3	80. 5	77.0	72.2	98.3	82.7	71. 5	69. 3	6
June	90. 9	75. 2	70.9	75. 0	68. 5	84.7	69. 6	61.8	69. 3	-
July	94.3	78. 5	78.0	79. 3	74.6	90.6	73. 5	72.9	74. 8	1
August	100. 5	85. 4	85. 3	84. 3	78.6	104. 9	87. 2	85. 1	85. 1	
September	100. 5	88. 1	86. 2	85. 7		103. 7	92. 2	80. 2	84. 1	1
October	98. 2	88. 9	86. 2	85, 4		97.0	90.7	81. 7	81.0	****
November	97. 9	85. 0	82.1	83. 1		101. 2	76. 6	70. 6	72 6	****
December	91. 4	82. 4	74. 9	76. 5		93. 5	72.8	63. 0	63. 9	
Average	100.0	87. 6	83. 4	81. 1	176.3	100.0	86. 5	77.1	75. 5	1

Middle Atlantic States: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania

January	97.9	96.8	94.4	97.8	94.7	99.1	95.8	106. 7	103. 7	102.8
February	98. 5	96.6	96. 6	97.4	94.7	98.1	97.3	109. 8	105. 7	106.0
March	99.8	98.0	97.9	95. 3	95.4	102.6	97.1	112.0	100. 4	105.0
April	98. 2	94. 3	95. 6	91.6	93.0	99. 3	91.6	104. 8	93. 6	101.4
May	100. 1	90.1	94.9	89. 5	93. 6	102.8	89. 2	106. 6	80.8	98.8
June.	101.8	86.4	93. 6	88. 9	94.6	107. 4	86. 9	106, 4	94. 4	105.9
July	102. 4	86. 2	94. 2	91.9	96. 9	105.8	89. 5	107.1	101.7	108.9
August	103. 7	90.3	96. 3	93.8	99.0	103.8	96. 3	113. 3	103. 7	113.1
September	101.3	91. 2	100.4	94.0		99.6	101.8	107.4	106. 2	-10.1
October	99. 4	91.6	99.0	94. 7		95. 4	100. 1	102. 4	107. 6	
November	98.7	90.1	94. 6	93. 9		87.4	86. 1	94. 2	100.7	*******
December	98. 3	92. 9	98. 2	94. 7		98.8	104. 1	104. 5	104.4	
Average	100. 0	92. 0	96. 3	93. 6	195. 2	100.0	94.7	106. 3	100. 2	1 105.2

North Central States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin

Average	100, 0	98, 1	105. 2	101, 9	1 103, 5	100, 0	91, 1	98, 2	96, 1	1 101,
December	96.8	101.1	102. 4	105. 9		96. 3	94. 5	93. 2	97. 6	
November	98. 3	104. 9	106.8	105. 2		96. 0	96. 3	95. 5	96. 5	
October	99.4	101.7	110.3	107.8		101.5	98. 6	105. 3	104.7	
September	100. 5	99.4	111.3	109.6		98. 8	98, 2	104. 3	104.7	
August	100.8	94.1	110.8	106.8	107.9	97.3	92.3	109. 9	108.0	111.
July	97.5	91.5	105. 1	100. 5	103.4	90.7	78.7	97.7	98.7	103.
June	97.5	91.8	101.6	96. 6	100.8	98.8	83. 1	93, 8	91.6	96.1
May	99. 7	91. 2	100.3	92. 6	98. 5	99. 7	79.4	94.3	84.0	94.0
April	102.0	94.8	101.9	93. 5	99.0	105. 7	85. 2	94.1	82.0	94.1
March	103. 5	101.5	104.2	98. 5	105.1	108.8	92.5	98.8	90. 2	101.
February	102.7	102, 1	104. 5	101. 4	106. 2	103.6	96.8	98. 2	98. 2	108.4
January	101.7	102.7	103. 2	103. 9	107. 2	102.4	98.0	93.4	96.7	101.5

¹ Average for 8 months.

Employment and Total Earnings of Railroad Employees, July, 1926, and June and July, 1927

THE number of employees on the 15th of July, 1927, and the total earnings of employees in the entire month of July, 1927, on Class I railroads of the United States are shown in the table following, together with similar information for June, 1927, and July, 1926. The data are presented for all occupations combined, excluding executives and officials, and also for the six general groups of occupations; under each group data are shown separately for a few of the more important occupations.

Class I railroads are roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 a year and over.

EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL MONTHLY EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES— JULY, 1926, AND JUNE AND JULY, 1927

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

	Number	ddle of mo	oyees at nth	7	Cotal earning	3
Occupation	1926	19	27	1926	19	27
Street To	July	June	July	July	June	July
Professional, cierical, and general	286, 771	281, 851	282, 554	\$39, 612, 098	\$39, 641, 215	\$39, 761, 287
Clerks Stenographers and typists	168, 281 25, 463	163, 820 25, 313	163, 993 25, 354	22, 059, 980 3, 145, 593	21, 828, 144 3, 199, 365	21, 844, 577 3, 181, 461
Maintenance of way and struc-	400 810	409 479	409 400	44 005 774	42 440 700	44 499 944
Laborers, extra gang and work	473, 517	482, 453	487, 429	44, 025, 554	45, 110, 703	44, 132, 344
trainLaborers, track and roadway sec-	86, 635	90, 911	95, 014	7, 036, 962	7, 342, 991	7, 353, 750
tion	242, 737	250, 323	249, 940	18, 216, 799	18, 856, 452	18, 133, 629
Maintenance of equipment and				1 miles 1 miles		
stores	517, 189	493, 059	489, 934	67, 513, 001	65, 615, 168	63, 711, 201
Carmen.	112, 328	105, 341	104, 730	16, 553, 702	15, 970, 598	15, 458, 541
Machinists	60, 353	59, 032	58, 509	9, 498, 530	9, 422, 292	9, 022, 725
Skilled-trades helpers	113, 824	108, 541	107, 858	12, 504, 663	12, 282, 934	11, 864, 902
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores) Common laborers (shops, en- gine houses, power plants, and	42, 736	41, 373	41, 292	4, 059, 908	3, 905, 597	3, 927, 301
stores)	60, 589	57, 029	56, 541	4, 967, 996	4, 700, 606	4, 512, 247
Transportation, other than train,				-		2010
engine, and yard	210,666	205, 918	206, 027	26, 088, 564	25, 534, 362	25, 718, 239
Station agents	30, 691	30, 445	30, 460	4, 849, 191	4, 741, 748	4, 773, 881
towermen. Truckers (stations, warehouses,	25, 481	24, 665	24, 614	3, 916, 469	3, 731, 747	3, 805, 589
and platforms)	- 38, 389	36, 929	35, 729	3, 577, 261	3, 504, 995	3, 367, 194
gatemen	22, 528	22, 003	21, 989	1, 696, 488	1, 703, 355	1, 700, 879
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	24, 233	23, 357	23, 516	4, 594, 934	4, 456, 889	4, 580, 848
Transportation, train and engine	327, 995	317, 818	316, 810	65, 261, 287	62, 918, 817	63, 590, 903
Road conductors	37, 412	36, 159	36, 361	8, 871, 204	8, 619, 369	8, 736, 507
Road brakemen and flagmen	75, 140	72, 536	72, 078	13, 067, 538	12, 559, 928	12, 638, 734
Yard brakemen and yard helpers_	53, 956	52, 523	52, 270	9, 166, 769	9, 131, 720	9, 232, 908
Road engineers and motormen	44, 596	42, 889	42, 960	11, 894, 315	11, 079, 718	11, 214, 468
Road firemen and helpers	45, 933	44, 018	43, 936	8, 837, 159	8, 490, 326	8, 640, 680
All occupations	1, 840, 371	1, 804, 456	1, 806, 270	247, 095, 438	243, 277, 154	241, 503, 821

State Reports on Employment

California

THE following data, taken from the August, 1927, issue of the Labor Market Bulletin show changes in number of employees and in amount of weekly pay roll of 736 industrial establishments in California from July, 1926, to July, 1927:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 736 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JULY, 1926, AND JULY, 1927

	-	Emp	loyees	Weekly	pay roll
	Number of estab- lishments reporting	Number in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1926	Amount in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products: Miscellaneous stone and mineral products Lime, cement, plaster Brick, tile, pottery Glass	13 6 18 8	1, 644 1, 611 3, 002 870	+12.1 -8.5 +19.8 +2.7	\$53, 355 52, 303 71, 896 29, 310	+16.1 -2.8 +23.9 +6.7
Total.	45	7, 127	+8.3	206, 864	+11.6

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 736 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN JULY, 1920, AND JULY, 1927—Continued

		Emp	loyees	Weekly	pay roll
Industry	Number of estab- lishments reporting	Number in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1926	Amount in July, 1927	Per cent of chang as com- pared with July, 199
Metals, machinery, and conveyances: Agricultural implements. Automobiles, including bodies and parts	8 6 19 5 7 68 20	1, 471 1, 855 927 934 2, 200 4, 792 1, 431 2, 103 6, 311 1, 554 8, 060	+5.5 -32.9 -14.4 +6.3 -6.7 +9.8 -22.7 -20.9 -5.2 -4.4	\$42, 016 54, 581 27, 362 28, 938 60, 650 155, 156 40, 387 59, 447 184, 929 46, 017 237, 158	+7398213. +203016+ +11.
Total	-	31, 638	-5.0	936, 641	The real Property lies, the last
Wood manufactures: Sawmills and logging Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc Other wood manufactures	20 57	11, 289 9, 346 4, 242	+2.9 -1.3 +3.0	286, 738 260, 131 120, 020	+4
Total	-	24, 877	+1.3	666, 889	+
Leather and rubber goods: Tanning Finished leather products Rubber products	8 5	920 451 2, 706	+11.0 -8.5 +4.3	25, 412 9, 701 78, 380	+1:
Total	-	4, 077	+4.1	113, 493	+
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.: Explosives Mineral oil refining Paints, dyes, and colors Miscellaneous chemical products	4 7	501 10, 149 660 1, 971	-5.5 -18.1 +3.0 -9.0	13, 883 396, 583 16, 614 52, 404	-1- +
Total	-	13, 281	-15.6	479, 484	-
Printing and paper goods: Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc. Printing. Publishing Other paper products.	12 53 14	1, 699 2, 450 2, 664 1, 047	+6.9	49, 724 86, 364 97, 988 23, 864	+4
Total	-	7, 860	+3.7	257, 940	
Textiles: Knit goods Other textile products	12	951 1,613	7	20, 754 33, 559	+2
Total	18	2, 564	+1.3	54, 313	
Clothing, millinery, and laundering: Men's clothing Women's clothing Millinery Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	24 9 6 19	2, 600 995 352 3, 066	-3. 6 +17. 2 +50. 4 +6. 4	52, 208 21, 235 6, 355 66, 819	+3
Total	58	7,013	+5.3	146, 617	+
Foods, beverages, and tobacco: Canning, preserving of fruits and vegetables Canning, packing of fish Confectionery and ice cream	7 23	13, 722 588 1, 502	-7.5 -4.5	199, 286 6, 922 36, 456	
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	20 6	387 3, 106 3, 033	-14.9 4 +3.2	9, 073 85, 733 81, 562	1
Slaughtering and meat products Cigars and other tobacco products Beverages Dairy products Flour and grist mills	14 3 4 10	2, 646 628 429 2, 540 774	+4.4 +4.8 -1.6 +16.7 -15.2	78, 885 12, 085 12, 388 80, 025 22, 204	
Ice manufactures	. 15	1, 179	-11.7	39, 038	-
Other food products		755			
Total		31, 289			
Water, light, and power	4	3, 376	- Comments	95, 979	-
Miscellaneous	12	2, 046		54, 800	-
Grand total, all industries	736	135, 148	-3.8	3, 693, 224	

CHARGES IN RESTAURANT AND RABIOOSIST NEEDS AND TO JUNE 100 - ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O

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+7.9 -39.3 -8.1 -2.2 -13.7 +20.8 -30.7

-16.5 -.6 +.4 -11.8 -2.5

1.2 1.8 1.1 0.1

4. 7 9. 5 4. 9

5, 3 2, 9 0, 4 4, 1 THE July, 1927, issue of the Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, contains the following statistics showing the changes in employment and earnings in Illinois factories in June, 1927, as compared with May, 1927:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS FACTORIES FROM MAY TO JUNE, 1927

435 455 135	Per cent	of change fro	om May to J	une, 1927
Industry	1	Employment	Coming to	a Similar
ist the little	Males	Females	Total employees	Total earnings
Stone, clay, and glass products: Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.	+2.3	-1.4	+2.2	+5.3
Lime, cement, and plaster	+3.8	+66.7	+4.4	+14.5
Brick tile and pottery	-3.7	-5.9	-3.7	-4.3
Glass	+14.6	+.2	+12.8	+19.2
Total	+3.8	+.1	+3.6	+5.4
Metals, machinery, conveyances: Iron and steel Sheet-metal work and hardware Tools and cutlery Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	-1.7 -2.3 -3.1	+2.5 +4.0 -8.1 -4.5 -4.4	-2.9 -1.8 -2.9 -3.2 -1.2	+1.3 -1.0 -5.2 -8.1 +1.1
Cars and locomotives	+4.2	-6.4	+4.0	
Automobiles and accessories	-7.8	-7.8	-7.5	-6.8
Machinery Electrical apparatus Agricultural haplements	5 -2. 0	+2.7 -1.3	6 -5.0	6 -1. 2
Agricultural haplements.	7	0.0	7	-1.4
Instruments and appliances. Watches, watcheases, clocks, and jewelry.	-2.6 -4.3	-10.8 -6.0	-3. 9 -5. 0	-3.7 -7.8
Total	-1.9	-2.1	-2.9	8
Wood products: Sawmill and planing-mill products Furniture and cabinet work Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments Miscellaneous wood products Household furnishings	+12.3 +.3 +.8 +4.1 +2.0	-16.7 +.7 +22.7 +6.3 +4.5	+11.6 +.3 +2.1 +4.2 +2.8	+25.1 +4.3 +4.2 +7.0 +1.0
Total	+3.3	+3.6	+3.3	+8.2
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.	+3.4	+3.2	+3.4	+10.2
Furs and fur goods Boots and shoes	+2.2 +6.8	-7.9 +7.5	-2.4 +2.9	-5.9 +5.7
Miscellaneous leather goods.	+.6	+8.4	+5.4	+2.6
Total.	+4.9	+7.1	+3.1	+6.3
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				esal micro face
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.: Drugs and chemicals	7	6	7	+6.5 +7.1
Paints, dyes, and colors Mineral and vegetable oil	+.8 -8.0	+7.2 -8.4	+3.4	+7.1 -2.9
Miscellaneous chemical products	+1.1	+12.7	+2.6	+5.7
Total	-3.0	+2.6	-1.6	+2.8
Printing and paper goods:				
Taber boxes, boys and tribes	+2.9	-3.3	+.0	8
Miscellaneous paper goods	-1.9	-5.2	-3.3	-1.3
Newspapers and periodicals	+5. 2 -1. 5	-5.4 -10.8	+2.5 -4.0	+4.2
Edition bookbinding.	-1.8	+8.8	+1.1	+6.4
Total.	+2.5	-3.8	+.4	+1.7

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS FACTORIES FROM MAY TO JUNE, 1927—Continued

putalistic univollat out; entistance fre	Per cent	of change fro	m May to J	ine, 1927
Industry	1711/1	Employment		
THE WHAT SHIPPERSON PARTY TO SERVE	Males	Females	Total employees	Total earnings
Textiles: Cotton and woolen goods Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery Thread and twine	+1.7 +5.0 -11.9	+6. 9 -3. 3 -5. 9	+2.9 +2.5 -12.9	+.9 +6.3 -14.6
Total	2	-1.5	+.3	+.7
Clothing, millinery, laundering: Men's clothing	+5.7 +5.9 -11.1 -8.3 -13.8 -2.2 +13.4 +4.2	+1.9 -1.4 -2.2 +18.2 -10.5 -1.0 -26.8 +1.5	+2.1 +3.3 -3.2 0.0 -11.1 +1.3 -18.0 +2.3	+22.5 +4.3 +3.4 +98.5 -9.9 -10.3 -24.6 +2.2
Total	+4.3	-1.8	+.1	+12.1
Food, beverages, and tobacco: Flour, feed, and other cereal products Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving Miscellaneous groceries Slaughtering and meat packing Dairy products. Bread and other bakery products Confectionery Beverages Cigars and other tobacco products Manufactured ice Ice cream	$-2.1 \\ +9.6$	+5.2 +5.6 +1.9 +10.6 -6.9 -1.9 +1.3 -1.2 +6.8	3 5.1 +9.8 5 +3.6 +.5 +1.7 +11.3 +5.0 +9.5	+2.5 +6.5 +7.5 +2.5 +1.1 +19.6 +14.6 +5.6
Total	+6.4	+5.0	+5.0	+6.
Total all manufacturing industries	+.7	+.2	3	+2.
Trade—Wholesale and retail: Department stores Wholesale dry goods Wholesale groceries Mail-order houses	-3. 0 +. 8	+1. 9 -19. 1 +2. 5 +2. 1	+. 9 -8. 9 -1. 6 -1. 2	+. -10. -1. -1.
Total	+.2	+1.2	-1.1	-1.
Public utilities: Water, light, and power. Telephone. Street railways. Railway car repair shops.	-3.6 +1.0 +.4 +1.7	-3.5 +2.2 +.9 +2.6	-1.4 +1.8 +.3 +1.7	-1. +4. +2. +6.
Total	+.3	+2.0	+.7	+2
Coal mining	+14.8		+14.8	+23.
Building and contracting: Building construction Road construction	+4.5 +24.5 +10.4		+4.5 +24.5 +10.4	+2 +5. -7.
Miscellaneous contracting				
Miscellaneous contracting	+6.8		+6.8	+1.

Iowa

THE August, 1927, issue of the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State, shows the following changes in volume of employment from July to August, 1927:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, JULY TO AUGUST, 1927

	Num- ber of		Num-				oyees on pay August, 1927		Num-		oyees on pay August, 1927
Industry	ber of firms re- port- ing	Num- ber	Per cent of change as compared with July, 1927	Industry	ber of firms re- port- ing	Num- ber	Per cent of change as compared with July, 1927				
Food and kindred				Leather products:		041	10.				
products: Meat packing	8	7, 069	-1.4	Shoes	2	241	+21				
Cereals	2	949	0.0	ness	3	115	+19.8				
Flour	3 8	116 839	-17. 2 0. 0	Fur goods and tan- ning	4	66	165				
Bakery products Confectionery	. 6	373	+19.2	Gloves and mittens.	3	299	+6.5 +4.2				
Poultry, produce, butter, etc	9	665	-10.6	Total	12	721	+5.9				
Sugar, starch, sirup,	- 3	1, 440	+2.5	Paper products, print-			A Total				
Other food prod- ucts, coffee, etc	8	395	+8.8	ing and publishing: Paper products	5	332	+5.7				
Total	47	11,846	7	Printing and pub-	12	2, 203	+27				
							-				
Textiles: Clothing; men's	10	1, 129	+.9	Total	17	2, 535	+3.0				
Millinery	2	149	-2.0	Patent medicines,	171-117		Who the				
Millinery Clothing, women's,	3	202	-3.9	chemicals and com-	8	451	+2.7				
and woolen goods. Hosiery, awnings,	0	565	-3. 9	pounds	- 0	401	T4 /				
etc Buttons, pearl	5 7	667 430	5 +8.0	Stone and clay prod- ucts:		11	GOOT VIT				
	07	0.040		Cement, plaster,	9	0 247	0.0				
Total	27	2, 940	+.4	gypsum Brick and tile		2, 347 1, 218	-8.0 6				
ron and steel works:			9-14-3	Marble and granite,	7.7						
Foundry and ma-	28	3, 520	+4.1	crushed rock and stone	3	96	+17.1				
Brass, bronze prod-	28	0, 520	4-7.1	Stone	0	90	+11.1				
ucts, plumbers'		000		Total	26	3, 661	-5.1				
SuppliesAutos, tractors, and	4	306	0.0	Tobacco and cigars	3	276	4				
engines	5	2,086	+8.9								
FurnacesPumps	7	307 255	+1.3 -1.6	Railway car shops	8	10, 124	+1.0				
Agricultural imple-	-	200		Various industries:							
ments Washing machines_	8	784	+7.3	Auto tires and		184	0.0				
wasning machines.	8	2, 207	0.0	Brooms and	2	154	0.0				
Total	64	9, 555	+3.9	brushes	5	165	+3.8				
Lumber products:	Tod	al A	A resource beautiful	Laundries Mercantile	6	177 2, 430	-2.8 +.7				
Millwork, interiors,	1574	L. Janes	and the H	Public service	4 2	3, 937	0, 0				
etc	16	2, 646	Di 200 7	Seeds	2	213	-22.6				
Furniture, desks,	8	1, 124	+14.8	Wholesale houses Commission houses	22	1, 081	+.6 -7.8				
Reirigerators	. 3	112	+33. 3	Other industries	9	2, 082	20. 1				
Coffins, under- takers' supplies.	- 5	153	-2.6	Total	61	10, 476	+2.9				
Carriages, wagons,		100	-2.0								
truck bodies	- 4	90	-6.3	Grand total	309	56, 710	+1.4				
Total	-										

[873]

MAY

1927

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+.9 +6.3 -14.6 +.7

+22.5 +4.3 +3.4 +98.5 -9.9 -10.3 -24.6 +2.2

+12.1 +2.5 +8.9 +6.0 +7.9 +2.4 +2.8 +5.3 +1.2 +19.0 +14.6 +5.2

+6.9

+2.6 +.9 -10.4 -1.2 -1.2 -1.2

-1.3 +4.0 +2.3 +6.2

23.1 +2.6 +5.8 -7.0 -1.1

Maryland

THE following report on volume of employment in Maryland from July to August, 1927, was furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN AUGUST, 1927

(a) in annihilati	2001 TO	Emplo	yment	Pay	roll	
Industry	Establishments reporting for both months	Number of em- ployees, August, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1927	Amount, August, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1927	
Bakery Beverages and soft drinks Boots and shoes Boots, fancy, and paper Boxes, wooden Brass and bronze Brick, tile, etc Brushes Car building and repairing Chemicals Clothing, men's outer garments Clothing, women's outer garments Confectionery Cotton goods Fertilizer Food preparation Foundry Furnishing goods, men's Furniture Glass manufacture Ice cream Leather goods Lithographing Lumber and planing Mattresses and spring beds Pianos Plumbers' supplies Printing Rubber-tire manufacturing Shipts Stamping and enameling ware Tinware Tobacco Miscellaneous	5 4 6 6 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 3 3 3 5 5 3 3 9 4 4 3 4 10 1 1 3	348 178 1, 317 379 225 2, 452 729 597 359 1, 183 2, 385 747 645 2, 020 666 144 1, 214 806 603 923 186 652 628 153 961 1, 123 1, 328 2, 731 722 562 2, 731 722 593 629 1, 164 629 1, 164 1, 16	-2.0 +1.5.3 +1.5.3 +1.4.6 +24.7 -3.3 -5.2 +7.7 -1.9 -6.6 +5.8 +1.3 +1.8 0 -7.6 -6.4 -7.6 +7.2 -7.6 +7.6 +7.6 +7.6 +7.6 +7.6 +7.6 +7.6 +	\$9, 089. 26 5, 424. 51 24, 870. 54 5, 011. 74 3, 648. 99 52, 878. 82 19, 888. 49 11, 686. 35 12, 990. 09 48, 105. 82 8, 513. 22 9, 094. 65 31, 278. 29 15, 559. 66 31, 578. 28 10, 918. 33 17, 076. 53 20, 664. 80 5, 476. 45 13, 318. 77 150. 75 13, 318. 77 43, 912. 68 29, 211. 24 44, 682. 27 44, 53. 39. 66 19, 628. 86 7, 362. 80 7, 362. 80 22, 377. 63 64, 661. 70 8, 299. 80 7, 649. 81	-0. +9. +17. +5. +3. +2. +3. +82. +76. +14. +1. +72. +2. +34. +1. +10. +2. +12. +6. +4. +12. +6. +4. +12. +6. +4. +1. +1. +6. +4. +4. +1. +1. +6. +4. +4. +4. +4. +4. +4. +4. +4. +4. +4	

Massachusetts

A PRESS release from the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows the following changes in volume of employment in various industries in that State from June, 1927, to July, 1927:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1,025 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSA-CHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1927

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Labor has furnished the follows in volume of employment in	ment d	Number of wage earners employed						
Industry	Number of estab- lish-	June.	July 1927					
ENTROPIES AND IN TUTAL AND TO TAKE	ments	1927	Full time	Part time	Total			
Bookbinding Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	15	909	793	109	902			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	43	2, 117	2, 102	107	2, 209			
Posts and shoes	90	21, 050	20, 241	3, 453	23, 694			
D DODOP	97	2,016	1, 315	688	2,003			
Boyce Wooden packing	12	1, 021	697	299	996			
Broad and other bakery products	48	4, 531	4, 519	32	4, 551			
Carpets and rugs Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam	5	3, 519	3, 138	287	3, 425			
enileneds	4 1	2, 832		2, 814	2, 814			
Clething men's	98	4, 129	3, 168	822	3, 990			
Clothing women's	34	1, 494	1,022	365	1, 387			
Confectionery	18	3, 733	2,300	1, 128	3, 428			
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.	15	499	437	43	480			
Cotton goods	52	40, 771	34, 003	6, 215	40, 218			
Cutlery and tools	- 90	2,090	1,037	716	1, 753			
During and finishing textiles	9	6, 624	3,063	3, 396	6, 459			
Dyeing and finishing textiles Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	14	9, 226	7,702	1, 280	8, 982			
Foundry products	26	2, 692	1,697	1,005	2, 702			
Furniture		3, 605	1, 682	1, 809	3, 491			
Gas and by-products	13	1, 192	1, 218	1,000	1, 218			
Hosiery and knit goods	12	4, 546	1, 973	1,459	3, 432			
Jewelry	33	2, 217	1, 232	971	2, 203			
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	32	6, 105	5, 876	261	6, 137			
Machine-shop products	45	5, 709	5, 219	305	5, 524			
Machine and other tools		2, 665	1, 811	721	2, 532			
Motor vehicles, bodies, and parts	16	2, 567	1, 181	1,717	2, 898			
Musical instruments	13	1,039	768	293	1, 061			
Paper and wood pulp	26	6, 427	3, 953	2, 122	6,075			
Printing and publishing, book and job	50	3, 353	2,723	382	3, 105			
Printing and publishing, newspapers		2, 364	2, 271	8	2, 279			
Rubber footwear		8, 540	7, 347	0	7, 347			
Rubber goods	7	2, 757	2, 725		2, 725			
Silk goods		4, 205	3, 593	462	4, 055			
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1, 552	1,580	54	1, 634			
Stationery goods. Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating	12	1, 680	1, 444	138	1, 582			
apparatus	9	1,759	1 515	974	1 000			
Stoves and stove linings		1, 750	1, 515 282	174 811	1,689			
Textile machinery and parts.	12	4, 037	1, 981		1,093			
Tobacco	5	641	242	2,002	3, 983			
Woolen and worsted goods	58	18, 587	9, 572		647			
All other industries	129			8, 587	18, 159			
1 P	120	31, 279	23, 451	5, 845	29, 296			
Total, all industries	1, 025	227, 579	170, 873	51, 285	222, 158			

New Jersey

THE New Jersey Department of Labor has furnished the following data showing the changes in volume of employment and pay roll from June to July, 1927, in 855 establishments in that State:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 855 NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS, JULY, 1927, COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1927

E. E. E. E.	-	Empl	oyees	Weekly pay roll		
Industry	Number of plants reporting	Number in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with June, 1927	Amount in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with June, 1927	
Food and kindred products: Baking Canning and preserving Confectionery and ice cream Provisions Other food products	8 7 3 11	1, 411 3, 586 308 1, 316 1, 804	+1. 4 -2. 9 -6. 4 -1. 6 -31. 7	\$45, 248 76, 458 7, 832 38, 806 47, 817	-3. +. +3. -1. -37.	
Total	45	8, 425	-10.3	216, 161	-11.	
Textiles and their products: Carpets and rugs Clothing Cotton goods Dyeing and finishing textiles Hats and caps Hosiery and knit goods Millinery and lace Shirts and collars Silk goods Woolen and worsted goods Miscellaneous textile products	29 15 38 6 17 10 9 57	1, 175 4, 122 7, 392 10, 803 1, 086 3, 622 903 1, 916 8, 416 9, 972 1, 933	-2.1 -4.5 -1.3 -4.8 5 -4.1 -2.2 -5.8 -6.3 +36.4 -3.4	31, 963 80, 885 112, 947 272, 37 31, 102 97, 283 16, 396 36, 396 208, 980 261, 622 41, 923	-8 -8 -20 -3 +1 -7 +1 -3 -5 +44 -7	
Total	212	51, 340	+1.7	1, 192, 003	+	
Iron and steel and their products: Cast-iron pipe Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Foundry and machine-shop products Hardware Iron and steel forgings Machine tools Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating	79 7 8 22	3, 515 19, 919 18, 278 908 803 3, 297 3, 914	3 -2.6 +.9 -1.9 +1.0 -4.1 +.8	94, 782 514, 296 534, 016 27, 570 23, 766 91, 134 111, 587	-9 -7 -2 +2 +4 -8	
apparatus Structural-iron work	10	1, 544	-1.6	46, 633	-	
Total	173	52, 178	-1.0	1, 443, 784	_	
Lumber and its products: Furniture Lumber and millwork	. 13		-3.6 -1.8	34, 235 20, 207	_	
Total	. 18	1, 928	-3.0	54, 442	-	
Leather and its products: Boots and shoes Leather Leather Leather products	. 22	3, 173	-1.1 9	91, 111 10, 853	+	
Total	. 33	4, 832	-1.1	128, 004	-	
Tobacco products	. 12	3, 511	+10.3	62, 030	+	
Paper and printing: Paper and pulp Paper boxes Printing, book and Job Printing, newspapers	18	1, 542 2, 378	+.8	30, 905 81, 715		
Total	-	-				
	0.0	5,510			-	

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 855 NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS, JULY, 1927, COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1927—Continued

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a train to tag in box smort-	Marie T	Emp	loyees	Weekly	pay roll
Industry	Number of plants reporting	Number in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with June, 1927	Amount in July, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with June, 1927
Chemicals and allied products: Chemicals Explosives Oils and greases Paints and varnish Petroleum refining	42 6 9 13 8	8, 921 2, 300 1, 474 1, 725 14, 873	-1.0 +4.5 -3.1 -5.3 3	\$248, 044 6, 145 43, 129 52, 504 495, 158	-3. 5 -8. 3 -5. 6 -7. 8 -10. 8
Total	78	29, 293	6	898, 980	-8.3
Stone, clay, and glass products: Brick, tile, and terra cotta Glass Pottery Other products	27 7 21 2	4, 328 3, 198 3, 870 1, 001	-1. 0 -5. 9 -17. 8 +. 3	124, 169 66, 691 119, 970 36, 012	-13. 2 -9. 2 -14. 5 -2. 8
Total	57	12, 397	-7.9	346, 842	-11.9
Metal products, other than iron and steel: Brass, bronze, and copper products Sheet-metal and enamel ware Smelting and refining Wire and wire goods	11 21 9 14	601 4, 350 3, 727 7, 271	+3. 1 -1. 7 +3. 9 -3. 6	19, 677 -112, 529 118, 758* 173, 253	+6.5 -5.2 +1.5 -19.4
Total	55	15, 949	-1.2	424, 217	-9.5
Vehicles for land transportation: Automobiles and parts Car building and repairing, steam railroad	13 9	6, 121 4, 701	+. 7 +1. 6	194, 896 139, 626	3 -2.6
Total	22	10, 822	+1.1	334, 522	-1.3
Miscellaneous industries: Cork and cork specialties Jewelry and novelties Laundries Musical instruments Rubber tires and goods Shipbuilding Unclassified	28	1, 560 3, 748 964 7, 361 9, 205 6, 513 3, 033	-8.1 7 +2.0 -2.3 -6.0 +2.3 -8.4	41, 216 105, 208 19, 562 216, 141 248, 125 201, 666 91, 676	-9.4 -5.7 +2.2 +5.6 -9.2 +3.4 -5.8
Total	88	32, 384	-3.1	923, 594	-2.4
Total, all industries	855	232, 872	-1. 2	6, 319, 082	-4.7

Pennsylvania

THE Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania furnished the following report on changes in employment, in weekly man-hours, and in pay-roll totals in Pennsylvania from July to August, 1927:

PER CENT OF CHANGES IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, IN TOTAL WEEKLY MAN-HOURS, AND IN WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 490 PENNSYLVANIA ESTABLISH. MENTS BETWEEN JULY AND AUGUST, 1927

	Num-		or of wage	Total week	kly man-	Total	
Industry	Number of plants reporting	Week ending August 15, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1927	Week ending August 15, 1927	Per cent of change as com- pared with July, 1927	pay roll Per cent of chang July to August	
Metal manufactures:							
Automobiles, bodies, and parts		7,844	-6.1 +1.7	384, 741	-6.6	-6	
Car construction and repair	13	8, 377	+1.7	383, 302	+7.3	+10	
Electrical machinery and apparatus		5, 289	+3.6	259, 368 423, 274	+13.9	+13	
Engines, machines, and machine tools.		8, 780 7, 541	-5. 2 -2. 3	423, 274 345, 266	-3.8	-3	
Foundries and machine shops	43 6	7, 541 1, 656	-2.3 +4.0	345, 266 83, 964	+.1 +29.9	1.98	
Heating appliances and apparatus Iron and steel blast furnaces	6 9	1, 656 7, 804	+4.0	83, 964 372, 840	+29.9 +1.9	+28	
Iron and steel blast furnaces		7, 804 1, 431	-3.7 -1.2	372, 840 59, 796	+1.9 +8.5	+16	
Steel works and rolling mills		30, 482	$\begin{bmatrix} -1.2 \\ -6.9 \end{bmatrix}$	1, 373, 950	+8.5	+16	
Structural iron works	11	1, 802	-3.7	93, 933	+5.3	+3	
Miscellaneous iron and steel products		10, 642	+1.7	504, 603	+5.3	+3	
Shipbuilding	3	4, 049	-2.3	156, 082	-9.9	+7 -3	
Hardware	6	1, 135	+11.3	45, 756	+8.1	+10	
Nonferrious metals	7	765	5	36, 024	-1.2	+10	
Total	205	97, 597	-3.2	4, 522, 899	+1.6	+5	
					1 1.0	T	
Carpets and rugs	6	1, 616	-18.2	79, 305	-18.2	-19	
Clothing		920	-18. 2 -8. 2	40, 992	-18.2 -9.1	-19	
Cotton goods		1, 514	9	74, 076	-9.1	-8 +2	
Silk goods	21	8, 510	+2.4	374, 027	+12.0	+13	
Woolens and worsteds	8	2, 418	+8.5	116, 139	+16.0	+19	
Knit goods and hosiery	13	5, 824	-1.1	207, 008	-1.9	+7	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3	283	-1.7	12, 385	+1.2		
Total	73	21, 085	6	903, 932	+3.5		
coods and tobacco:		, 550	-				
Bakeries	17	1, 461	-2.3	74, 481	-3.3		
Confectionery and ice cream	10	2, 591	-1.3	134, 051	-1.7	-	
Slaughtering and meat packing	9	1, 258	1	63, 216	3	+	
Cigars and tobacco	7	341	+8.9	13, 962	+13.3	+1	
Total	43	5, 651	7	285, 710	-1.1	-	
Building materials:							
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta products		2, 466	-3.1	114, 869	8		
Cement	7	4, 019	+.3	243, 633	+3.2		
Glass	12	4, 236	+1.2	198, 420	+18.4	-	
Total	33	10, 721	1	556, 922	+7.2	+	
construction and contracting:							
Buildings		766	+1.2	31, 274	-3.6		
Street and highway	4	2, 062	+8.0	105, 575	+7.5	+	
General	9	2, 560	-1.0	124, 636	+2.1	-	
Total	28	5, 388	+2.6	261, 485	+3.5	+	
hemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals and drugs	10	825	+3.4	46, 818	+3.4	+	
Paints and varnishes	10 5	825 259	+3.4	12, 635	-1.4		
			$\frac{-1.1}{+2.3}$	59, 453	+2.3	-	
Total	15	1,084	+2.3	59, 453	72.3		
iscellaneous industries:	10	1 000	.1.0	61, 960	+4.4	1	
Lumber and planing-mill products	19	1, 283	+.3	74, 960	+4.4	1	
Furniture	15	1, 545	+4.2	74, 343	+4.2		
Leather tanning	9 5	2, 190	+5.6	110, 074	+4.9	-	
Leather products	5	1 651		6, 028		1 +	
Boots and shoes	9	1, 651	+9.2	78, 132 141, 074	+2.9	1	
Paper and pulp products		2, 701	+1.0	141, 074 62, 779	+2.9	-	
Printing and publishing	23	1, 399 838	+.9 -1.8	62, 779 42, 520	+2.8		
						_	
Total	93	11, 741	+3.1	576, 910		-	
All industries	490	153, 267	-1.9	7, 167, 311	+2.5	1 .	

Wisconsin

THE July, 1927, issue of the Wisconsin Labor Market, issued by the State industrial commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in June, 1927:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN FROM JUNE, 1926, AND MAY, 1927, TO JUNE, 1927

	-	Per cent of change						
Industry	May, 1927, t	to June, 1927	June, 1926, t	o June, 1927				
	Employ- ment	Pay roll	Employ- ment	Pay roll				
Manual		"Teveleti	57.					
griculture			+16.9	+33.2				
	- 96 7		-9.7	-8.4				
.oggnig Mining Lead and zinc	+5.6 +7.2 +2.0	+6.5 +8.5	+18.4	+10.3				
Lead and zinc	+7.2	+8.5	+24.3	+17.0				
fronstone crushing and quarrying	+2.0	+2.1	+6.1	-2.				
tone crushing and quarrying	+2.1	+3.4	+20.4	+19.				
Ianufacturing	+.7	+2.8	-4.4	-4.				
Stone and allied industries Brick, tile, and cement blocks	+26.0 +12.5	+13.4 +37.5	+10.6	+5.				
Stone finishing	+36. 1	+4.7	3 +18.7	-1. -9.				
Metal	-1.7	+1.6	-10. 6	-13.				
Pig iron and rolling mill products	-23.4	-21.7	-42.3	-13. -46.				
Structural-iron work	-8.1	-3.9	-9.3	-13.				
Foundries and machine shops	-11	+2.1	8	+2.				
Railroad repair shops	-1.7	+2.1 +2.5	9	+1.				
Stoves	-2.4	-3.6	-18.8	-25.				
Aluminum and enamel ware	-3.3	+2.8	+2.1	+5.				
Machinery.	-3.5	+2.8 +3.6	-16.2	-16.				
Automobiles	+2.1	+16.6	-24.9	-34.				
Othor matel resources	4 4 5	-9.1	-3, 6	-11.				
Wood Sowmille and planing mills	+1.1	+1.6	-3.7	-2				
Downing and Diaming Innibation	-3.4	-7.2	-8.0	-11.				
Box factories	+3.6	+8.9	-21.8	-19.				
Panel and veneer mills	+.5 +3.0	+3.3	-8.9	-6.				
Firm Elira	1 20	+5.3	+.5	+.				
Sash, door, and interior finish Other wood products	+5.2	+6.4	+4.8	+10.				
Other wood products	1	+5.2	-5.6	-6.				
Rubber	+.2	+4.1	+20.2	+27.				
Leather	+.5	+4.7	-18.1	-19.				
Tanning Boots and shoes	+1.3	+.6	-41.5	-44.				
Other leather products	-1.6 +2.7	+5.4 +8.7	-9.6	-5.				
Paner	1		+5.7	+10.				
Paper and pulp mills Paper boxes	+.8	+6.8 +9.3	-3.2 -6.2	+2				
Paper boxes	+.4 -3.2	-4.3	12.2	+.				
Other paper products	+6, 4		+2.8 +7.9	+10.				
Textiles		5	+1.0	+2.				
Hosiery and other knit goods	+.5 +.9	-2.9	+.9	+2.				
Clothing	+4.9	+5.3	Carlo Dian	1				
Other textue products	-10.0		+3.6	+.				
Foods	+7.2	+9.4	+3.8	+6.				
Mea- packing	+25.6	+33.1	+38.4	+45.				
Daking and confertionery	+2.8 +2.8	+.7	4	-1.				
Milk products	+2.8	+5.7	+18.4	+7.				
Canning and preserving	+28.5	- 12.5	-29.8	-36.				
FIGUI IIIIIS	-5. 0 -3. 9	+4.9	-18.6	-21.				
Tobacco manufacturing	-3.9	+.4	-1.3 -3.6	+43.				
Light and products	+2.2	+4.6	-3.6	-5.				
	+3.9	+3.5	+12.8	+15.				
Printing and publishing	2	-1.5	+6.6 +1.3	+0.				
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	4	+3.4		P- +				
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives)	+3.4	+7.2	-8.2	-4.				
Building	1 10 7	1 10 *	9.0					
	+12.5	+13.7	-3.9	+4.				
Railroad	+30.6 +12.4	+41.0	-1.5 -16.1	-10.				
Marine, dredging, sewer-digging	-12.4	+14.2	+22.5	-10.				

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-19, 9 -5.1 +2.0 +13.9 +7.0 +2.2+6.7 -1.5 -.5 +.4 -11.4

-3.0 +5.8 -18.0 +8.3

+4.1 +7.8 -.8 +3.2 +3.9 -1.0 +2.9

-2.6 -7.2 -3.2 -2.4 22.5 -2.5 -2.8 -1.9

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN FROM JUNE, 1921, AND MAY, 1927, TO JUNE, 1927—Continued

The soul or as make only	Per cent of change								
Industry	May, 1927, t	to June, 1927	June, 1926, to June, 1927						
	Employ- ment	Pay roll	Employ- ment	Pay roll					
Manual—Continued									
Communication: Steam railways Electric railways Express, telephone and telegraph Wholesale trade. Hotels and restaurants	+2.3	+4.0 +.4 +3.0 +8.9	-5.0 +4.8 +2.6 +.3 +2.1	+1. +6. +2. +11.					
Nonmanual		1							
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries Construction Communication Wholesale trade Retail trade—Sale force only Miscellaneous professional services Hotels and restaurants	+. 2 -5. 7	8 +2.7 +3.1 +.5 -1.4 +1.9	+4.9 +6.2 -1.3 -11.4 +11.9 +13.4 -7.3	+6. +14. +3. -3. +7. +10					

Unemployment in Italy 1

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A CCORDING to the National Social Insurance Organization (Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali) of Italy, there were 215,316 persons totally unemployed in that country at the close of April, 1927. While this number was below that for any month in the first quarter of this year, it was more than double that for April, 1926.

The distribution of the totally unemployed for February and

April, 1927, is shown below:

	February	April
Agriculture, fishing, etc.	73, 461	58, 038
Extractive industries	3, 491	2, 748
Industries using agricultural and similar products	23, 070	21, 718
Metal-working trades	19, 537	17, 855
Construction and building trades.	58, 942	39, 217
Textile industry	47, 361	45, 090
Chemical trades	3, 928	3, 046
Industries and services for collective needs	12, 132	12, 172
Public works	5, 359	5, 398
Unskilled labor	8, 121	7, 861
Others	3, 657	2, 173
Total	259 059	215, 316

In addition to the totally unemployed there were 54,730 persons officially reported as partially unemployed in Italy in April, 1927, while for April, 1926, the number of persons so reported was only 6,793.

¹Excerpt from Commerce and Industries of Italy, Naples, June, 1927, quoted in report from vice consulernest Evans, dated July 1, 1927.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices 1 received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on August 15, 1926, and July 15 and August 15, 1927, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per 8-ounce package of corn flakes was 10.9 cents on August 15, 1926; 9.8 cents on July 15, 1927; and 9.7 cents on August 15, 1927. These figures show decreases of 11 per cent in the year and 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 2.1 per cent on August 15, 1927, as compared with August 15, 1926, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent on August 15, 1927, as compared with July 15, 1927.

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TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AUGUST 15, 1927, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1927, AND AUGUST 15, 1926

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article Unit	Averas	e retail pr	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Aug. 15, 1927, compared with—		
550 verte in August, 11	Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1927	Aug. 15, 1927	Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1927
Sirloin steak Pound Round steak do Rib roast do Chuck roast do Plate beef do	Cents 41.8 36.2 30.4 22.5 14.3	Cents 43. 6 37. 9 31. 7 23. 9 15. 3	Cents 43.7 38.1 31.7 23.9 15.3	+5 +5 +4 +6 +7	+0.2 +1 0 0
Pork chops do Bacon do Ham do Lamb, leg of do Hens do	40. 5 52. 0 60. 7 39. 2 37. 9	34. 9 46. 6 54. 6 40. 3 35. 6	37. 7 46. 5 54. 3 39. 2 35. 4	-7 -11 -11 0 -7	+8 -0.2 -1 -3 -1
Salmon, canned, red. Milk, fresh. Milk, evaporated. Butter Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes) do Quart 15-16 oz. c Pound do	38. 2 13. 9 11. 4 50. 6 30. 2	32. 3 14. 0 11. 5 51. 5 28. 0	32. 9 14. 1 11. 6 51. 4 28. 0	-14 +1 +2 +2 -7	+2 +1 +1 -0.2

¹In addition to retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AUGUST 15, 1927, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1927, AND AUGUST 15, 1926.—Continued

Article	Unit	Averag	e retail pri	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Aug. 15, 192 compared with-		
TAIL PRICES	D RE	Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1927	Aug. 15, 1927	Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1927
Eggs, strictly fresh	PounddoDozenPound	Cents 35. 7 22. 7 25. 9 44. 9 9. 4	Cents 36. 9 18. 8 25. 0 36. 9 9. 3	Cents 37. 0 18. 9 25. 0 42. 0 9. 3	+4 -17 -3 -6 -1	+0.7 +1 0 +14 0
Rolled oats	dododo	6. 0 5. 1 9. 0 10. 9 25. 4	5. 5 5. 2 9. 0 9. 8 25. 4	5. 6 5. 2 9. 0 9. 7 25. 5	-7 +2 0 -11 +0.4	+2 0 0 -1 +0.
Rice Beans, navy Potatoes Onions	do	20. 2 11. 6 9. 2 3. 6 5. 9	20. 0 10. 7 9. 4 4. 2 7. 8	20. 1 10. 6 9. 5 3. 4 6. 4	-0.4 -9 +3 -6 +8	+1 -1 +1 -19 -18
Cabbage Beans, baked Corn, canned Peas, canned	do	4.3 11.8 16.4 17.5	5. 5 11. 5 15. 5 16. 7	4. 4 11. 5 15. 6 16. 7	+2 -3 -5 -5	-20 0 +1 0
Fomatoes, canned	Pounddo	11.8 7.0 77.1 51.0	12.0 7.4 77.5 47.6	12. 0 7. 3 77. 6 47. 4	+2 +4 +1 -7	0 -1 +0. -0.
Prunes	Dozen	17. 2 14. 8 34. 5 50. 7	15. 7 14. 4 33. 4 50. 2	15. 6 14. 3 33. 7 53. 8	-9 -3 -2 +6	-1 -1 +1 +7
Weighted food index					-2.1	-0

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Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on August 15, 1913, and on August 15 of each year from 1921 to 1927, together with percentage changes in August of each of these specified years, compared with August, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of sugar was 5.6 cents in August, 1913; 7.5 cents in August, 1921; 8.1 cents in August, 1922; 9.6 cents in August, 1923; 8.2 cents in August, 1924; 7.0 cents in August, 1925, and August, 1926; and 7.3 cents in August, 1927.

As compared with August, 1913, these figures show increases of 34 per cent in August, 1921; 45 per cent in August, 1922; 71 per cent in August, 1923; 46 per cent in August, 1924; 25 per cent în August, 1925, and August, 1926; and 30 per cent in August, 1927.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 51.1 per cent in August, 1927, as compared with August, 1913.

OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AUGUST 15, OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH AUGUST 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	AV	erage	reta	dl pr	ice o	n A	ug,	15—			ecified , 1913	l year	com	pared	g. 15 of each d with Aug							
Artical	Unit	1913	1921	1922	1923	192	4 192	5 192	6 1927	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927						
	ries(i)								. Cts.		Digital S		1									
loin steak	Pound								8 43. 7		48			59	58							
Judga IT	-00	23. 2	35. 6	34. 1	35. 5	34.	8 36.	2 36.	2 38. 1	53				56	56							
ar		20. 2	29, 1	28. 2	29. 2	29.	1 30.	3 30.	431.7	44	40			50	50							
TRANSPER		16. 5	20. 8	20. 0	20. 8	21.	0 22.	1 22.	5 23. 9	26 11	21	26		34 14	36 17	4						
late beef	do	12. 2	13. 0	12.0	12, 6	13.	1 10.	114.	3 15, 3	11	a	- 4		14	14	20						
		21 0	38 0	35 1	32 1	34	9 40	040	5 37. 7	74	60	47	59	83	85	75						
ork chops	do	29 3	43 7	40 6	30 9	38	3 49	3 52	0 46. 5	54	43	39		74	84							
acollam	do	20. 0	59 0	50 9	46 3	46	8 54	9 60	7 54. 3	86	79	63		93	114							
amamb, leg of	do	18 0	34 3	36 0	37 2	37	3 38	7 39	230 2	81	90	97		105	107							
mb, leg oi	do	21 5	38 9	34 9	34 5	94	8 36	237	9 35 4	81	62	60		68	76							
2 <u>ns</u>		23.0	00.0	02.0	02.0	102.	900.	-	-	100		- 00		-								
lmon, canned, red .	do		36. 0	31. 9	31. 2	31.	2 32.	3 38.	2 32. 9													
lik, fresh	Quart	8.8	14. 3	13, 0	13. 7	13.	7 13.	9 13.	9 14. 1	63	48	56	56	58	58	60						
lik, evaporated	(1)		13. 5	10. 8	12.2	11.	1111.	5 11.	4 11. 6													
utter	Pound	35. 4	51. 2	44. 2	51. 8	48.	3 54.	1 50.	6 51. 4	45	25	46	36	53	43	4.						
leomargarine (all	do		28, 7	27.1	28. 3	29.	6 30.	3 30.	2 28.0													
butter substitutes).	P35/183			E			L						11									
beese	do		32. €	31.8	36, 3	34.	4 36.	8 35.	7 37. 0	48		65			62							
rd	do								7 18. 9		7	6	20	51	41	1						
egetable lard sub-	do		21. 1	22. 9	22. 8	25.	2 25.	9 25.	9 25. 0													
stitute.				1.		1	-		dia		10	- 00	-	40	00	- ~						
ggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33. 0	47. 6	37. 1	41. 5	44.	6 48.	9 44.	9 42. 0	44												
read	Pound	5. 6	9.7	8. 7	8.	8.	8 9.	4 9.	4 9.3	73												
01171110	Pounddodo	0. 3	5. 7	5. 1	4. 5	0.	1 0.	11 0	0 0.0	73				80								
orn mealolled oats	do	3.0	4. 0	3. 8	4. 1	4.	0.	4 0.	0 0 6	50	30	31	34	80	10							
olled oats	do		10. 0	0. 1	0, 0	0.	a v.	2 8.	0 9. 0													
orn flakes	(2)	1.3	19 9	0 0	0 7	do	6 10	9/10	9 9.7			1	11.00		-							
WR Hakes	(3)		20 8						4 25.													
orn flakes heat cereal acaroni	Pound		20. 7						2 20. 1													
ice	do	8.7	8.8	9.6	9.4	10.	2 11.	3 11.	6 10. 6	3 1	10	8	17	30	33	2						
eans, mavy	do	0	7.9	11.3	11.0	9.	7 10.	3 9.	2 9. 8													
		1																				
otatoes	do	1.9	4. 2	2.6	3. 7	2.	6 4.	4 3.	6 3.4	121	37	95	37	132	89	7						
nions.	do		5. 3	5. 9	6. 8	6.	5 8	0 5.	9 6.4													
nions	do		6. 1	3.8	4.8	4.	3 5.	5 4.	3 4.4	L												
ione harod	(9)	1	1114 7	21 30 4	1123	2.1.10	DITZ	4111	262 E Z	1												
rn, canned	(4)		16. 0	15, 4	15. 4	15.	9 18.	4 16.	4 15, 6	3												
	1 1 2 2 2	19.3				0.7	10		1	1 9 8	- 11	.01	0.50									
ess, canned omstoes, canned	(4)		17. 6	17.6	17.	18.	2,18.	4 17.	5 16.													
matoes, canned lgar, granulated	(4)		12.0	13. (13.	13.	3 13.	711.	812.0						08							
gar, granulated	Pound	5. 6	7.	8.1	9.	8.	2 7.	0 7.	0 7. 3	34			46									
	do	54. 4	69. 2	68.	69.	70.	9 75.	9 77.	1 77.	3 27												
offee	do	29. 8	85.	30, 2	37.	43.	4 50.	9 51.	0147.	19	21	20	90	11	1	0						
HIMAG	do		10	000	10	127	2 17	9 17	218	0		-	1		1							
unes	do		18. 8	20.	18.	116.	4 74	4114	210.	3												
visins	do		30. 2	20. 4	17.4	1 25	4 24	5 24	5 22	7												
ananas	Dozen		58.	04.	30.	1 30.	1 50	9 50	7 69													
augen	00		03.	104' 9	00.1	30.	1 09.	0 00.	1 00.													
eighted food in-			both	10			T			180.08		5903	10.8									
	1		3	1	1											51.						

¹ Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been onposed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average mily. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin leak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, 523, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for it in specified years, 1913 to 1926, and in July and August, 1927.

IN 1926 The as 1 mod com exal 162. was 1913 for per I cha Jan ave wei Ma the bee The are

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TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1926, AND IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1927

	Sirloi	n steak	Round	1 steak	Rib	roast	Chuel	k roast	Plate	e beef	Pork chops	
Year	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	A verage retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	A verage retail price	Amt. for \$1	A ver- age retail price	Amt. for \$1
1913	43. 7 38. 8 37. 4 39. 1 39. 6 40. 6 41. 3	Lbs. 3.9 2.3 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.4	Cents per lb. 22. 3 39. 5 34. 4 32. 3 33. 5 33. 8 34. 7 35. 6	Lbs. 4.5 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.0 3.0 2.9 2.8	Cents per lb. 19. 8 33. 2 29. 1 27. 6 28. 4 28. 8 29. 6 30. 3	Lbs. 5.1 3.0 3.4 3.6 3.5 3.4 3.3	Cents per lb. 16. 0 26. 2 21. 2 19. 7 20. 2 20. 8 21. 6 22. 5	Lbs. 6.3 3.8 4.7 5.1 5.0 4.8 4.6 4.4	Cents per lb. 12.1 18.3 14.3 12.8 12.9 13.2 13.6 14.6	Lbs. 8.3 5.5 7.0 7.8 7.8 7.6 7.2 6.8	Cents per lb. 21. 0 42. 3 34. 9 33. 0 30. 4 30. 8 36. 6 39. 5	Lbe. 4.8 2.4 2.9 3.0 3.3 3.2 2.7 2.5
JulyAugust	43. 6 43. 7	2.3 2.3	37. 9 38. 1	2.6 2.6	31.7 31.7	3. 2 3. 2	23. 9 23. 9	4. 2 4. 2	15.3 15.3	6. 5 6. 5	34. 9 37. 7	21
	Bacon		Ham		Hens		М	ilk	Butter		Cheese	
1913	39.1	Lbs. 3.7 1.9 2.3 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.1 2.0	Cents per lb. 26, 9 55, 5 48, 8 48, 8 45, 5 45, 3 52, 6 57, 4	Lbs. 3.7 1.8 2.0 2.0 2.2 2.2 1.9 1.7	Cents per lb. 21. 3 44. 7 39. 7 36. 0 35. 0 35. 3 36. 6 38. 8	Lbs. 4.7 2.2 2.5 2.8 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.6	Cents per qt. 8. 9 16. 7 14. 6 13. 1 13. 8 13. 8 14. 0 14. 0	Qts. 11. 2 6. 0 6. 8 7. 6 7. 2 7. 2 7. 1 7. 1	Cents per lb. 38. 3 70. 1 51. 7 47. 9 55. 4 51. 7 54. 8 53. 1	Lbs. 2.6 1.4 1.9 2.1 1.8 1.9 1.8	Cents per lb. 22.1 41.6 34.0 32.9 36.9 35.3 36.7 36.6	Lòs. 4.1 2.1 3.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2
July	46. 6 46. 5	2 1 2 2	54. 6 54. 3	1.8	35. 6 35. 4	2.8 2.8	14.0 14.1	7.1 7.1	51. 5 51. 4	1. 9 1. 9	36. 9 37. 0	2 2
	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
1913 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1924 1925 1927 July August	29. 5 18. 0 17. 0 17. 7 19. 0 23. 3 21. 9	Lbs. 6.3 3.4 5.6 5.9 5.6 5.3 4.3 4.6 5.3	Cents perdoz. 34. 5 68. 1 50. 9 44. 4 46. 5 47. 8 52. 1 48. 5 36. 9 42. 0	Dozs. 2.9 1.5 2.0 2.3 2.2 1.9 2.1 2.7 2.4	Cents per lb. 5. 6 11. 5 9. 9 8. 7 8. 7 8. 8 9. 4 9. 4 9. 3 9. 3	Lbs. 17. 9 8. 7 10. 1 11. 5 11. 4 10. 6 10. 6 10. 8	Cents per lb. 3.3 8.1 5.8 5.1 4.7 4.9 6.1 6.0	Lbs. 30. 3 12. 3 17. 2 19. 6 21. 3 20. 4 16. 4 16. 7 18. 2 17. 9	Cents per lb. 3.0 6.5 4.5 3.9 4.1 4.7 5.4 5.1	Lbs. 33.3 15.4 22.2 25.6 24.4 21.3 18.5 19.6	Cents per lb. 8.7 17.4 9.5 9.5 10.1 11.6 10.7 10.6	Lbs. 11. 5. 10. 10. 10. 9. 9. 8. 9. 9. 9. 9.
2311811000000	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
1913 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	Cents per lb. 1.7 6.3 3.1 2.8 2.9 2.7 3.6 4.9	Lbs. 58. 8 15. 9 32. 3 35. 7 34. 5 37. 0 27. 8 20. 4	Cents per lb. 5. 5 19. 4 8. 0 7. 3 10. 1 9. 2 7. 2 6. 9	Lbs. 18. 2 5. 2 12. 5 13. 7 9. 9 10. 9 13. 9 14. 5	Cents per lb. 54. 4 73. 3 60. 7 68. 1 69. 5 71. 5 75. 5 76. 7	Lbs. 1.8 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.3	Cents per lb. 29. 8 47. 0 36. 3 36. 1 37. 7 43. 3 51. 5 51. 0	Lbs. 3.4 2.1 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.3 1.9 2.0				
1927: July August	4.2	23. 8 29. 4	7.4 7.3	13. 5 13. 7	77. 5 77. 6	1.3	47. 6 47. 4	2 1 2 1	ng s	hir l		

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1913 to 1926, and by months for 1926, and for January through August, 1927. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of sirloin steak for the year 1926 was 162.6, which means that the average money price for the year 1913. As compared with the relative price, 159.8 in 1925, the figures for 1926 show an increase of nearly 3 points, but an increase of 1.75 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.0

are 153.4 for July and 152.4 for August, 1927.

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The curve shown in the chart on page 171 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table.

¹ For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1925, see Bulletin No. 396, pp. 44 to 61, and Bulletin No. 418, pp. 38 to 51.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1926, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1926, AND JANUARY THROUGH AUGUST, 1927

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

	1							T	-		1	1	
Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck		Pork chops	Bar		m I	Hens	Milk	But- ter	Chee
1913	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100:0	100 0	100.0	100	0 700	0	100 (100.0	100 0	-
920	172.1			163, 8	151.9	201. 4	193	7 20	3	200.	187. 6	100.0	0.000
921	152. 8		147. 0	122 6	110 9	166. 2	189	9 191	4	190	101.0	183.0	188
000	102.0			102. 0	100, 2	100. 2	147	4 10	- 2	180. 4	104. 0	135.0	
922	147. 2	144. 8	139. 4	123. 1	105. 8	157. 1	147.	4 18	.4	169. (147. 2	125. 1	
923	153. 9	150. 2	143. 4	126, 3	106, 6	144.8	144.	8 16	1. 11	164.	155 1	144.7	167
924	. 155. 9	151. 6	145. 5	12411 13	11154. 1	1.4045	12654	DI EDS	481	THE	7 155 1	195 6	
925	159. 8	155, 6	149. 5	135.0	114. 1	174.3	173	0 19	5. 5	171.5	157 9	149 1	1 -400
926			153. 0	140. 6	120. 7	188. 1	186.	3 213	3. 4	182.	157. 3	138. 6	160
926: January	160. 6	157.0	151. 5	138.1	119.8	173. 8	178	5 19	3.1	181	150 6	144.6	1
February			148. 0	138 1	120.7	172. 9	181	1 199	13	189 (150 6	142.3	
March			151.0	138 1	120 7	177. 1	179	3 200	7	185 (H 157 5	120 0	- 40
April		157 9	152. 5	130 4	191 8	182. 4	170	6 20	2 6	100.	156. 2		1
May								0 202	7 0	100.	156. 2	2 132.9	
Visy	100. 4		153. 5	140. 0	120. 7	191. 9	102.	0 20	. 0	192.	150. 2		
June	100. 4		154. 5	141. 9	120. 7	200. 0 198. 6	190.	1 22	. 9	188.	7 155. 1	131.3	16
July			155. 1	141. 9	119. 8	198. 6	193.	7 22	5. 4	184. (155. 1	130.8	2) 20
August	164. 6	162. 3	153. 5	140. 6	118. 2	192. 9	192	6 22	5. 71	177. 9	156. 2	2 132.1	16
September	165. 0		154. 5	141. 9	119.8	202. 4	192.	2 22	1. 5	177.	5 157. 2	3 137. 1	16
October	163. 4		154. 5	142.5	120. 7	192. 9 202. 4 202. 9	191	5 22	2.3	176.	5 157 9	141 6	16
November	161.0		152.5	141. 9	121. 5	187. 1	188	9 21	7 1	174	2 158. 4	145.4	
December	160. 2		152. 5		123. 1	177. 1		7 21	2.3	174.	159.	154.8	16
927: January	DOM: N	150 9	153. 0	141 0	194 0	174 9	101				1		1
Pahanana	100.0			141. 0	129. 0	171 0	170	0 016	2 0	100.	100. 9	132.	17
February			153. 5	141. 9	123. 1	174.3 171.0	179.	0 21	1. 0	100.	158. 4	153.	17
March	161. 8		153. 5	142.5	123. 1	174.3	179.	3 210	1.0	181.	7 158.	154 6	16
April	164. 6	163. 2	156. 1	145. 6	125. 6	174.3 175.7	178.	2 210). 8	182.	3 157. 3	152.	5 16
May	166. 5	165. 5	157. 6	146 9	125 6	173 3	176	3 200	13	180 3	156	2 130	1 16
Turno	166 0	165 0	157. 1	146. 9	125, 6	165, 2	174	4 200	3. 3	170.	1 156 9	2 135	16
July	171 7	170 0	160. 1	140 4						4 400	1 157	194	1 4
			N ATHE E	149.4	126.4	166.2	172	6 200	101	167			N 14
August	172.0	170. 9		149. 4	126, 4 126, 4	165. 2 166. 2 179. 5	172	6 200	L 9	166.	2 158	134	
August	172.0	170. 9	160. 1	149. 4	126. 4	179. 5	172	2 20	L 9	166.	2 158. 4	134.	16 2 16 A
Year and month	172.0	170. 9		149. 4	126. 4 126. 4	179. 5	172	0 203 2 203 2 203 2 203	Sug	166.	158. d	Coffee	2 16 A
Year and month	Lard	170. 9 Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corr meal	179. 5	e I	ota- toes	Sug	20ar	Tea.	Coffee	A ar cle
Year and month	Lard 100. 0	Eggs	160. 1 Bread	Flour	Corr meal	179. 5	e I	2 20. Pota- toes	Sug	28r 0. 0	Tea.	100. (A ar che
Year and month	Lard 100. 0 186. 7	Eggs 100. 0 197. 4	160. 1 Bread	Flour	126. 4 Corr meal	179. 5	e I	2 20. Pota- toes	Sug	0. 0	Tea.	100. (157.	A ar ele
Year and month	Lard 100. 0 186. 7 113. 9	170. 9 Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8	149. 4 Flour 100. 6 245. 8 175. 8	Corr meal 100. 216. 150.	179. 5	e I	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4	Sug 10 35 14	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1	Coffee	A ar ele
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6	Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7	160. 1 Bread 160. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5	Corr meal 100. 216. 150. 130.	0 160 7 200 0 109 0 109	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7	Sug 10 35 14 13	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7	Tea 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2	100. (157.: 121. (121.: 121.:	A ar ele
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0	170. 9 Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5	160. 1 Bread 160. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 1754. 5 142. 4	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 216. 3 150. 130. 136.	0 160 7 200 0 109 0 109	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4	Sug 10 35 14 13	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1	100. (157.: 121. (121.: 121.:	A ar ele
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0	Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7	160. 1 Bread 160. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 142. 4	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 216. 3 150. 130. 136.	179. 5 Ric 0 100 7 200 0 109 7 109	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7	Sug 10 35 14 13 18	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7	Tea 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2	100. (157.: 121.: 126.: 126.: 126.: 127.: 127.: 128.:	A ar ele
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3	Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 142. 4 148. 5	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 5 216. 6 150. 6 130. 136. 156.	1 179. 5 1 Ric 0 100 7 200 0 109 7 109 7 116	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3	2 20 Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8	Sug 10 35 14 13 18 16	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7 3. 6 7. 3	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4	100.0 157.1 121.1 126.1 145.1	2 1 A ar ch
Year and month 913	172. 0 Lard 100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5	170. 9 Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 8	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 142. 4 148. 5 184. 8	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 5 216. 6 150. 6 136. 136. 136. 136.	1 179. 5 Rice 0 100 7 200 0 109 7 106 0 127	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6	Sug 10 35 14 13 18 16 13	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7 3. 6	Tea 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8	100. (157.: 121.: 126.: 126.: 126.: 127.: 127.: 128.:	A ar chi
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6	Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 5 155. 4 157. 1 167. 8	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 4 148. 5 184. 8	Corr meal 100. 100. 100. 130. 136. 156. 180. 170.	1 179. 5 1 Ric 0 100 0 100 0 109 7 100 7 100 0 127 0 133	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 1.6 1.3	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 288. 2	Sug 35 14 13 18 16 13 12	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7 3. 6 7. 3 0. 9 5. 5	Tea. 100, 0 134, 7 128, 1 125, 2 127, 8 131, 4 138, 8 141, 0	100.0 157.1 121.1 126.1 145.1 171.1	A ar cke ar cke 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6	170. 9 Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 142. 4 148. 5 184. 8 181. 8	Corr meal 100. 216. 3 150. 130. 136. 156. 156. 170. 173. 173.	1 Rice 0 1000 7 2000 0 1090 7 1100 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 133	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 1.6 1.3 1.3	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 2288. 2 341. 2 335. 3	100 35 14 13 18 16 13 12 12	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7 3. 6 7. 3 0. 9 5. 5	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9	100. 6 157. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 172. 172. 172.	A ar cle
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6	Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 8 154. 8 142. 4 148. 8 181. 8 187. 9 190. 9 187. 9	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 5 216. 150. 136. 136. 136. 136. 170. 173. 173. 173.	1 Rice 0 1000 7 2000 0 1090 7 1100 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 133	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 1.6 1.3 1.3	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 288. 2 341. 2 335. 3 329. 4	100 355 144 133 181 161 131 122 122 122 122 122	0. 0 22.7 5. 5 7. 3 0. 9 5. 5 11. 8 11. 8	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 139. 9	100. (157.) 121. (126.) 145. (172.) 171. (172.) 172. (172.) 172. (172.) 172. (172.)	A ar cke
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6	170. 9 Eggs 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 8 154. 8 142. 4 148. 5 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 190. 9	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 5 216. 150. 136. 136. 136. 136. 170. 173. 173. 173.	1 Rice 0 1000 7 2000 0 1090 7 100 7 110 0 133 3 133 3 133 3 134	172 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 1.6 1.3	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 2288. 2 341. 2 335. 3	100 355 144 133 181 161 131 122 122 122 122 122	0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7 3. 6 7. 3 0. 9 5. 5	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9	100. (157.) 121. (126.) 145. (172.) 171. (172.) 172. (172.) 172. (172.) 172. (172.)	A ar cke
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 1448. 5 184. 8 181. 8	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 5 216. 150. 136. 136. 136. 170. 173. 173. 173. 173. 175.	0 1000 7 2000 0 1000 7 100 7 110 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 133 3 134 4 0 134	172 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 2211. 8 288. 2 341. 2 335. 3 335. 3 329. 4 394. 1	100 355 144 133 188 161 131 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 12	00. 0 22. 7 5. 5 5 22. 7 33. 6 77. 3 00. 9 55. 5 11. 8 11. 8	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 139. 9	100. Coffee 100. Coffee 157. 121. 126. 145. 172. 172. 172. 172. 172. 172. 172. 172	A ar cke
Year and month 913 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 926: January February March April May	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8	160. 1 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9	Flour Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 189. 9 184. 8 184.	Corr meal 100. 216. 316. 316. 316. 316. 3170. 3173. 3173. 3170. 3170.	1 179. 5 Rice 0 1000 7 2000 0 1090 7 1090 7 1100 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134	172 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 158. 8 211. 8 288. 2 341. 2 335. 3 329. 4 339. 4 352. 9	Sug 355 14 13 18 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	0. 0 22. 7 5. 5 5 22. 7 3. 6 41. 8 41. 8 41. 8 41. 8	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4	Coffee 100.0 157.1 121.1 126.1 145.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 173.1 174.1 175.1 176.1 177.1 177.1	A A ar cke
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1 136. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0	160. 1 160. 0 205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 8 154. 8 142. 4 148. 8 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 187. 9 187. 9 187. 9 184. 8 184. 8	100. 4 Corr mesi 100. 5 216. 150. 130. 136. 156. 150. 170. 173. 173. 170. 173. 170. 177. 170. 177. 170. 170. 170. 170	1 179. 5 Rice 0 100 7 200 0 109 0 109 7 100 7 100 1 33 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 211. 8 211. 8 235. 3 329. 4 394. 1 352. 9 294. 1	100 355 144 133 188 166 133 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	0.0 0.0 22.7 5.5.5 22.7 3.6 6.5 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 4	Coffee 100.0 157.1 121.1 126.1 145.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 172.1 171.1 171.1	A ar cke
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Year and month 913 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 926: January February March April May June July Angust	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 136. 1 144. 9 144. 9	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 13	160. 1 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9	Flour Flour 100. 6 1 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 181. 8 184. 8 18	Corr meal 100. 216. 3170. 130. 136. 136. 150. 170. 173. 173. 170. 170. 170. 170.	1 179. 5 1 Rice 0 1000 7 2000 0 1090 7 1000 7 1100 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134	172 172 172 172 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	2 200 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100 355 144 133 182 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	0. 0 0. 0 2. 7 5. 5 2. 7 3. 6 7. 3 0. 9 5. 5 11. 8 11.	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 4 141. 5 141. 7	100. (157. 121. 121. 126. 145. 177. 172. 172. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171	A ar cle
Year and month 913 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 February March A pril May June July August September	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 136. 1 136. 1 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 141. 7 14	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3	160. 1 160. 0 205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 142. 4 148. 2 184. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8	100. 4 100. 5 216. 150. 130. 156. 156. 156. 170. 173. 173. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	1 179. 5 1 Rice 0 1000 77 2000 0 1090 77 1090 77 1090 77 1091 33 1333 33 1344 0 1344 0 1344 0 1343 0 1343 0 1343 0 1343 0 1343 0 1343 0 1343 0 1344 0 1343 0 1344 0 1343 0 1344 0 1343 0 134	172 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	2 20.0 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Sug 35 14 13 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	0.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5	100. Coffee 100. 157. 7. 121. 1. 121. 1. 125. 145. 172. 171. 172. 172. 172. 172. 171. 171	A ar cke
Year and month 913. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926: January February March April May June June Juny August September October	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 3 147. 5 138. 6 136. 1 136. 1 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 120. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7	160. 1 160. 0 205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 1448. 5 184. 8 181. 8 181. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 187. 9 1	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 100. 150. 150. 150. 150. 150. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 17	179. 5 Rice 0 100 0 100 0 109 0 109 7 109 7 100 1 33 3 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134	172 172 172 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	ota- toes 100, 0 370, 6 182, 4 164, 7 170, 6 158, 8 211, 8 288, 2 341, 2 335, 3 4 394, 1 352, 9 241, 2 2211, 8 2211, 8 2221, 4 2221, 2 2229, 4 2229, 5	100 355 144 133 188 166 133 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	0. 0 0 2. 7 5. 5 5 5 7. 3 11. 8 11. 8 11. 8 11. 8 11. 8 15. 5 5 5 7. 3 9. 1	Tea. 100, 0 134, 7 128, 1 125, 2 127, 8 131, 4 138, 8 141, 0 139, 9 140, 3 140, 4 141, 4 141, 5 141, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 142, 5 144	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171	A ar cle
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 5	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3	160. 1 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 187. 2 172. 7	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 2 100. 130. 136. 150. 136. 170. 173. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	1 179. 5 Rice 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 133 0 133 0 133 0 133	172 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	ota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 288. 2 341. 2 335. 3 329. 4 1 352. 9 294. 1 229. 4 2211. 8 229. 5 223. 5 235. 3	100 354 133 181 161 131 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 12	0. 0 0 0 2 7 5. 5 5 5 7 . 3 3 . 6 1. 8 8 1. 8 1. 8 1. 8 1. 8 1. 8 1.	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 1125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 125. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171	A ar cle
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Year and month 913 1920 921 922 924 925 926 926: January February March April May June July August September October November December	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 136. 1 140. 5 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 142. 4 148. 5 184. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 100. 216. 150. 150. 150. 150. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170.	179. 5 Rice 0 1000 1 000 0 1090 0 1090 7 1090 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 133 0 129 0 128	172	2 2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 288. 2 341. 2 335. 3 343. 4 394. 1 241. 2 221. 8 229. 4 2223. 5 235. 3 235. 3	Sug 35 14 13 18 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	00.0 02.7 5.5 5.7 23.6 67.3 0.9 61.8 61.	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 172. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171	A ar cke
Year and month Year and month 1913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0 162. 0	160. 1 160. 1 160. 6 205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 9 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 180. 184. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 2 100. 130. 130. 136. 150. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 17	179. 5 Rice 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 1 33 3 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 133 0 139 0 129 0 128	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 182. 8 211. 8 288. 2 341. 2 335. 3 339.4. 1 352. 9 294. 1 229. 4 2211. 8 229. 4 2211. 8 229. 5 325. 3 235. 3	Sug 100 35 14 13 18 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	0.0 0 22.7 5.5.2 7.3 3.6 6.7.3 90.5 5.5 5.7.3 3.9.1 1.8 8 1.1.8 9.1.1.8 9.1.1.8 9.1.1.8 1.	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 125. 145. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 170. 170	A ar cle
Year and month 913 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 926: January February March April May June July August September October November December December 927: January February	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 5 155. 4 156. 6 167. 6	Flour 100. 6 1245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 184. 8 181. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 184. 8 186. 187. 9 184. 8 186. 187. 9 184. 8 186. 187. 9 186. 7 172. 7 160. 7	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 216. 6 150. 130. 136. 6 160. 130. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 17	1 179. 5 Rice 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 1 270 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 20.0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Sug 35 14 13 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	166. :	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7	100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 126. 145. 172. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171	A are che che che che che che che che che ch
Year and month 913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 114. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 156. 2 127. 0 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0 122. 0 128. 1 102. 6	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 156. 6 167. 6 1	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 175. 8 142. 4 148. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8 181. 8	126. 4 Corrineal 100. 216. 150. 130. 156. 156. 156. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	179. 5 Rice 0 1000 1000 0 1090 0 1090 7 1000 0 127 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 138 0 129 0 128 0 126 0 126 0 126 0 126	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 2 20. Pota-toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 158. 8 211. 8 2288. 2 341. 2 3329. 4 1241. 2 2211. 8 229. 4 2223. 5 235. 3 235. 3 235. 3 235. 3	Sug 10 35 14 13 18 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	0.00 0.00 2.75 5.27 3.66 70.09 5.55 5.55 77.39 9.11 9.17 6.44 6.45	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 3 142. 6	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 172. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171	A ar che
Year and month Year and month 1913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0 162. 0 128. 1 102. 6 98. 3	160. 1 160. 1	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 114. 4 148. 5 184. 8 18	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 5 16. 150. 130. 156. 156. 156. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	179. 5 Rice 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 7 1100 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134 0 134 0 134 0 133 0 133 0 133 0 133 0 134	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 3. 100. 0 6. 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 182. 4 164. 7 180. 0 1	Sug 10 35 14 13 18 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	166. :	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 170. 170. 168. 167. 163. 163. 163. 163. 163. 163. 163. 163	A ar cle
Year and month 1913 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1926 1926 1926 1929 1929 1929 1929	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 5 129. 1 122. 8 120. 9 120. 3	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0	160. 1 100. 6 205. 4 176. 8 155. 6 157. 1 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 180. 184. 8 181.	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 2 150. 130. 136. 156. 156. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	1 179. 5 Rice 0 1000 7 7 2000 00 1090 7 1000 7 1010 1027 0 133 3 134 4 0 134 4 0 134 4 0 134 4 0 134	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 20.0 Pota- toes 100.0 0 3182.4 164.7 170.6 182.4 164.7 170.6 3394.1 352.9 294.1 2291.8 229.3 5.3 235.3 235.3 235.3 235.3 235.3 236.3 236.3 247.6 264.7 7 264.7 7	100 355 144 133 128 129 122 122 122 122 122 122 123 133 133 133	0.00 0.00	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 3	100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 126. 145. 172. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 170. 170. 1668. 167. 161. 161. 161. 161. 161. 161. 161	A ar cle
Year and month Year and month 1913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0 162. 0 128. 1 102. 6 98. 3	160. 1 160. 1	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 5 184. 8 181. 8 187. 9 180. 184. 8 181.	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 2 150. 130. 136. 156. 156. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	1 179. 5 Rice 0 1000 7 2 000 0 1090 7 1 106 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 2 20. Pota- toes 100. 0 3. 100. 0 6. 182. 4 164. 7 170. 6 182. 4 164. 7 180. 0 1	100 355 144 133 128 129 122 122 122 122 122 122 123 133 133 133	166. :	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 3 142. 6 142. 6 142	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171	2 16 A ar che ar
Year and month 913 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 926: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1027: January February February March April May June July August September October November December 1027: January February March April May June	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 136. 1 140. 5 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 129. 1 126. 6 124. 1 1 122. 8 120. 9 120. 3 119. 0	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 189. 0 162. 0 128. 1 102. 6 98. 3 97. 1	160. 1 Bread 100. (205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 155. 4 167. 9 1	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 154. 4 148. 5 184. 8 181. 8 18	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 216. 150. 130. 156. 156. 156. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170	179. 5 Rice 0 1000 0 1090 0 1090 0 1090 7 1000 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 134 0 134	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 2 20. Pota-toes 100. 0 370. 6 182. 4 164. 7 158. 8 211. 8 2211. 8 235. 3 329. 4 1241. 2 2211. 8 229. 4 223. 5 235. 3 235. 3 235. 3 235. 3 235. 3 235. 3	Sug 100 355 144 133 188 166 133 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	0.075.5.5.2.76.39.11.88.00.08.5.5.5.7.33.99.11.88.22.77	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 6 142. 3	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171	A ar che
Year and month 1913	100. 0 186. 7 113. 9 107. 6 112. 0 120. 3 147. 5 138. 6 141. 1 140. 5 138. 6 136. 1 143. 0 144. 9 143. 7 141. 1 138. 6 133. 5 5 129. 1 122. 8 120. 9 120. 3	170. 9 100. 0 197. 4 147. 5 128. 7 134. 8 138. 6 151. 0 140. 6 111. 9 112. 8 118. 0 122. 0 130. 1 149. 3 168. 7 191. 3 189. 0	160. 1 100. 6 205. 4 176. 8 155. 4 157. 1 167. 9	Flour 100. 6 245. 5 175. 8 114. 4 148. 4 148. 8 181. 8 18	126. 4 Corr meal 100. 100. 150. 150. 150. 150. 150. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 170. 17	179. 5 Rice 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 7 1100 0 127 0 133 3 133 3 133 3 134 0 1	172 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2 20.0 Pota- toes 100.0 0 3182.4 164.7 170.6 182.4 164.7 170.6 3394.1 352.9 294.1 2291.8 229.3 5.3 235.3 235.3 235.3 235.3 235.3 236.3 236.3 247.6 264.7 7 264.7 7	100 355 14 13 18 16 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	166. :	Tea. 100. 0 134. 7 128. 1 125. 2 127. 8 131. 4 138. 8 141. 0 139. 9 140. 3 140. 4 141. 5 141. 7 141. 5 142. 1 141. 7 141. 4 142. 5 142. 3 142. 6 142. 6 142	100. Coffee 100. 157. 121. 121. 121. 126. 145. 172. 171. 171. 171. 171. 171. 170. 170. 168. 167. 163. 161. 160. 159.	A ar che

¹30 articles in 1907; 15 articles in 1908-1912; 22 articles in 1913-1920; 43 articles in 1921-1927

OOD, UGH

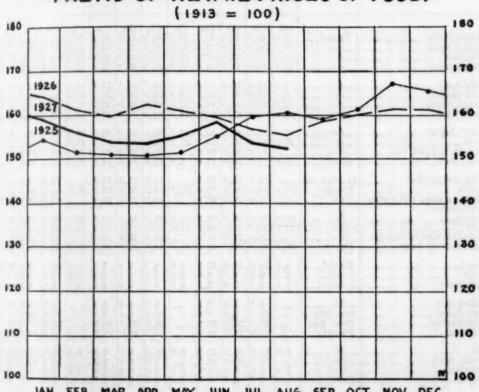
100.0

70.1 69.7 68.3 65.2 62.9 61.5 61.1 61.5 63.3 66.1 67.0

70.1

1.0

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

Retail Prices of Food in 51

A VERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Exact comparisons of prices in different cities can not be made for some arti

Article		Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
	Unit	Aug. 15—			Aug.	Aug. 15—		July		Aug. 15—		July	Au
		1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15.
Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast	do	21.5	31.3	42. 4 37. 8 33. 0	43. 1 38. 9 33. 0	Cts. 24. 3 23. 0 19. 3 16. 0	40. 2 36. 8 30. 5	41. 5 37. 5 31. 5	41. 5 38. 5 31. 6	22. 5 20. 6	41.0 35.5 28.7	42. 4 36. 7	42. 36.
Plate beef Pork chops Bacon, sliced Ham, sliced	do	23. 5	48 8	33. 4	35.1	12. 6 19. 3 26. 3 34. 5	39. 0 47. 0	33. 8 43. 0	37. 7 42. 7	20. 0 35. 0	14. 2 39. 1 51. 0 59. 5	33.7	34
Lamb, leg of	do	200 2	35 N	33. 7	303 1	21 2	41 41	37 31	37.11	17 0	37 3	22 5	29
Milk, evaporatedButter	15-16 oz.can Pound	37. 1	13. 5 54. 6 31. 0	13. 4 54. 1 26. 8	13. 5 52. 9 26. 2		11.3 54.9	11. 3 55. 5 28. 0	11. 3 55. 6	39.0	12. 6 56. 1	12.6	5 12 8 55
substitute). Theese	do	10.1	23. 6	21. 9	21. 9	22. 5 15. 0 27. 7	24.4	35. 1 17. 1 22. 4 32. 6	22.4	****	22.4	22.2	2 21
Bread Plour Corn meal	Pound	6.0	11. 0 6. 7	10. 8 6. 5	10. 8 6. 5	5. 4 3. 2	9. 7 5. 8	9. 9 5. 3	9. 9 5. 3	5. 4	10.3 6.9	10. 4	1 10
tolled oats Corn flakes Vheat cereal Macaroni	8-oz. pkg 28-oz. pkg Pound		11. 3 26. 2 21. 6	9.8 26.2 21.7	9. 8 26. 8 21. 7		10. 2 24. 3	9. 1 24. 1	9. 1 24. 4		12.0 26.9	9. 9 11. 1 27. 6 19. 1	1 1 6 2
tice leans, navy cotatoes pnions	do do	8. 6 2. 3	11. 6 10. 7 5. 0 7. 7	10. 5 10. 4 5. 4 8. 7	10. 3 10. 2 4. 4 7. 7	9. 0	10. 8 7. 9 4. 0 5. 3	8. 4 3. 4	8.2		5. 6	10.1	1 1
Cabbage Seans, baked Corn, canned Peas, canned	do -No. 2 can		5. 5 11. 7 17. 7	6.3 11.1 18.2 19.7	5. 4 11. 1 18. 2	V55.74	15.0	4. 2 10. 3 14. 3 14. 5	10. 4 14. 4		12. 2 18. 2	6. 2 11. 3 15. 3 20. 4	5 1 9 1
omatoes, cannedugar, granulated eaoffee	do Pound do	5. 9 60. 0 32. 0	11. 0 7. 4 104. 8 51. 1	11. 5 7. 8 103. 8 49. 6	11. 5 7. 6 103. 8 49. 6	5. 1 56. 0 24. 8	10. 1 6. 5 75. 1 47. 7	10. 7 6. 7 73. 4 43. 1	6. 4 73. 1	5. 7 61. 3 28. 8	7. 4 96. 6	11.3 7.8 95.6 51.8	8 9
runes aisins ananas ranges	Dozen		18.7 18.4 26.4 48.1	17. 8 16. 3 29. 5	27. 5		13. 4 25. 8	13. 3 13. 0 24. 5 50. 8	13. 2 26. 4		15. 2 37. 1	19.1 14.1 38.1 49.1	9 1

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

Cities on Specified Dates

l in 51

cities

with

CIPAL

ome arti

, Ala.

Y Aug. 15, 7 1927

. Cts. 4 42.2 7 36.3 9 31.1 9 23.8

5 15.9 34.9 48.0 55.0

42. 2 33. 2 33. 9 16. 3

12.6 55.1 32.2

36.5 19.3 21.7 37.5

10.3 6.7 4.3

10. 1 11. 1 27. 7 18. 8

10. 8 10. 2 5. 0 8. 6 5. 9 1. 7 6. 1 9. 9 for August 15, 1913 and 1926, and for July 15 and August 15, 1927. the exception of August, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 81 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

cles, particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices]

1	Boston	, Mass			idgep Conn		В	uffalo	, N.	Y.	Bu	tte, M	ont.	Ch	arlest	on, S.	. C.
Aug	. 15—	July 15,	Aug.	Aug. 15,	July 15,	Aug.	Aug	. 15—	July		Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	15—	July	
1913	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927
Cts. 35. 8 36. 2 25. 6 18. 0	51. 1 39. 0	55. 3 39. 7	Cts. 1 68, 8 55, 7 39, 9 29, 2	41.9 36.4	46. 0 40. 4	46. 4 40. 3		42. 4 35. 5 30. 8	37. 0 31. 5	37.5 32.0	27.6	Cts. 35.0 31.4 28.8 21.4	Cts. 32. 9 30. 6 29. 0 21. 5	20.0	30.5 27.7	30. 7 27. 0	30. 27.
24. 2 25. 8 33. 8	18. 7 44. 0 49. 7 66. 2	20. 3 35. 7 44. 7 59. 6	19. 9 40. 9 44. 6 59. 1	44. 6 55. 1	38, 2 50, 8	12. 7 41. 4 51. 0 57. 5	22. 0 24. 5	43.3 48.4	36.8 41.8		42. 7 60. 0	14. 4 35. 2 55. 0 59. 2	12. 9 35. 5 55. 4 60. 0		39. 2 47. 1	40.4	34. 39.
23. 0 25. 6 8. 9	40. 7 41. 4 37. 4 14. 9	42. 1 38. 3 31. 6 14. 3	40. 3 38. 8 52. 7 14. 8	36. 2	38. 1	31.5	21. 8	35. 5 38. 5 37. 6 13. 0	36. 7 30. 5	36. 5 31. 3	35. 5 32. 5	39. 5 34. 7 31. 1 14. 0	38. 9 32. 9 31. 9 14. 0		40. 1 38. 8	36. 7	35. 30.
35. 9	12. 2 51. 5 29. 5	12. 0 56. 3 28. 3	12, 2 52, 2 28, 3	50.3	11. 5 52. 8 27. 4	52.6	32.9	11.3 50.0 28.0		11. 3 51. 2 28. 0	11. 2 48. 3	11. 2 49. 1	11. 2 49. 2	34. 2	12. 0 49. 3 31. 0	50.0	11. 49. 29.
22. 4 15. 7 42. 4	36. 9 22. 6 25. 2 64. 2	38. 6 18. 9 25. 1 54. 0	38. 6 19. 1 25. 2 62. 4	39. 7 22. 4 25. 9 61. 4	40. 5 18. 1 25. 3 49. 9	41. 0 18. 4 25. 2 56. 7	14.5	21. 7 25. 9	38, 8 17, 6 25, 9 36, 3	38. 0 17. 7 25. 7 43. 1	35. 5 25. 4 29. 3 53. 6	36. 5 23. 8 29. 7 42. 8	36. 5 23. 2 29. 7 46. 8		31. 6 24. 1 25. 3	33. 0 20. 6 21. 7	33.
5.9 3.8 3.5	9. 1 6. 4 6. 5	8. 5 6. 2 6. 6	8. 5 6. 1 6. 7	8. 8 6. 2 8. 0	8.8 5.8 7.7	8.8 5.7 7.7	5.6 3.0 2.6	8. 9 5. 7 5. 4	8. 7 5. 1 5. 1	8. 7 5. 1 5. 1	9.8 5.8 5.9	9. 8 5. 5 5. 8	9. 8 5. 5 6. 0	6. 0 3. 7 2. 4	10. 2 7. 2 4. 1	10. 9 6. 9 3. 9	10.
****	9.3 10.8 24.5 22.3	9. 2 10. 1 25. 2 22. 5	9. 1 10. 0 25. 2 22. 7	8. 6 10. 5 24. 6 22. 7	8. 5 9. 7 24. 8 22. 7	8. 5 9. 7 24. 8 22. 7		8. 6 10. 2 24. 6 21. 6	8. 7 9. 5 24. 7 21. 1	8. 7 9. 5 24. 6 21. 1	7, 2 12, 2 28, 4 19, 4	7. 5 10. 9 28. 5 19. 5	7. 5 10. 4 28. 5 19. 5		9. 5 12. 0 26. 4 18. 7	9. 5 10. 2 25. 8 18. 6	9. 10. 25.
9. 2 1. 9	12. 0 9. 8 3. 6 7. 1	12. 0 10. 1 5. 7 7. 2	11. 9 10. 4 3. 0 5. 9	11. 5 9. 5 3. 4 6. 8	11. 5 9. 6 3. 5 8. 6	11. 5 9. 6 3. 0 6. 7	9.3	11. 5 8. 9 3. 7 6. 8	10. 3 8. 8 3. 4 8. 7	10. 2 8. 9 2. 7 7. 0	12.3 10.4 2.9 4.8	11. 1 10. 1 4. 6 8. 5	11. 2 10. 1 2. 9 6. 1	5. 5 2. s	9.8 9.8 3.8 5.6	7.3 9.7 4.3 7.8	7. 9. 9. 3. 4 7. 3
***	5. 4 13. 1 18. 7 20. 5	5. 9 13. 3 18. 0 20. 4	5. 2 13. 4 17. 9 20. 2	4. 2 11. 3 19. 8 21. 4	6. 1 11. 5 18. 1 21. 0	5. 2 11. 5 18. 1 20. 8		4. 4 9. 8 16. 1 16. 4	5. 5 9. 9 15. 5 16. 0	4. 4 10. 0 15. 4 15. 9	5. 4 14. 5 16. 0 14. 6	8. 0 13. 9 15. 0 13. 9	5. 1 14. 0 15. 5 14. 1		4. 9 9. 8 15. 0 17. 8	6. 9 9. 8 14. 3 16. 3	5. : 10. (14.
5. 6 8. 6 3. 0	11. 9 6. 8 74. 0 54. 9	12. 1 7. 4 74. 4 52. 2	11. 6 7. 2 74. 9 52. 0	13. 3 6. 6 60. 3 48. 6	13. 8 7. 1 60. 9 46. 0	13. 4 7. 1 60. 9 45. 9	5. 5 45. 0 29. 3	13. 7 6. 7 71. 7 49. 0	13. 1 7. 1 66. 6 45. 9	13. 3 6. 9 67. 6 45. 4	13. 8 8. 3 83. 3 57. 0	12. 9 8. 7 82. 3 54. 5	13, 3 8, 7 82, 2 53, 8	5. 1 50. 0 26. 3	9. 8 6. 6 74. 4 46. 1	10. 2 7. 0 82. 4 43. 9	10. 6. 82.
***	17. 1 13. 6 45. 0 86. 0	15. 4 13. 3 42. 2 54. 7	15. 5 13. 4 41. 5 61. 2	16. 2 14. 5 34. 5 57. 9	16. 0 14. 2 34. 5 59. 7	16. 0 14. 3 35. 0 63. 1		14.4	14. 2 13. 6 40. 8 55. 7	14. 2 13. 5 40. 9 56. 9	17. 6 15. 9 2 14. 8 46. 3	15. 3 15. 0 2 13. 5 45. 0	15. 4 15. 0 3 13. 1 53. 9		15. 2 14. 4 37. 9	14. 3 14. 6 26. 3 40. 0	13. 6 14. 6 25. 6

Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

a local wide was		(Chicag	go, Ill		Cin	neinna	ati, O	hio	Cl	evelar	nd, O	hio
Article	Unit	Aug.	. 15—	July 15.		Aug.	. 15—		Aug.	Aug.	15—	July	Am
		1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1 927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15,	15
Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast	do	21. 2 20. 2 15. 7	44. 5 36. 0 34. 8 24. 6	46. 0 37. 3 35. 0 25. 5	46. 9 38. 0 35. 9 25. 7	22. f 19. 3 15. 2	39. 2 35. 9 30. 8 21. 6	39. 1 35. 7 31. 6 23. 1	39. 6 35. 6 31. 1 22. 6	22.9 18.7 16.9	39. 7 33. 7 27. 8 22. 7	42. 7 36. 8 30. 0 24. 8	7 43. 8 36. 0 30. 8 24.
Plate beef	do	32.0	38.0	49. 9	50. 1	26.3	46.3	32.7	37. 4 40. 9	22. 1	41. 1 52. 0	35.4	4 39 45
Lamb, leg of	do do Quart	19. 9 19. 7	41. 0 37. 8 39. 5 14. 0	39. 3 35. 6 34. 9 14. 0	39. 1 36. 2 34. 7 14. 0	16. 5 23. 4 8. 0	37. 7 35. 2 37. 6 14. 0	37. 3 37. 9 30. 8 13. 3	36. 1 35. 5 31. 2 13. 3	19. 6 21. 5	37. 4 39. 2 39. 1 13. 7	39.9	9 38
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz.	1	8 1	11.2			1		11.3	1	1		
Butter Dieomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		27.1	26. 9	27.0		30. 3	27. 9	49. 5 27. 7		32. 5	53. 5 29. 2	5 53
CheeseLard. Vegetable lard substitute. Eggs, strictly fresh	do	15, 1	22.0	19.0	19.1	14.3	21. 1	17.0	17.1	16.6	23 7	7 20 9	9 90
Bread	Pound	6. 1	9.8	9. 9 5. 3	9. 9 5. 2	4.8	9.2	8.9	8.9	5.6	8.0	7.7	7 7
Rolled oats			8.3 10.0 24.5 19.2	8. 4 9. 6 25. 0 19. 1	8. 5 9. 5 25. 2	0.5	10. 4 24. 6	8.7 9.4 24.8	8.8 9.3 24.8		11.3 25.2	5 9.4 3 9.9	4 9 9 5 2
Rice	do	2.0	11.9 9.2 3.4 5.5	11.1 9.7 4.3 8.0	11. 2 9. 7 3. 6 6. 4	8.8	11.5 7.6 4.3 5.2	8.5	8.6	2.1	12.0 7.8 3.7	0 11. 1 8 8. 6 7 4. 6	1 11 6 8
Cabbage Beans, baked Corn, canned	No. 2 candododo		4. 1 12. 7 16. 5 17. 0	5. 8 12. 9 15. 8 16. 8	4. 2 13. 0 16. 0 16. 8		3.3 11.0 15.4 17.2	5. 5 10. 5 14. 6	4.4		4. 2 12. 8 17. 1	2 5.0	6 4 1 12 9 10
'omatoes, cannedugar, granulated	Pound	5. 2 55. 0	14.0 6.7 72.2	13. 8 7. 1	13. 9 7. 1 73. 5	5. 4	11. 7 7. 0 77. 5	11.8 7.6 75.5	11. 9 7. 5 75. 5	5. 6	13. 4 7. 1 81. 1	4 14. 1 7. 1 81.	1 1 5 6 8
runesaisins apanas ranges	do	10,3	19 9	17 8	17 2		18. 7 15. 0 35. o	16. 3 14. 9 36. 1	16.3		17. 3 14. 9	3 15. 3 9 14.	5 1 7 1 3 2 1

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES-Continued

Ce	Ohio	ous,		Dalla	s, Tex	eg and	I	enve	r, Col	0.	D	etroit	, Mic	h.	Fa	ll Riv	er, M	ass.
Aug.		Aug.	Aug	. 15—	July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug	15—	July 15,	Aug.	Aug.	15—	July	Aug.	Aug.	15—	July	Aug
15, 1926	15, 1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927
071. 39. 8 35. 2 30. 5 24. 5	Cts. 41. 4 36. 6 31. 8 26. 0	Cts. 41. 7 37. 1 32. 2 26. 0	Cts. 22. 8 20. 8 20. 1 16. 7	Cts. 36. 1 32. 5 27. 8 21. 0	Cts. 38. 1 34. 6 29. 0 23. 5	Cts. 37. 7 34. 1 28. 8 23. 7	Cts. 24. 3 22. 2 17. 8 15. 8	Cts. 35. 7 32. 4 24. 8 20. 5	Cts. 36. 6 33. 7 26. 0 21. 3	Cts. 35. 5 32. 8 25. 6 20. 9	Cts. 26. 3 21. 0 20. 5 15. 0	Cts. 43. 0 35. 8 31. 3 23. 3	Cts. 43. 9 36. 8 32. 7 24. 5	Cts. 44. 3 37. 9 32. 9 25. 1	Cts. 136. 0 28. 4 23. 2 18. 4	Cts. 160. 0 46. 6 31. 8 22. 8	Cts. 1 66. 9 50. 2 34. 1 25. 2	Cts. 1 66. 49. 34. 25.
15. 4 37. 4 54. 6 59. 6	16. 6 33. 0 48. 3 54. 6	16. 6 36. 2 48. 2 54. 2	12. 9 22. 0 38. 0 31. 3	36. 9 48. 2	35. 8 45. 3	17. 7 35. 6 46. 2 57. 1	20. 0 30. 5	11. 5 39. 1 53. 0 61. 9	31. 3 46. 2	12. 2 34. 9 46. 2	11.3 21.5 25.0	14. 4 41. 6 54. 3	14 7	15. 1 40. 3 48. 2	22. 0 25. 7 32. 5	13. 6 39. 2 46. 2	13. 9 35. 4	37. 43.
0.5	36. 0 35. 4	36. 0 36. 3	17.7	31. 1 40. 7 12. 0	13. 0	30. 7 35. 9 13. 0	8.4	37. 3 32. 3 38. 3 12. 0	32 6	29. 4 33. 8	21.8	40. 0 39. 3	41. 6 37. 2 32. 3 14. 0	36. 9 33. 5	21. 0 25. 0 9. 0	43. 3 39. 7	43. 8 41. 9 34. 7 14. 0	42. 34.
1.3	11.6	11.5		13. 0	13.3	13. 1		10. 7	10. 7	10. 7		11. 1	11.3	11.4		12.8	12.7	12.
	50. 4 27. 5		36. 0	50. 4 33. 6		00 0	34. 3	44. 5 29. 1	45. 1 25. 0	43. 7 24. 9	33. 7	51. 0 28. 6	52. 0 27. 4	51. 9 26. 6	34. 6	50. 4 30. 4	50. 9 30. 5	
0. 5	35. 7 16. 2 26. 2 30. 6	16. 6 26. 5	20. 0 16. 8 27. 0	25. 6 25. 2	22. 4 23. 0	23. 4		36. 4 23. 2 25. 1 40. 2	22.3	19. 0 22. 6	20. 7 16. 6	36. 1 22. 5 27. 2 43. 3	18. 9 27. 1	18. 9 26. 7	22. 8 15. 3	26. 7	39. 3 18. 1 26. 4 49. 8	18. 26.
8. 1 6. 0 3. 6	7.8 5.4 3.8	7. 7 5. 3 3. 7	5.4 3.2 2.8	9.6 5.7 4.4	9. 5 5. 5 4. 5	9. 5 5. 5 4. 5	5.4 2.5 2.5	8.3 4.7 4.1	7.9 4.4 4.5	8.0 4.4 4.5	5.6 3.1 2.8	8. 2 6. 0 5. 7	8. 5 5. 4 6. 5	8. 5 5. 4 6. 0	6. 2 3. 4 3. 5	9.3 6.3 6.8	9, 2 5, 8 6, 8	9. 5. 6.
1. 5	9. 4 9. 9 26. 4 21. 0	9. 7 26. 4		10. 2 10. 9 27. 1 20. 9	10. 5 27. 9	10. 5 10. 6 27. 2 21. 5		8. 2 11. 1 25. 0 20. 4	7. 6 9. 6 24. 6 19. 9			9. 4 10. 6 25. 8 21. 6	9. 6 9. 9 25. 5 22. 3	9. 5 9. 8 25. 5 22. 4		9. 4 11. 5 25. 3 24. 5	9, 4 10, 2 25, 0 24, 2	9. 4 10. 1 25. 0 24. 2
3. 5 7. 6 3. 8 7. 0	12 1 8. 2 4. 1 8. 8	3. 4	9.3	12. 7 10. 1 5. 3 5. 3	11. 4 11. 1 5. 9 8. 4	11.0	1.8	11. 5 10. 2 2. 9 5. 3	10. 1 10. 5 4. 6 7. 7	9.9 10.6 3.2 6.1	8. 4 1. 9	12 2 8. 2 3. 5 5. 2	11.9 8.4 3.7 7.6	11.8 8.6 2.9 5.9	10.0	11. 8 9. 8 3. 0 6. 3	10. 8 10. 4 3. 6 8. 7	11. 0 10. 6 2. 8 7. 0
. 3	13.8	4.6 12.6 14.1 14.7			18. 1	13. 2 18. 6		2. 5 11. 9 14. 9 15. 6	13. 5	11.0		4. 2 11. 5 15. 9 16. 3	4.7 11.7 16.2 17.0			3. 8 12. 4 16. 6 18. 9	5. 7 12. 2 16. 2 18. 1	4. 7 12. 1 16. 5 18. 1
. 2	7.8	13. 3 7. 8 90. 2 48. 6	5. 9	7. 6	13. 1 8. 2 105. 9 1 57. 7	12.6 - 8.0 07.5 56.7	5. 8 52. 8 29. 4	12. 2 7. 5 69. 6 51. 2	7 9	7 8	5.4	11. 8 7. 0 73. 3 51. 5	7 8	12.5 - 7.5 75.5 48.3	E 8	11. 9 6. 9 60. 3 52. 5	13. 2 7. 3 63. 8 48. 5	13. 2 7. 2 63. 8 48. 7
3 1 7 3	4.7	17. 0 . 14. 6 . 38. 6 . 56. 2 .		21. 4 16. 6 33. 8 51. 6	16. 5 36. 3	20. 7 - 16. 5 - 35. 0 - 53. 2 -		18. 4 14. 9 11. 1 43. 6	16. 3 14. 2 10. 8	15. 7 14. 0 10. 9		18. 8 15. 7 35. 0	18. 2 15. 3	17. 1 - 15. 0 - 33. 9 -		15. 8 14. 6 9. 6 48. 5	14. 8 13. 8 3 9. 4 53. 2	14. 8 18. 8 2 9. 6 54. 0

Per pound.

AL ARTI

I, Ohio

TABLE 5.-AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

and will the state	MA PARIST	Hou	ston,	Tex.	Ind	ianap	olis, l	Ind.	Jac	ksony	ville,	Fla.
Article	Unit		July	Aug.	Aug	15—	July		Aug.	15—	July	Au
		15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15
Sirloin steak	do	31.5	35. 0 33. 6	35. 0 33. 2 27 1	24. 7 18. 2	39. 0 37. 7 29. 4	40. 6 39. 1 30. 3	39, 1	956 16	37.7	36.3	35.
Plate beef Pork chops Bacon, sliced Ham, sliced	do	37. 1 52. 2 56. 7	18. 0 33. 2 45. 1 52. 5	33. 6 46. 5	22. 7 31. 0	39.5	32. 9 43. 0	36. 1 42. 4	22.3 30.3	40.0	32.1	32
Lamb, leg of	do do do Quart	36. 0 35. 3 36. 7 15. 6	35. 7 31. 1 30. 2 15. 2	34. 3 32. 9 30. 8 15. 6	20. 7 21. 0 8. 0	41. 7 39. 8 36. 3 12. 0	41. 3 36. 3 33. 5 12. 0	42. 5 36. 3 33. 5 12. 0	19.3 22.8	37.5 38.6 39.6 22.0	39. 9 33. 8 32. 6 20. 3	36. 32. 33. 20
Dleomargarine (all butter sub-	Pound	49. 1 29. 9	49, 5 27, 8	47. 9	34. 5		10. 7 50. 4 29. 1		38. 6		52.5	51
stitutes). Cheese Lard Vegetable lard substitutes Eggs, strictly fresh	do	23. 7	19 6	21.3	15.2	20 6	37. 2 16. 8 27. 4 29. 8	16. 8 27. 4	15. 5		21.3	21 22
Bread	do	5. 8 4. 1	8. 5 5. 2 4. 2	8. 5 5. 1 4. 3	5. 1 3. 1 2. 6	8, 1 5, 8 4, 2	8. 1 5. 5 4. 2	8. 1 5. 5 4. 2	6. 5 3. 8 2, 9	6. 9	6.7	6
Rolled oats	8-oz. pkg 28-oz. pkg Pound	8. 9 11. 9 25. 4 18. 3	9. 5 25. 4	9. 5 25. 0		10. 1 24. 8	9. 4 25. 5	9. 4 25. 1		11. 2 24. 9	9.9	10
Rice	do	9.5		5. 0	9, 2	3. 7		10.7 8.7 3.3 7.3		11.1 10.3 5.2 7.7	4.8	9
Jabbage Jeans, baked Jorn, canned	No. 2 cans dodo	4, 9 11, 3 15, 5 14, 1	5. 8 11. 0 14. 2 13. 7	5. 4 11. 0 13. 9 13. 7		10. 6 15. 0	6, 7 10, 3 13, 9 13, 7	10. 3 13. 9		11.4 20.7	10.8	10
Comatoes, cannod	Pounddo	10. 0 7. 1 81. 7 44. 9		6. 9 84. 7	5. 9 60. 0 30. 0	7.3 86.1	87. 9	13. 0 7. 5 87. 9 47. 4	5. 9	99.8		98
Prunes Raisins Bananas Oranges	do Dozen	16. 8 14. 6 29. 5 38 9	15, 0 14, 5 25, 8 41, 4	14. 5 26. 2		15. 9 31. 8	18. 5 15. 4 30. 5 47. 4	15. 2 30. 5		16. 5 27. 0	16. 1 14. 7 26. 7 46. 7	14

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES-Continued

ARTI

Fla.

Aug. 15, 1927

Ka	nsas	City,	Mo.	Lit	ttle R	ock,	Ark.	Los	Ange	eles, (Calif.	L	ouisv	ille, F	ζy.	Mai	nches	ter, N	. н.
ug	. 15	July	Aug.	Aug	. 15	July		Aug	. 15—		Aug.	Aug	. 15—	July	Aug.	Aug.	15—	July	
913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927
1.4	Cts. 40. 2 34. 7 27. 2 20. 2	26.0	38. 7 34. 7 27. 5	Cts. 26. 3 20. 6 20. 0 16. 3	33. 9 31. 1 27. 3	29.4	36. 5 34. 5 28. 0		36. 8 30. 2 29. 2	29.0	37.6 30.8 29.0	Cts. 23. 2 20. 0 18. 3 15. 6	36. 3 31. 3 26. 0	34. 5 27. 5	33.3	Cts. 137. 4 30. 6 20. 8 17. 2	45. 5 28. 5	49. 0 30. 6	162. 4 48. 6 29. 7
2.3	13. 6 39. 3 52. 6 61. 7	13. 9 32. 6	35. 5 44. 6	22. 5 38. 0	54.5	16. 9 31. 4 47. 1 51. 3	33. 6 46. 9	25. 4 33. 8	46. 4 62. 0	41.9	54. 7	20. 6	36. 3 51. 9	17. 3 32. 1 47. 3 49. 2	35. 6 46. 9	21. 4 23. 6 30. 0	38. 5 44. 2		36. 9
. 9	35. 7 32. 8 39. 7 13. 0	29.8	30. 1		29.0 40.1	40. 8 27. 3 32. 1 15. 0	28.3 32.1	26. 8	44. 6 36. 0	41. 1 30. 9	40.3	22, 9	37.0 39.0	30. 5	33.3	24. 4	44. 2 38. 8		42. 5 33. 3
. 4	11.7 48.6 27.9	49.5	48. 4	39. 0			50.5	39.5		10. 3 50. 3 26. 2	10. 3 51. 6 26. 2	36. 4			51.4	37. 6	12. 8 51. 6 26. 3	57.7	57.1
4	35. 0 22. 9 27. 9 37. 5	18. 8 27. 4	19. 0 27. 4	16. 3	23.9 24.3	36. 8 21. 0 20. 0 33. 4	21. 5 20. 9	17. 9	24.3 26.1	24.3	19.6 24.4	21. 7 16. 1 25. 0	22. 1 29. 2	37. 1 18. 1 28. 7 28. 2	18. 0 28. 0	21. 0 16. 2	21.8 25.6	26. 1	17.8
.0	10. 0 5. 7 5. 0	9, 6 5, 2 5, 0	9. 6 5. 2 4. 9		9. 5 6. 3 4. 1	9. 2 6. 1 4. 0	9. 2 6. 1 4. 1		8. 6 5. 5 5. 3	8. 4 5. 3 5. 4		5.7 3.4 2.3	9.3 6.2 3.6	9.3 6.2 4.1	9. 2 6. 0 4. 2	6. 1 3. 4 3. 6	8.7 6.2 5.3	8. 7 5. 9 5. 3	8.7 5.8 5.2
	9. 2 11. 9 26. 9 20. 3	9. ¶ 10. 1 26. 3 19. 9	9. 0 10. 1 26. 7 19. 9		10. 6 12. 1 25. 4 20. 4	25. 9	10. 2 25. 9		10. 1 25. 0	10. 0 9. 5 24. 9 18. 4	9. 4 24. 8		8.3 10.6 24.8 19.1	8, 6 9, 6 25, 2 18, 9	9. 5 25. 0	*****	9. 0 11. 1 25. 8 24. 0	9.7	9. 1 9. 5 25. 6 23. 8
7	11. 5 9. 3 2. 4 5. 9	9. 9 9. 5 3. 0 7. 7	9.6	8.3	9. 9 9. 7 4. 7 6. 7	8. 6 9. 3 4. 8 8. 2	8.5	7. 7	11. 2 9. 2 3. 6 5. 1	10.0	10. 0 3. 7	1. 9	11. 2 7. 7 3. 2 5. 6	8. 5	11. 2 8. 3 2. 8 6. 3	1. 9	11. 0 9. 0 3. 4 6. 0	9. 1 3. 4	9.2
	3. 1 12. 8 14. 8 15. 2	4. 0 12. 3 14. 0 14. 7	4. 1 12. 3 14. 2 14. 9		4. 9 11. 0 16. 6 17. 8	16. 6	10. 5 16. 6		4.3 11.4 16.4 17.5	11. 2 15. 8	11. 0 15. 8		4. 7 10. 7 16. 5 15. 7	5. 3 10. 2 14. 6 14. 6	15. 2		4. 6 14. 0 17. 4 19. 3	13. 4 15. 9	13. 2 16. 1
7 0	12. 3 7. 3 86. 1 54. 1	11. 5 7. 6 90. 1 49. 0	7. 6 89. 1		105.9	10. 7 7. 9 107. 4 50. 8	107.4	5. 6 54. 5	6.8 75.3	7.0	74.9	5. 5 62. 5		7. 7 90. 4	7.5	5. 6 47. 0 32. 0	7. 1 62. 9	13. 1 7. 6 63. 5 47. 9	7.3 63.5
- 8	15. 1 10. 5	14. 8 10. 3	16. 4 14. 9 10. 1 50. 2		15. 5 8 9. 4	17. 6 15. 5 8. 1 44. 6	15. 5 8 9. 0		13. 4 8 9. 9	12.7	14. 0 12. 6 3 9. 6 55. 0		15. 9 310. 4	19.8	16. 9 14. 6 19. 5 46. 2		14.3	14. 2 14. 0 3 9. 2 50. 9	14. 0 3 9. 2

2 No. 21/2 can.

Per pound.

TABLE 5.-AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARM

		Me	mphi	s, Ter	nn.	Mi	lwaul	kee, W	vis.	Min	neapo	lis, M	in
Article	Unit	Aug.	15-	July		Aug.	15—	July	Aug.	Aug.	15-	July	-
		1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	1.0
Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast	do	19. 1 21. 5	34. 0 26. 9	34. 4 28. 0	35. 8 27. 3	18. 8	35. 0 28. 5	Cts. 40. 5 36. 1 29. 2 25. 3	41. 3 36. 8 29. 4	21.7	21.0	35.8 32.2	34.
Plate beefPork chopsBacon, slicedHam, sliced	do do	11. 9 20. 0 32. 1 30. 7	15. 2 35. 7 44. 9 . 60. 4	16. 1 29. 1 40. 3 54. 0	17. 2 32. 4 39. 8 53. 5	20. 2 28. 6		33. 0 46. 3	36. 7 46. 3	10. 3 20. 0 27. 7 32. 7	56. 6 53. 2	32.2	34
Lamb, leg of Hens Salmon, canned, red Milk, fresh	do do Quart	20. 1 20. 0	40. 0 31. 0 35. 4 15. 0	38. 7 28. 4 33. 6 15. 0	29.8	19.8	34. 0	41. 8 31. 3 32. 6 11. 0	31.7	14. 4 18. 5	35.9 32.1 39.2	36. 5 31. 8	35.
Milk, evaporated Butter Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	Pound	37.0	49. 5	50. 9	11. 8 51. 2 25. 7	32. 2	11. 0 46. 9 27. 5	11. 2 48. 0 26. 4	11. 2 48. 4	31. 4	11. 5 46. 8	11.7	11
substitutes). CheeseLard Lard Vegetable lard substitute Eggs, strictly fresh	dodododo	20. 8 16. 8	32. 3 20. 2 . 23. 8 39. 1	33. 8 16. 1 20. 2 32. 1	16. 5	16. 3	33. 2 22. 4 26. 6 37. 2	26. 5	19. 1	20. 8 15. 6 25. 3	21.3	97 1	11
Bread				6.0	6. 1	3. 1	5. 8	5. 1	5. 1	3.0	5.7	5.5	2
Rolled oats	do		9. 4 11. 1 25. 6 19. 6	9. 8	9. 9		24. 4	9.4	9. 1		10. 7 25. 3	10.	1 1 2
Rice	do	7. 8	10. 7 9. 8 4. 4	8. 3 9. 1 5. 0 6. 3	8.9	1. 4	1	8.3	8. 8	9. 1	9.1	9.	3
Cabbage	No. 2 can		4. 8 12. 6 16. 1 17. 8	4. 8 11. 3 14. 6 15. 3	4. 7 11. 2 14. 8 15. 8		4. 7 11. 1 15. 8 16. 4	5. 8 11. 6 15. 2 15. 1	3. 6 10. 8 15. 2 15. 1		12. 3 15. 4		2 1 5 1
Tomatoes, canned Sugar, granulated Tea Coffee	Pounddodo	5. 63. 8 27. 8	10. 8 7. 1 8 96. 7 51. 3	9. 8 7. 3 98. 8 47. 3	9. 9 7. 1 98. 6 47. 6	5. 8 50. 0 27. 8	H 70. 2	7. 1	7. 0	5. 8 45. 0	60.6		8 6
Prunes Raisins Bananas Oranges	Dozen		15. 2	13. 8 14. 6 8. 3 39. 1	14.7		14. 9	14.0	14.6		15. 1 10. 7	7 3 10.	81

¹ Whole.

LES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES-Continued

	, 01		27		k, N.	1	Now	Hov	en, C	onn	Mar	w Orle	anne	T a	NTo	V	ale NT	
Mo	bile,	Ala.		ewar	K, 14.	••	ATOM	Hav	on, c	oun.	1461	w Offic	saus,	Litt.	Ne	WIO	rk, N.	¥.
ug.	July	Aug	Aug.	.15—	July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug.	15—	July 15,	Aug. 15,	Aug.	15—	July 15,	Aug.	Aug.	15-	July	Aug.
15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	1007	1927	1913	1926	1927		1913	1926		1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927.
Cts. 34. 1 33. 6 28. 2 22. 1	34. 1	Cts. 35. 4 34. 6 29. 2 22. 5	28. 4	Cts. 46. 4 43. 7 35. 2 23. 9	46. 3 38. 1	46. 4 37. 6	30. 4 24. 2	53. 3	Cts. 58. 3 46. 3 38. 8 28. 8	58. 3	21. 9	3. 52 30. 6 29. 8	31. 2	33. 0	26. 8 26. 1	38. 9	46. 4 40. 8	Cts. 49. 5 47. 1 41. 1 26. 7
41.4	36. 4	46.1	12. 0 24. 2 26. 4 1 22. 2	49. 0	36. 6 46. 0	38. 5 45. 7	23. 4 20. 3 34. 0	15. 5 40. 8 52. 7 65. 0	16. 7 35. 1 46. 2 58. 9	16. 7 38. 2 45. 5 58. 0	23.8	38. 5 50. 6	35. 2 47. 0	37. 4 46. 2	22. 2 26. 4	43. 5 52. 7	20. 8 39. 2 47. 4 58. 7	
37.5	34.0	34. 2	20. 0 24. 0	36. 9	41. 6 37. 1 29. 4 15. 0	36. 8 30. 2		34. 9	42. 3 40. 8 31. 0 16. 0	31. 2		40.3	34.8	35. 1 37. 1	22.0	39. 9 36. 9	38. 2 30. 6	38. 4
53. 8	11. 7 52. 9 28. 6	11. 7 52. 4 29. 3	35. 8	11. 2 51. 4 30. 5	53. 4		34. 0			52. 1	34. 0	11. 1 51. 1 30. 5	11.3 51.8 28.8	52. 0		11. 1 51. 1 30. 3	11. 1 52. 9 27. 9	11. 1 52. 6 27. 6
22.3 22.0	35. 2 19. 1 20. 4 38. 4	19. 3 20. 0		22. 6 25. 7	19. 3 25. 5	19. 5 25. 6		22. 7 26. 5	18. 1 25. 4	18. 5 25. 6	15. 4	22. 2 22. 4	18.8	19. 1 18. 5		23. 1 26. 3		19. 7 25. 9
9.6 6.6 3.9		10. 1 6. 1 4. 1		6. 2	5. 6	5. 6	3. 3	9. 2 6. 1 7. 1	9. 2 5. 6 7. 1	9. 2 5. 6 6. 8	5.1 3.7 2.8	8.8 7.2 3.9	8.8 6.7 4.3	8.7 6.7 4.2	3. 3		5. 7	9. 7 5. 7 6. 8
8.7 11.3 25.5 20.9		24. 4		8. 4 9. 9 24. 3 21. 1	9.3 24.1	8.8 24.1		9. 4 10. 7 24. 7 22. 2	9. 3 10. 1 24. 8 22. 2	10. 1 24. 8		9. 0 10. 3 24. 6 10. 0		8. 9 9. 8 24. 5 10. 7		8. 6 10. 0 24. 1 20. 8	9. 1 24. 0	
11.5 8.9 5.0 5.7	19. 5 8. 8 6. 0 6. 8	10. 0 8. 8 4. 8 6. 4	2.6	9. 6	9. 7 3. 6	9.8 3.0		11. 9 9. 5 3. 3 7. 0	9. 5	9. 5	7. 4 2. 2	8.4	9. 9 8. 4 5. 0 5. 1	9. 9 8. 6 4. 3 4. 9	2.4	10. 1	3. 7	10.0
4.7 10.8 17.5 16.9	6. 6 10. 6 16. 1 15. 7	15. 7			10.8 15.0	10.8 15.2		4. 9 11. 6 18. 8 19. 3	11. 1 18. 6	11. 1 18. 6		4. 9 10. 9 14. 8 17. 7	15. 2	14.8		4. 6 10. 9 14. 6 15. 2	10. 5 13. 8	
0. 3 7. 1 80. 3 60. 3		7. 1	5. 3 53. 8	63. 5	6. 9 62. 8	6. 9 62. 8	5. 4 55. 0	60. 1	7. 2 57. 4	7. 2 57. 4	62. 1	81.3	6. 9 79. 1	6. 8 78. 8	5. 0 43. 3	64.8	6. 7 66. 3	
1.3	14.4	16. 6 14. 2 23. 9 49. 3		14. 6 38. 1	14. 5 14. 3 37. 5 51. 7	14.3		14. 0 34. 4	15. 7 14. 1 34. 5 56. 1	14. 0 35. 9		17. 9 14. 3 15. 8 43. 1	13. 9	13. 8 16. 7		15. 5 14. 8 37. 7 60. 6	14. 1 35. 6	13. 9

Per pound, our and agily shift of "undrist" notice a remark some making making out the second state of the

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ily Am. 5, 15, 27 1927

13. 4 7. 5 60. 8 50. 5

TABLE 5.-AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ART

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Aug.

Cts. 132. 3 27. 5 22. 5 18. 4 12. 3 22. 4 28. 2 32. 6 20. 2 23. 1

Takana mili	eve illi	Non	folk,	Va.	(Omaha	, Nebr		Pe	oria, I	11.
Article	Unit	Aug.			Aug.	15—	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug
		15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927
Sirloin steak	do	Cts. 41. 0 35. 2 32. 4 23. 3	33.4	33.4	Cts. 25. 4 22. 8 19. 0 16. 2		Cts. 39. 5 37. 6 27. 2 22. 9	27.4	Cts. 34.8 34.1 25.2 21.1	Cts. 36. 5 34. 6 25. 7 21. 8	34.8
Plate beefPork chopsBacon, sliced	do	15. 2 39. 1 49. 7 53. 8		36. 2 44. 3		37. 6 55. 8	13. 2 33. 5 50. 0 54. 1		14. 0 36. 3 53. 0 58. 2	31.5	33. 50.
Lamb, leg of Hens. Salmon canned, red Milk, fresh	do	41. 0 39. 5 38. 4 17. 5	33. 9			38. 9		34. 4	37. 9 34. 7 39. 3 11. 7	33. 6 33. 5	32. 33.
Milk, evaporated	Pounddo	11. 1 53. 4 27. 8	11.8 54.7 27.7	55. 3	33. 0	11. 7 46. 5 29. 9	11. 8 49. 4 26. 1	11. 8 48. 4 26. 2	11. 5 46. 2 29. 4	47.3	47.
substitutes). Cheese LLard Vegetable lard substitute Eggs, strictly fresh	do	32, 2 21, 6 23, 3 43, 0	18.8	18. 8 23. 0		33. 9 24. 6 27. 9 35. 7	36. 4 20. 5 26. 0 28. 7			18. 7 27. 8	18.
Bread	Pounddo	9. 9 6. 0	9. 9 5. 6	9. 9 5. 7	5. 2 2. 7	10. 2 5. 0	9.8 4.6	9.7 4.6	10. 1 5. 9	10. 0 5. 2	
Corn meal	8-oz. pkg 28-oz. pkg	8.3	4. 6 8. 8 9. 6 25. 0 19. 1	25. 0		4. 9 10. 3 12. 4 28. 0 20. 9		27. 9		10. 2 26. 3	9. 10. 26.
Rice	do	11. 8 8. 1 3. 7 6. 9	11. 7 8. 1 3. 8 7. 4	8.2		11. 5 9. 8 3. 0 6. 7	11. 1 10. 1 3. 7 8. 9	11. 1 10. 2 2. 9 6. 9	3.1	8.9	8 3
Cabbage	No. 2 candododo	4. 7 10. 0 15. 4 21. 2	14. 9	14.7		3. 9 13. 7 16. 0 16. 0		13. 0 16. 4	11.3 15.6	11. 1	11 11
Fomatoes, canned	do	10. 1 6. 6 89. 1 50. 0	9. 9 7. 1 95. 8 47. 8	9. 9 6. 9 95. 8 47. 7	6. 1 56. 0		7. 9 78. 4	77.8		8. 6 70. 9	5 8 9 70
Prunes	Dozen	17. 0 14. 4 33. 5 51. 5	14. 3 33. 2	14.3 34.5	*****	15. 7	15. 3 3 10. 6	15. 2 8 10. 7	15. 5	14.	5 14

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

GLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES-Continued

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Ang. 15, 1927

Ct., 36, 1 34, 8 22, 5 56, 8 54, 2 42, 5 9, 33, 5 54, 2 47, 3 33, 5 13, 0 11, 4 47, 3 727, 7 36, 2 8, 10, 2 7, 10, 2 7, 3 8, 2 8, 10, 2 8,

Ph	iladelj	phia,	Pa.	Pi	ttsbu	rgh, F	a.	Port	land,	Me.	Po	rtlan	d, Ore	g.	Pre	ovider	ice, R.	1.
Aug.	15-	July	Aug.	Aug.	15—		Aug.				Aug.	15-		Aug.	Aug.	15-	July	Aug.
013	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 19 27
27.5	155. 8 42. 9 36. 9	Cts. 160. 8 47. 1 38. 8 28. 3	42C7x 'X	22. 5	39. 2 33. 9	41. 3 35. 0	42. 0 35. 7	47. 7 30. 9	31.8	49. 3 32. 5	21. 4 19. 9	26. 9 24. 8	28. 7 25. 9	28. 8 26. 3		172. 0 49. 9 38. 1	52. 1 40. 5	52. 5 40. 5
2.3	12.7 45.8 50.0	13. 8 39 9	13. 7 43. 6 46. 2	30. 1	41. 9 56. 0	38. 3 50. 8	42. 0 51. 3	40. 9 46. 6	34. 1 43. 5	38. 8 43. 5	24. 4 31. 5	42. 7 59. 7	36. 0 53. 7	53. 6	21. 6 23. 4 33. 3	46. 9	41.9	42. 2
20. 2 13. 1	42. 0 41. 2	43. 8 38. 9	41. 6 38. 9 29. 2	26. 0	42. 3 38. 9	43. 8 42. 7 30. 4 14. 0	42. 0 30. 3	42. 4 39. 1	42. 3 30. 2	32. 1	20.7	33. 9 37. 1	32. 5	32.8	24.8	42. 9 38. 4	37. 8 31. 9	39. 7 32. 2
39. 4	11. 5 54. 2 29. 6	54.9	55. 0	35. 6	11. 5 51. 3 30. 4	52. 6	53. 6	52.8	54.7	54.7	39. 5	10. 4 51. 1 30. 1	49. 7	51.5	36.0	12. 2 51. 4 29. 3	12. 1 51. 1 27. 3	12. 1 51. 4 27. 1
5. 6	39. 3 22. 9 25. 7 45. 8	39. 4 17. 4 25. 7 38. 5	18. 0 25. 4	24. 5 15. 8 28. 9	22. 8 27. 5	40. 0 18. 6 27. 5 38. 7	18. 5 27. 4	21. 9	18. 4 25. 8	18. 1 26. 7		24. 6 28. 8	20. 4 28. 9	20. 2 28. 6		22. 0 27. 0	26. 4	18. 4 26. 5
4.8		9. 4 5. 4	9. 4 5. 2	5. 4 3. 2	9. 3 5. 8	9. 1 5. 3	9. 0 5. 2							9. 3 5. 1			9. 1 6. 0	
2.7	4. 8 8. 6 10. 0 24. 4 20. 9	4. 7 8. 7 9. 5 24. 4 20. 3			5. 8 9. 2 10. 5 25. 3 23. 4	9. 1 10. 1 25. 1	9. 0 9. 8 25. 2	8. 0 11. 4 25. 9	8. 1 9. 9 25. 6	8. 0 9. 6 25. 4		5. 1 10. 1 11. 2 26. 7 17. 6	10, 6 9, 4 26, 6	10. 4 9. 5 26. 7		9, 2	9. 1 9. 8 25. 1	9. 1 9. 6 24. 9
9.8	12. 5 8. 7 3. 9 5. 6	11. 4 9. 1 4. 2 6. 9	11. 3 9. 1 3. 3 5. 5	1. 9	8. 1	8. 9 3. 8	2.9	9. 6	9.7	10.0	1.3	9. 9	11. 3 4. 2	11. 1 2. 8	2.0	9.3	9.8	10.1
***	4. 1 10. 6 14. 6 15. 0	4. 8 10. 8 14. 1 14. 9	14.3		5. 2 12. 9 16. 8 17. 2	12. 3 15. 6	12. 4 15. 8	15. 0 16. 2	14. 4 14. 2	14. 4 13. 8		13. 2	12. 0 19. 3	12. 0 18. 9		3. 8 11. 3 17. 8 19. 4	16. 3	11. 2 16. 8
	11. 2 6. 6 74. 3 45. 0	6. 7 68. 2				7. 5 83. 9	7. 3 83. 3	6. 9	7. 3 62. 2	7. 3 62. 2	6. 4 55. 0	7. 1 75. 8		7. 3 77. 1	5, 2 48, 3	61. 2	7. 1 60. 9	7. 0
***	14. 8 13. 8 30. 3 52. 2	13. 5	30. 0		18. 0 14. 6 40. 6 52. 4	38. 0	14. 3 38. 3	13. 7 8 10. 8	14. 5 13. 6 10. 7 57. 3	13. 4		13. 9	11. 6 13. 7 3 12. 5 47. 0	13. 6 3 12. 7		16. 5 14. 4 32. 5 56. 9	14. 2 30. 8	13. 8 32. 8

¹ No. 2½ can.

⁸ Per pound.

TABLE 5.-AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Lift and West Life and	James	Ri	chmo	nd, V	a.		N. Y.		St	. Lon	iis, M	0.
Article	Unit	Aug.	15—	July 15,	Aug.	Aug. 15,	July 15,	Aug. 15,	Ang.	15—	July	Atte
		1913	1926	1927		1926		1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15,
Sirloin steak	do	10 2	21 0	29 9	29 5	Cts. 42.1 35.4 30.5 24.8	21 7	20. 5	10.0	30, 4	37.6	38.0
Plate beef	do	21. 2	40.5	A160 19	34.0	12.8 44.5 40.9 60.7	1 35% U	48E W	291 8	36.3	29.1	35.1
Lamb, leg of	do do Quart	19. 3 19. 4	46. 3 37. 6 36. 8 14. 0	44. 4 33. 0 34. 5 14. 0	43. 2 33. 2 34. 5 14. 0	39. 1 42. 4 37. 3 12. 5	40. 0 39. 7 30. 5 12. 5	38. 7 38. 6 31. 5 12. 8	19. 0 17. 4	38. 2 34. 6 39. 1 13. 0	38. 8 32. 6 33. 6 13. 6	37. 31. 33. 33.
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can. Pounddo	38. 6	12. 4 56. 1 31. 9	12.6 57.1 31.4	12. 7 56. 0 31. 4	11. 6 50. 0 30. 8	11. 4 52. 0 28. 8	11. 4 51. 6 29. 2	33 .8	10. 4 51. 0 27. 6	11.0 52.3 26.9	0 10 3 52 26.
Cheese Lard Vegetable lard substitute Eggs, strictly fresh	do do Dozen	21. 8 15. 3 26. 6	35. 7 22. 0 26. 2 40. 4	36, 1 18, 2 25, 5 34, 0	36. 6 18. 1 25. 9 37. 6	35. 0 21. 2 24. 9 42. 7	34. 2 17. 6 24. 3 34. 0	36. 5 17. 7 24. 3 40. 2	19. 2 14. 5	32. 8 18. 9 26. 0 37. 8	35. 15. 6 25. 1 30. 1	5 36. 0 15. 8 25. 9 36.
Bread	do	3.3	6. 0 4. 6	5. 5 4. 9	5.5	5. 8 5. 6	5. 5 5. 4	5. 5 5. 7	3. 0 2. 2	5. 5	5.	3 5.
Rolled oats Corn flakes Wheat cereal Macaroni	8-oz. pkg 28-oz. pkg Pound		9. 0 11. 2 25. 5 20. 2	8. 6 9. 6 26. 0 20. 4	8. 5 9. 7 25. 8 20. 4	9. 2 10. 3 25. 4 21. 5	9. 2 9. 5 24. 5 19. 5	9. 2 9. 4 24. 8 19. 5	*****	8. 8 10. 1 24. 3 21. 1	8. 8. 24. 19.	4 8 8 8 7 24 8 19
Rice	do	1.8	9. 0 4. 2 7. 5	9. 0 3. 9 8. 3	3.6	9. 1 3. 6 5. 9	8.9 3.5 7.5	8. 9 2. 6 6. 0	1.9	3. 2 5. 1	8. 4. 7.	3 8 5 3 1 6
Cabbage	No. 2 can		4.3 10.1 15.5 20.4	3. 7 10. 1 15. 0 19. 1	3. 9 10. 1 14. 8 18. 9	3. 4 10. 5 16. 1 18. 4	7.0 10.2 14.7 16.9	3. 3 10. 3 15. 0 17. 2		3. 5 10. 6 15. 5 16. 7	5 4. 3 10. 9 15. 7 15.	9 4 1 10 2 15 0 15
Tomatoes, canned	Pounddodododo	5. 1 56. 0 26. 8	10. 1 6. 9 91. 9 49. 4	10. 6 7. 3 91. 4 45. 6	10. 5 7. 0 91. 4 45. 6	13.8 6.4 67.3 47.9	13. 1 6. 8 68. 3 41. 4	13. 1 6. 6 69. 8 41. 4	5. 4 55. 0 24. 4	11. 4 7. 1 73. 9 48.	1 11. 7. 9 76. 1 45.	3 11 3 7 5 76 6 45
Prunes	Dozendo		18. 5 14. 7 36. 8 56. 8	15. 4 14. 2 36. 7 52. 3	15. 4 14. 1 36. 7 53. 5	16. 4 14. 3 37. 0 49. 0	15. 9 14. 6 35. 0 49. 6	15. 8 14. 6 34. 0 54. 6		18. 14. 32. 48.	6 18. 8 14. 3 31. 0 49.	0 17 3 14 2 3 2 5

¹ No 21/2 can.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES-Continued

St	Paul	, Mi	nn.	St	It La	ke Cit	у,	81	n Fr Ca	ancisc dif.	0,	Sa	Ga.	h,	S	cranto	on, Pa.	
ug.	15-	or county		Aug	. 15-	July 15,	Aug.	Aug.	15—	July 15,	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	15-	July 15,	Aug 15,
M3	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927
26. 6 22. 9	32.3		40. 1 34. 7 31. 6		27.3	31. 1 25. 9	30. 6	19.3	28. 9	Cts. 33. 2 30. 4 30. 1 19. 2	30. 1	28. 5	29. 0 28. 0	30. 0 27. 9	23.3	42.4 36.6	43. 8 37. 6	44. 37.
10. 6 19. 7 17. 2	13. 4 36. 8 51. 8 57. 6	14. 6 30. 7 45. 1 48. 9	14. 32. 44. 48.	23. 6 32. 6 2 30.	39. 7 53. 7 61. 0	32.7 47.2 57.5	35. 6 46. 9 57. 1	23. 7 34. 7 32. 0	46. 8 65. 7 70. 2	14. 8 40. 2 58. 2 64. 1	42. 6 57. 5 63. 3	36. 5 47. 5 50. 0	32. 0 41. 0 45. 5	32.3 41.9 45.0	28. 0 31. 7	45. 1 54. 3 65. 5	39. 5 48. 0 60. 6	41.
19. 4	31.6	29. 5	36.	20.	36.4	33.4	34 8	20.0	36	38. 6 42. 4 2 29. 9 14. 0	30.6	30 1	33.3	33.5	20.0	37. 3	33. 4	43. 34.
32. 8	46. 6	11. 46. 6 24. 8	3 46.	40.	10. 6 46. 6 30.	46. 6	48. 2	40. 7	53.	10. 5 51. 4 5 30. 3	53. 7	53. 8	52. 7	52. 1	35. 2	11. 8 50. 7 29. 4	52. 1	51.
15 (22.1	18.	18.	23. 3 19. 1 32.	3 29. 4 3 25. 3 29. 3 3 37. 3	21.0	20. 2	18. (25. 28.	38. 7 4 23. 0 3 28. 3 2 33. 9	22.7	2 20. 3	18. 4	18. 1	16. 2	22. 6 26. 2	18. 9 26. 1	18.
5.9	5.8	5.		4 2.	6 4.	5 4.2	4.5	3.4	5.	5. 8	5.7	6.8		6.	3. 4	6.4	5.5	8
		10.	4 26.	7	8. 12. 25. 20.	3 10. 6 5 25. 5	10.2	5	10. 25.	5 10.0	25.	10. 1	9. 6	9.	8	10. 9 25. 8	10.	1 10
10.0	9.	8 3.	6 9. 7 2	4 1.	- 9.	8 9.1 2 3.1	9.	4 1.	9.	0 11. 6 10. 6 4. 9 5.	10.	6 4	4 9.3 8 4.	3 3.	8 2.0	11.	10.	6 10 7 2
	2 13. 15. 16.	7 13. 1 14.	6 13. 3 14.		_ 15.	6 13.3	3 12. 6 14.	9	13.	4 13. 5 17. 5 17.	9 18.	2 15.	5 12. 0 15.	1 12. 1 15.		17.	0 11.3 2 16.	3 11 6 16
		5 7.	4 00	4 6.	1 7.	9 96	0 8	5. 50	6.	3 1 15. 8 7. 8 71. 0 51.	0 7.	0 6.	9 10. 8 7. 1 81. 9 45.	2 6. 7 81	9 5. 7 52	5 66	8 7. 8 71.	2 71
000	15.	7 15. 7 15. 6 10.	7 15. 6 15. 6 10 9 53.	1	15. 14. 2 14.	1 14. 7 13. 5 2 12. 4 45.	4 14. 5 13. 4 3 12.	3 8	15. 13.	1 13. 1 13. 6 31. 0 50.	0 12 1 13.	7 15. 2 15. 3 31.	9 14. 1 14. 5 30.	8 14. 7 14. 4 29.	6	17.	8 16. 0 14. 0 33.	7 14 2 32

Per pound.

ARTI

Aug. 15, 1927

Fig. 22 offer offige demperisons are given for the one-vent and one-mouth periods. These cities have been rehelaled by the full

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN A CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

	-107		Seattle	, Wash	1.	Sprin	ngfield	, III.	Was	shingt	ton, I	0.0
Article	Unit	Aug	. 15—	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	15—	July	-
in the least		1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	1 18
Sirloin steak	do	Cts. 24. 4 21. 5 20. 0 16. 2	Cts. 33. 4 29. 5 27. 0 19. 7	Cts. 34. 7 30. 8 28. 0 20. 3	Cts. 34.7 30.6 27.7 20.5	Cts. 36. 1 35. 4 23. 9 22. 1	Cts. 37. 9 36. 9 24. 4 22. 8	Cts. 37. 1 36. 1 24. 4 22. 6		46.9	49.4	50. 43.
Plate beef	do do		14. 5 43. 5 62. 0 65. 0	15. 4 38. 3 57. 5 61. 1	15. 1 38. 6 57. 0 60. 0	13. 3 36. 3 50. 7 59. 3	13. 8 30. 0 45. 8 50. 8	14. 2 31. 4 46. 3	12.1 23.0 28.4 31.0	13.4 44.8	13.9	13, 42,
Lamb, leg of Hens Salmon, canned, red Milk, fresh	do do do Quart	19. 4 23. 8 8. 5	36, 5 34, 0 38, 2 13, 0	36, 6 31, 9 34, 6 12, 0	36. 6 33. 2 35. 8 12. 0	41. 0 35. 4 41. 7 12. 5	41. 7 32. 5 34. 8 14. 3	41.3 33.0 34.4	19. 4 21. 9	42.3 41.8	42.1 38.6	40, 37,
Milk, evaporated Butter Oleomargarine Cheese Lard Vegetable lard substitute Eggs, strictly fresh	dodododo	21.7 17.4	10, 6 51, 4 30, 8 35, 5 24, 4 28, 1 43, 3	10. 7 51. 0 28. 2 34. 7 20. 3 27. 3 32. 0	10. 6 52. 6 27. 2 35. 1 20. 7 27. 3 37. 9	11. 7 48. 9 30. 2 35. 4 22. 5 27. 7 35. 4	11. 8 49. 0 28. 0 36. 6 18. 1 27. 3 30. 5	11. 7 49. 6 27. 9 37. 4 18. 0 27. 5	36. 6 23. 8 15. 3	12. 0 53. 2 31. 5 37. 7 23. 1	12.0 53.8 28.5 39.1 17.5	12 53 28 39 17
Eggs, storage Bread Flour Corn meal	Pounddododo	5. 5 2. 9 3. 2	9. 6 5. 1 4. 9	9. 7 5. 2 5. 9	9. 7 5. 0 5. 6	10. 1 6. 1 5. 0	10. 3 5. 7 4. 8	10. 3 5. 6 4. 9	5. 7 3. 8	8. 8 6. 7	9.0	9 5
Rolled oats Corn flakes Wheat cereal Macaroni	8-oz. pkg		8, 7 11, 9 27, 5 18, 3	8. 7 10. 3 27. 7 18. 2	8. 6 10. 4 27. 5 18. 1	10. 0 11. 6 26. 8 19. 4	9. 9 10. 2 27. 3 18. 9	10, 1 10, 2 27, 3 18, 9		9. 2 10. 7 24. 9 23. 8	9.3 9.5 24.4	9 9 24
Rice	dodododododododo	7. 7	12.7 10.1 2.8 4.1	12.0 11.0 4.8 6.9	12. 0 11. 1 3. 1 5. 0	11.3 8.6 3.3 5.8	10. 9 9. 1 4. 8 9. 3	3.6	9. 8 2. 0	8.4	8.8	3
Cabbage Beans, baked Corn, canned Peas, canned	do		4. 4 13. 3 18. 8 20. 0	6. 1 11. 9 17. 3 18. 5	4.9 11.9 17.1 18.3	3.7 10.9 15.6 17.1	5. 5 10. 3 14. 5 15. 6	3. 4 10. 3 14. 5 15. 9		5, 1 10, 6 15, 8 16, 9	14.3	9 14
Comatoes, canned	Pounddo	6, 3 50, 0 28, 0	1 17. 5 7. 1 79. 0 52. 1	1 16. 9 7. 4 75. 7 49. 1	1 17. 0 7. 3 75. 9 49. 0	13. 8 7. 6 80. 7 53. 4	13. 6 7. 9 84. 6 49. 3	13. 6 7. 9 83. 8 49. 7	5. 2 57. 5 28. 8	10. 3 6. 8 91. 1 48. 1	7.1 91.4	6 91
Prunes	Dozen		14.8	14. 0 14. 0 12. 2 45. 7	13. 3 14. 0 2 12. 5 50. 0	17. 8 15. 3 19. 8 55. 3	15. 9 15. 8 1 9. 5 45. 2	16. 0 15. 3 10. 0 49. 0		17.9 14.8 35.6 57.9	14. 4 30. 9	14 31

1 No. 21/2 can.

Per pound.

Changes in Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food 3 in August, 1927, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in August, 1926, and in July, 1927. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau

^{*} For list of articles see note 5, p. 167.

at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.4

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN AUGUST, 1927, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN JULY, 1927, AUGUST, 1926, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase August, 1927, compared with 1913		Percentage decrease August, 1927, compared with July, 1927	City	Percentage increase August, 1927, compared with 1913		Percentage decrease August, 1927, compared with July, 1927
AtlantaBaltimoreBirminghamBostonBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeportBridgeport	58. 7	3. 3 3. 8 4. 7 3. 0 1. 4	0. 9 1 0. 5 0. 6 0. 3 0. 0	Minneapolis Mobile Newark New Haven New Orleans	47. 0 44. 6 52. 7 52. 1	2.6 2.8 1.7 2.3 0.5	4. 2 1. 4 1. 0 0. 9 0. 4
BuffaloButteCharleston, S. CChicagoCincinnati		3. 7 2. 0 3. 7 0. 0 3. 3	0. 0 3. 3 0. 8 0. 5 0. 7	New York		1.1 1.6 4.1 10.1 2.4	0.0 1 0.8 1.5 1.7 1.5
ClevelandDallasDenverDetroit		3. 1 1. 6 0. 0 2. 5 2. 4	0.8 1.1 0.3 2.8 0.9	Pittsburgh	52. 9 36. 8 54. 8 58. 5	2. 5 1. 0 1. 2. 2. 1 3. 9	1. 2 1 0. 7 1. 9 1 1. 1 1 0. 2
Fall River Houston Indianapolis Jackson ville Kansas City, Mo	51. 9 47. 8 48. 2 44. 0	0.5 3.1 2.4 7.7 4.3	1 0. 4 1 0. 1 1. 5 0. 1 1. 0	Rochester St. Louis St. Paul Salt Lake City San Francisco	55. 7 31. 2 48. 5	3. 4 0. 2 2. 7 0. 7 2. 0	0. 8 0. 6 2. 6 1. 6 0. 5
Little Rock Los Angeles Louisville Manchester Memphis Milwaukee	46. 3 40. 5 46. 6 52. 5 46. 6 54. 6	2.3 2.4 2.1 0.8 2.3 1.4	1 0. 8 1 0. 6 0. 5 1 0. 3 1 1. 9 0. 3	Savannah Seranton Seattle Springfield, Ill Washington, D. C.	56. 5 42. 9 58. 7	4. 4 1. 5 1. 9 0. 1 4. 0	0. 1 0. 7 2. 3 2. 6 1 0. 5

I Increase.

0 12.1 8 53.7 5 28.9 1 39.1 5 17.8 5 24.5

42.2

9.3 9.5 24.4 22.6 11.5 9.0 3.4

14.3 15.9

6.8

43.0

14.6

31.8

56.8

880

the

27.

the

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of August, 99 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 39 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Mo., Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, and Seattle.

⁴The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city were given in the November, 1918, issue, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, were given in the March, 1921, issue, p. 26.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in August, 1927:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR AUGUST, 1927

STRVA SHIT DITTO CIKA AND THE	12 A 150 H	Geographic division							
Item	United	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western			
Percentage of reports received	99. 0	99.7	99. 0	99.1	97.0	98.			
which every report was received	39	13	6	11	5	4			

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, August 15, 1926, and July 15 and August 15, 1927, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSE-HOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, AUGUST 15, 1926, AND JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1927

	191	3	1926	1927		
City, and kind of coal	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	
United States: Pennsylvania anthracite—		is miles	abagun Mani y			
Average price Index (1913–100)	87, 99 103, 4	\$7, 46 96, 6	\$15, 49 200, 4	\$15, 15 196, 1	\$15, 15 196, 1	
Average price	\$8, 15 103, 0	87, 68 97, 0	\$15, 23 192, 5	\$14, 81 187, 1	\$14, 86 187, 6	
Average price	\$5, 48 100, 8	\$5, 30 99, 2	\$8, 81 162, 1	\$8, 91 163, 9	\$8, 91 165, 6	
Atlanta, Ga.: Bituminous Baltimore, Md.: Pennsylvania antbracite—	\$5. 88	\$4. 83	\$ 7.65	\$7.38	\$7.50	
Chestnut	1 7. 70 1 7. 93	1 7. 24 1 7. 49	1 16. 00 1 15. 50 7. 67	1 15. 75 1 15. 00 8. 04	1 15.7 1 15.0 8.1	
Birmingham, Ala.: Bituminous Boston, Mass.:	4. 22	4. 01	7. 31	7. 18	7.3	
Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove	8. 25 8. 25	7. 50 7. 75	16. 25 16. 00	16.00 15.75	16. 0 15. 7	

Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues.
 Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSE-HOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, AUGUST 15, 1926, AND JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1927—Continued

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187, 0 88, 00 165, 4 87, 58

15. 75 15. 00 8. 18

7.30

6. 00 5. 75

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3041	19	13	1926	192	17
City, and kind of coal	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Bridgeport, Conn.:					(Consequently
Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove	29.00		915 00	914 50	414 70
Chestnut			\$15, 00 15, 00	\$14.50 14.50	\$14.50 14.50
noffelo N V :		**********	10.00	14.00	19. 00
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	\$6.75	\$6.54	13.75	13.78	13.74
Chestnut	6. 99	6. 80	13. 39	13. 38	13, 34
Butte, Mont.: Bituminous Charleston, S. C.: Bituminous			11.00	10.94	10.98
Charleston, S. C.:				10.01	20.00
Bituminous	1 6, 75	1 6. 75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.: Pennsylvania anthracite—	100 0		-0.5	sovian alita	
Stove	8,00	7.80	16, 88	16,70	16, 70
Chestnut	8. 25	8. 05	16. 63	16. 20	16. 20
Bituminous	4.97	4, 65	8. 32	9, 09	9. 16
Cincinnati, Ohio:				10.0	Start Sales
Bituminous	3. 50	3. 38	6. 75	7.06	7. 10
Cleveland, Ohio: Pennsylvania anthracite—	1,370	1-2-2-1		1444	
Stove	7, 50	7, 25	15, 20	15, 05	15.00
Chestnut	7. 75	7. 50	14. 80	14.65	14.70
Bituminous	4. 14	4.14	8. 68	9. 02	8. 92
Columbus, Ohio: Bituminous			0.70	0.00	
Dallas, Tex.:	**********		6.72	6.96	6.88
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			15, 50	14. 17	14, 33
Bituminous	8. 25	7. 21	12.72	11.71	12. 21
Denver, Colo.:				0.000	
Colorado anthracite— Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8, 88	9.00	16.00	15, 90	15, 90
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8. 50	8, 50	16, 50	15, 90	15. 90
Bituminous	5. 25	4. 88	10. 45	9. 60	9. 78
Detroit, Mich.:			-8179	attion whome	
Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove	8.00	7. 45	16,00	15, 50	15, 50
Chestnut	8. 25	7, 65	15. 50	15. 00	15.00
Bituminous.	5. 20	5, 20	9. 25	9. 18	9. 21
'all River, Mass.:					in the
Pennsylvania anthracite—	0.00	7 40	10 88	40.00	11)
StoveChestnut	8. 25 8. 25	7. 43 7. 61	16. 75 16. 25	16, 50 16, 00	16, 50
louston, Tex.:	0. 20	1.01	10. 20	10.00	16.00
Bituminous			11,00	11, 40	11.60
Bituminous	100.81				MET.
eksonville, Fla.:	3. 81	3.70	6. 81	7.00	6.96
Bituminous	7, 50	7, 00	12.00	12.00	12.00
ansas City, Mo.:	00.8	1.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Arkansas anthracite—	00.8	1		Jones	
Furnace			14. 20	13. 20	13. 50
Stove No. 4.	4 90	9.04	15. 33	15. 17	15.00
ittle Rock, Ark.:	4. 39	3. 94	7. 66	7. 65	7.90
Arkansas anthracite				100000	
Egg			13.00	14.00	13. 50
Bituminous S Angeles, Calif.:	6.00	5. 33	9.45	9.85	9. 90
Bituminous	10.50	10.50	15.01	14 80	40
ouisville, Ky.:	13. 52	12, 50	15. 31	14. 75	15. 55
Bituminous	4. 20	4.00	6.47	6.58	6.94
anchester, N. H.:			- 1734	Mark Mary	Control of the last
Pennsylvania anthracite	0.20				
Chestnut	10.00	8. 50	17.00	17.00	17. 25
emphis, Tenn.:	10.00	8. 50	17. 00	16. 75	17.00
Bituminous	4, 34	1 4, 22	7, 26	8, 36	8. 30
lwaukee, Wis.:	00 (1)		and and	Lame L	0.00
Pennsylvania anthracite—	25.00		Dazer	I bag & at	BIE
Stove	8.00	7. 85	16. 80	16, 40	16.40
Bituminous	8. 25	8. 10	16. 65	15. 95	15. 95
	6. 25	5. 71	8.90	9.42	9, 29

Table 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSE, HOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, AUGUST 15, 1926, AND JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1927—Continued

City and bind at an a	191	13	1926	19	27
City, and kind of coal	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—				PEGINA	
Stove	\$9. 25	\$9.05	\$18. 10	\$17.90	\$17.90
Chestnut	9. 50	9.30	17. 95	17.45	17.4
Bituminous	5. 89	5. 79	11.03	11.16	11.10
Mobile, Ala.: Bituminous	35.50		9. 50	0.04	
Newark, N. J.:	ea h		8. 30	9.31	9.40
Pennsylvania anthracite—	1				
Stove	6. 50	6. 25	13. 95	13, 70	13. 7
Chestnut	6. 75	6. 50	13. 45	13, 20	13. 2
New Haven, Conn.:	120.0				444 44
Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove	7, 50	0.00	25.15		
Chestnut	7.50	6. 25 6. 25	15. 15 15. 15	14.65	14.6
Yow Orleans La .		0. 25	10. 10	14. 65	14.6
Bituminous	2 6, 06	2 6, 06	9, 32	9.39	0.0
New York, N. Y.:		0.00	0.02	0.00	9, 3
Pennsylvania anthracite—	100.00	HAND DIA	LORDOY.		
Stove	7. 07	6. 66	14. 75	14.08	14.0
Chestnut	7. 14	6. 80	14. 50	13. 79	13.7
Norfolk, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite—	000	AL PLIN	741 1321		
Stove	21 1	-	15. 50	14 60	***
Chestnut			15, 50	14. 50 14. 50	14.5
Bituminous			8, 52	8. 55	14. 5 8. 5
Imaha Nahr				0.00	0.0
Bituminous	6. 63	6. 13	9. 67	9.68	9. 7
eoria, III.:	1				W. 1
Bituminous			6. 79	6. 97	6, 9
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite—	in days	Carl Later			
Stove	1 7. 16	1 6, 89	1 15, 79	1 14, 96	1 14.8
Chestnut	1 7. 38	17.14	1 15, 54	1 14. 46	1 14.8
Pittsburgh, Pa:	1 22 7		20.02	A. 10	14.0
Pennsylvania anthracite— Chestnut	OF POLIT		07 200		
Chestnut	18.00	17.44	15. 13	15.00	14.6
Bituminous	3 3. 16	8 3. 18	5. 55	5. 72	5, 5
Portland, Me.: Pennsylvania anthracite—	00.00				
Stove			16. 56	16, 56	16. 5
Chestnut			16. 56	16, 56	16. 5
			10.00	10.00	10.0
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	11.96	12.98	13.3
Providence, R. I.:	42 3	3 4 3 1 1 1			
Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove					
Stove	4 8. 25	47.50	4 16. 25	4 16, 00	4 16.6
Chestnut	4 8. 25	4 7.75	4 16.00	4 15. 75	4 15. 7
Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite—	00.7				
Stove	8,00	7. 25	15. 83	15. 50	15. 5
Chestnut	8.00	7. 25	15. 50	15, 50	15. 5
Bituminous	5. 50	4.94	9, 09	9, 63	9.6
Rochester, N. Y.:	- 11-11	D-51-		A DOMESTIC	
Pennsylvania anthracite-	UNIX	05,00			
Stove			14.60	14. 35	14.3
Chestnut			14. 15	13.90	13.9
t. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite—	72.5				
Stove	8.44	7.74	16. 70	16, 65	16.7
Chestnut	8. 68	7. 99	16. 45	16, 25	16.5
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6. 17	7. 16	7.
. Paul, Minn.:	100.00	0.00			
Pennsylvania anthracite—	5 000	11.20	1 10.00		
Stove	9. 20	9.05	18. 10	17.85	17.
Chestnut.	9. 45	9.30	17. 95	17. 45	17.
Bituminous	8. 07	6.04	11. 22	11. 29	11.
alt Lake City, Utah:	16-5-1	15.55	7.0		
Colorado anthracite—	11.00	11 10	20.00	19.00	18.
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11. 50	18.00	18, 00 18, 00	18.
Bituminous	11. 00 5. 64	11. 50 5. 46	6. 49	7. 29	7.

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
2 Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
4 The average price of coal delivered in bin is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bin.

Table 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSE-HOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, AUGUST 15, 1926, AND JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1927—Continued

sults of a vocuntly building	19	13	1926	100	27
City, and kind of coal	Jan. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
San Francisco, Calif.:	(S) 4 (S)	index	di m b	billani	orlibom
New Mexico anthracite— Cerillos egg Colorado anthracite—	\$17.00	\$17.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
EggBituminous	17. 00 12. 00	17. 00 12. 00	24. 50 16. 22	24. 50 15. 50	24. 50 15. 40
Savannah, Ga.: Bituminous			⁸ 10. 88	å 10. 63	10.38
Pennsylvania anthracite Stove	4. 25 4. 50	4. 31 4. 56	11. 00 10. 67	10. 48 10. 23	10. 48 10. 23
Bituminous	7. 63	7. 70	9. 76	10.07	9.77
pringfield, Ill.: Bituminous Vashington, D. C.:			4.38	4.44	4.44
Pennsylvania anthractite Stove	1 7. 50 1 7. 65	1 7. 38 1 7. 53	1 15. 66 1 15. 39	1 15. 25 1 14. 73	¹ 15. 25 ¹ 14. 73
Prepared sizes, low volatile Prepared sizes, high volatile Run of mine, mixed			1 10. 79 1 8. 75 1 7. 75	1 10. 67 1 9. 00 1 7. 78	1 10, 67 1 9, 00 1 7, 78

OUSE.

ug. 15

\$17.90 17.45 11.16 9.46

> 13.75 13.25

14.63 14.65 9.32

14.08 13.79

14.50 14.50 8, 55

9,75 6,96

14.89 14.39

14.63 5, 53

16, 56 16.56 13.33

16.00

15, 50 9.61

14.35

13.90

16.25 7.44

1.40

8.00 7.73

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¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

1 All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

Revised Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1923 to August, 1927

THERE are presented herewith the results of a recently completed revision of the index numbers of wholesale prices constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This revision consists of (1) the addition of a number of important articles to the list of commodities included in the index, (2) a shift of the price base to the last completed year, 1926, and (3) the substitution of more recent "weights" for those heretofore employed. In addition, there has been a slight rearrangement of commodities in certain groups, while the former group of "clothing materials" has been superseded by two groups—"hides and leather products" and "textile products."

The number of commodities or price series has been increased from 404 to 550, some of these being composites made by combining three or more quotations into one. Additions to the list formerly used include, among others, such important items as agricultural machinery and plows, automobiles and tires, prepared fertilizers, by-product coke, manufactured gas, gloves, traveling bags and suit cases, rayon, sewing machines, stoves, box board, and mechanical wood pulp. Several articles no longer important, as clay worsted suiting, New York State hops, and Bessemer steel billets and rails, have been dropped.

The shift in the price base from 1913 to 1926 has been made in order that the latest and most reliable information may be utilized as the standard for measuring price changes. Also, it has become increasingly apparent that the year 1913 is now too remote to furnish a satisfactory base for comparing price levels in recent years.

For much the same reasons data for the years 1923 to 1925 have been substituted for the 1919 figures used in weighting the prices included in the index numbers. Where trustworthy information for the three years 1923, 1924, and 1925 could be procured, as in the case of agricultural products, the average for these years was used as the weight. For manufactured products the biennial census reports of 1923 and 1925 were used. In all cases the most recent and dependable information obtainable has been employed in constructing the weighted index numbers for the various groups of commodities. It is the purpose of the bureau to extend the revision of its index numbers further into past years as the exigencies of the work will permit, and additional results will be announced as fast as the computations are completed.

TABLE 1.—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927

[1926 = 100]

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11-01/		Farm p	roducts		10 11.	Foo	ds	
Year and month	Grains	Livestock and poultry	Other farm products	All farm products	Butter, cheese, and milk	Meats	Other	All foods
1923			NEWO.					
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	88. 0 87. 8 90. 0 89. 4 92. 7 91. 5 87. 8 83. 6 84. 3 87. 2 92. 9 85. 3 82. 4	77. 7 78. 9 78. 7 78. 8 75. 7 77. 8 75. 1 82. 0 84. 2 94. 2 71. 8 72. 7	116. 7 118. 0 118. 3 118. 8 116. 2 111. 6 113. 4 108. 6 109. 2 115. 5 118. 9 128. 2 127. 1	98. 6 99. 6 100. 0 100. 2 98. 5 96. 7 96. 0 94. 0 95. 8 100. 0 100. 6 101. 8	103, 4 110, 9 107, 4 106, 0 102, 4 94, 3 92, 5 94, 3 100, 1 105, 9 106, 4 110, 5	76. 2 80. 3 76. 0 74. 6 74. 5 74. 6 75. 5 76. 1 77. 2 81. 9 79. 6 74. 1 71. 6	99. 6 92. 9 94. 9 99. 3 102. 3 103. 3 102. 0 98. 5 94. 2 97. 2 101. 7 103. 1 100. 7	92. 7 92. 3 91. 2 92. 6 93. 3 92. 3 91. 7 90. 5 89. 9 94. 0 95. 8 95. 1
1924	100.0	70.0	114.0	100.0	01.5	75.77	100.0	01.0
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	100. 6 85. 3 87. 5 85. 9 85. 2 86. 0 90. 4 104. 4 109. 1 109. 2 114. 2 116. 9 129. 9	79. 3 74. 0 74. 0 77. 7 79. 7 77. 7 74. 4 77. 5 84. 2 84. 3 86. 0 78. 8 82. 6	114. 2 125. 9 120. 0 111. 5 113. 7 110. 3 109. 5 111. 2 111. 9 108. 6 111. 5 116. 2	100. 0 101. 4 98. 8 95. 7 97. 3 95. 1 94. 3 98. 6 102. 0 100. 4 103. 2 103. 6 108. 3	94. 5 105. 1 102. 8 99. 6 90. 8 85. 4 87. 1 87. 5 91. 1 93. 7 91. 6 98. 8 101. 1	75. 7 71. 4 70. 1 70. 4 71. 4 73. 3 76. 2 74. 7 78. 3 80. 1 80. 8 80. 6	100, 0 99, 3 99, 9 97, 5 95, 2 93, 1 93, 0 95, 7 97, 9 100, 8 105, 4 110, 0	91. 0 91. 4 90. 8 89. 2 86. 7 85. 3 86. 5 87. 4 90. 3 92. 8 94. 9 97. 1
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	118. 3 139. 7 136. 9 124. 5 116. 3 123. 8 121. 5 114. 8 115. 9 107. 5 104. 3 106. 8	98. 9 87. 8 91. 7 104. 8 100. 0 96. 8 100. 9 106. 7 105. 5 105. 1 97. 9 93. 8 93. 9	114. 5 122. 9 118. 1 114. 2 109. 9 108. 8 110. 9 115. 0 114. 3 114. 4 114. 4 118. 4	109. 8 113. 8 112. 4 112. 8 107. 6 107. 3 109. 3 112. 1 111. 6 110. 0 107. 0 108. 1 105. 4	101. 1 99. 5 100. 0 103. 5 100. 0 96. 3 94. 4 97. 6 100. 8 103. 9 106. 2 106. 0	93. 3 82. 3 81. 8 88. 8 91. 6 88. 8 89. 3 94. 3 97. 4 98. 5 104. 6 104. 2	104. 5 111. 2 107. 2 104. 1 99. 8 101. 8 104. 6 103. 2 103. 5 102. 4 102. 2 107. 6	100. 2 99. 7 97. 7 99. 1 97. 3 96. 7 97. 8 99. 4 101. 2 101. 6 103. 8 106. 2
1926		1		1.8/1	0.000	10-211		61
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	100. 0 112. 6 108. 2 101. 8 102. 9 100. 3 97. 6 100. 7 95. 7 95. 3 97. 4 93. 6 96. 9	100. 0 98. 8 100. 4 99. 8 98. 6 103. 8 106. 7 102. 2 98. 3 103. 7 102. 2 98. 3	100.0 111.6 107.3 103.0 105.6 102.2 98.0 95.3 97.1 97.7 95.1 96.2 95.2		100. 0 102. 3 101. 6 99. 5 97. 2 96. 0 95. 4 95. 5 97. 3 101. 1 102. 9 104. 5 107. 4	100. 0 100. 3 97. 8 98. 0 99. 3 100. 2 102. 3 101. 4 99. 9 101. 6 101. 3 99. 0 98. 4	100. 0 104. 2 101. 9 99. 7 102. 5 101. 7 101. 3 98. 2 95. 9 98. 0 99. 7 99. 7	97. 5 99. 8 100. 8 100. 5 100. 7
January	95. 9	98.5	95.4	96.5	105.4	89. 4	98.8	96. 9
February March April May June July August	95. 3 93. 0 93. 2 104. 3 109. 7 107. 0 108. 8	99. 4 100. 6 101. 2 93. 9 90. 6 95. 3	92. 6 90. 2 89. 8 95. 1 95. 9 95. 9	95. 4 94. 2 94. 3 96. 3 96. 5 97. 6 102. 2	107. 1 106. 1 105. 2 98. 9 97. 7 97. 9	89. 6 89. 9 90. 9 89. 8 88. 6 90. 5 90. 3	95. 7 93. 0 93. 0 95. 7 97. 1 94. 7 95. 0	95. 9 94. 5 94. 6 94. 4 94. 4

TABLE 1.—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927—Continued

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[1	92	16	=	1	660	Н

THE LEGISLA	I	Hides and	leather	product	8	ania (Tex	tile produ	ucts	
Year and month	Hides and skins	Leather	Boots and shoes	Other leather prod- uets	All hides and leather prod- ucts	Cotton	Silk and rayon	Woolen and worsted goods	textile	All textile prod- ucts
1923	- 60e		423		211	10 Test	183			
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	137. 2 137. 1 135. 4 121. 8 110. 8 107. 3 102. 0 100. 8 91. 2 99. 1	104. 1 107. 0 107. 1 107. 8 107. 8 107. 0 104. 6 104. 9 102. 9 102. 4 101. 7 100. 0 98. 4	99. 1 98. 9 98. 9 99. 4 99. 4 99. 4 99. 4 99. 4 99. 4 98. 9 98. 9 98. 9	103. 8 103. 8	104. 2 107. 6 108. 6 109. 4 109. 3 108. 8 105. 5 103. 3 102. 1 100. 7 100. 3 97. 9 99. 2	116. 9 116. 9 118. 9 121. 0 120. 3 117. 3 115. 0 111. 8 110. 3 113. 5 115. 5 120. 3 124. 1	129. 5 127. 8 129. 5 132. 0 135. 3 135. 1 128. 9 123. 3 122. 1 134. 0 135. 1 126. 3 124. 7	167. 5 104. 4 106. 0 107. 6 110. 1 110. 4 109. 2 108. 2 107. 3 107. 2 106. 8 106. 4 106. 3	77. 4 79. 5 79. 7 78. 9 78. 9 77. 1 76. 5 75. 4 75. 9 76. 2 76. 5 77. 0	106. 7 110. 2 111. 1
1924	1 41	13.30			(413) ·	0.45	11/1/1			
A verage for year January February March A pril May June July August September October November December	106. 5 103. 1 102. 7 103. 3	99. 8 98. 5 99. 7 100. 1 100. 1 199. 7 95. 9 95. 7 99. 3 99. 4 100. 5 103. 1 106. 2	98. 4 98. 8 98. 8 98. 7 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 97. 7 97. 6 98. 0 98. 7	103. 9 103. 9	101. 4 100. 1 102. 9 102. 3 101. 0 100. 2 90. 2 99. 3 100. 8 100. 7 101. 9 103. 7 106. 6	114. 7 121. 6 118. 2 114. 8 113. 5 114. 8 114. 8 114. 2 115. 3 112. 9 112. 4 112. 3 112. 2	103. 1 125. 4 115. 5 109. 4 102. 3 97. 9 92. 9 94. 7 100. 4 99. 6 97. 7 100. 8 101. 2	105. 6 106. 1 106. 2 106. 0	87. 1 82. 1 81. 7 81. 9 82. 5 82. 1 82. 8 83. 9 86. 8 87. 7 96. 9 98. 5 97. 7	106.7 112.3 109.1 106.8 105.0 104.7 103.6 103.7 105.6 104.9
1925	5.(9)	-7.1m	187	M. State	alig is	0.30	14.40			
May June July August September October	110. 4 114. 6 114. 8 112. 5 110. 0	104. 8 109. 1 110. 6 110. 6 108. 2 103. 1 103. 5 103. 1 101. 9 101. 9 102. 1 101. 8		104. 0 104. 0	105. 4 109. 9 110. 9 109. 1 106. 5 104. 3 103. 5 104. 3 104. 3 104. 1 103. 6	110. 0 111. 1 111. 0 112. 0 111. 5 110. 3 108. 8 108. 8 109. 8 110. 3 108. 7 107. 4	104. 5 101. 8 102. 9 100. 5 101. 1 102. 4 102. 9 103. 9 106. 1 107. 9 108. 5 107. 8 108. 1	110. 2 113. 3 114. 2 114. 1 113. 1 111. 1 110. 6 109. 8 108. 2 107. 0 106. 8 107. 3 107. 0	104. 1 104. 1 103. 6 105. 5 102. 5 101. 7 100. 9 102. 2 103. 5 104. 2 107. 0 107. 6 106. 8	197. 7 106. 9 107. 1 107. 4 107. 6 108. 3
1926		170		ata la			186	12 1		
March April May June July August September October November December	100. 0 112. 8 104. 1 98. 0 91. 6 94. 8 94. 6 97. 5 100. 5 95. 8 106. 2 103. 2	100. 0 101. 8 101. 8 101. 4 99. 6 99. 2 98. 6 98. 7 99. 1 99. 2 99. 4	100. 0 100. 5 100. 5 100. 5 100. 4 100. 3 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8	100, 0 100, 0	100, 0 103, 3 101, 4 100, 1 98, 7 98, 9 98, 8 99, 0 99, 7 98, 8 101, 0 100, 4	100. 0 105. 8 104. 8 103. 5 102. 3 100. 5 99. 1 98. 6 99. 5 100. 0 97. 3 95. 4	100. 0 108. 2 107. 6 104. 0 100. 5 100. 1 100. 3 98. 0 97. 6 99. 0 97. 6 94. 7 92. 4	100. 0 106. 7 105. 3 103. 1 101. 4 100. 5 100. 3 99. 3 98. 7 98. 4 98. 3 98. 5 98. 4	100. 0 106. 2 104. 9 101. 7 101. 0 99. 3 98. 3 98. 4 97. 7 98. 5 99. 2 99. 7	106.3 105.4 103.6 101.3 100.1 100.1 99.4 98.4 98.6 98.9 97.
1937									00.5	94.
Mayune	105. 5 101. 5 102. 3 108. 2 114. 2 123. 8 133. 5 131. 3	99. 6 99. 7 100. 2 100. 2 163. 3 107. 6 113. 5 114. 3	103.0	101. 2 101. 2 101. 2 101. 2 101. 2 101. 6	100. 2 100. 5 101. 7	92. 1 92. 6 92. 7 92. 5 93. 8 95. 1 96. 1 100. 2	90. 1 90. 9 90. 6 91. 8 90. 7 90. 3 87. 4 86. 6	98. 2 98. 9 98. 8 98. 7 97. 4 97. 1 97. 2 97. 4	99, 9 97, 9 93, 5 94, 5 92, 5 93, 0 93, 9 96, 7	94. 94. 94. 93. 94.

LIBER 1.—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927—Continued

[1926=100]

parameter and a second			Fuel and	lighting		
Year and month	Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Coke	Manufac- tured gas	Petroleum products	All fuel and lighting
1923	Sale Calcula			9		
verage for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	100. 8 101. 4 101. 1 100. 7 97. 0 97. 5 98. 1 99. 2 100. 4 102. 9 103. 6 103. 8	113. 4 136. 9 129. 9 122. 1 115. 4 112. 6 110. 1 107. 9 106. 8 107. 1 105. 7 108. 8 108. 0	118. 8 134. 6 130. 7 131. 6 130. 5 123. 3 119. 5 114. 3 113. 1 113. 3 108. 8 103. 0 101. 9	104. 8 106. 8 105. 8 105. 8 105. 8 104. 8 104. 8 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9	82. 6 88. 7 101. 4 103. 7 98. 5 87. 5 86. 0 79. 1 75. 0 71. 3 69. 6 64. 7 65. 5	97. 3 108. 4 111. 9 110. 6 105. 6 99. 3 97. 6 93. 6 91. 4 90. 0 88. 6 85. 5
1924	98.8	00.7	07.9	109.0	69.5	92.0
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	90. 8 90. 8 95. 7 96. 0 96. 9 97. 7 98. 4 98. 9	99. 7 104. 0 103. 5 101. 6 99. 7 99. 1 99. 1 97. 4 96. 7 98. 1 99. 0 98. 7	97. 2 101. 9 102. 6 102. 6 99. 3 98. 0 96. 6 94. 6 93. 5 94. 2 93. 5 96. 1	102. 9 101. 9 101. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9 102. 9	83. 5 83. 3 94. 7 94. 0 92. 9 89. 1 83. 0 81. 2 76. 7 76. 6 73. 2 75. 7 80. 2	92. 9 93. 8 98. 9 96. 2 94. 2 91. 4 90. 0 87. 7 88. 2 86. 9
1925	0.00	0.1001 1.8-1	1 1 1 1 1	3 400 94	311	Appr
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	99. 7 98. 3 98. 1 97. 0 93. 0 92. 7 93. 3 94. 1 95. 7 99. 9 108. 6 112. 9	96. 5 98. 3 96. 5 95. 5 94. 3 94. 3 93. 8 94. 7 97. 7 98. 2 100. 5	97. 7 97. 4 96. 9 95. 6 94. 3 93. 3 92. 5 92. 6 93. 4 94. 9 105. 8 111. 0 105. 9	101. 9 101. 9 101. 9 101. 9 102. 9 101. 9 102. 9 102. 9 101. 9 101. 9 101. 0	95. 0 83. 5 104. 2 99. 9 94. 3 96. 4 104. 2 102. 3 95. 4 80. 3 87. 4 80. 4 91. 7	96, 5 91, 5 100, 6 98, 1 94, 6 95, 5 99, 0 98, 2 95, 5 94, 1 97, 6 98, 3
1926	DE 1 -100			10001		
Verage for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	98.1 97.6 97.3 97.4 98.1 98.4	100. 0 98. 9 99. 0 97. 2 95. 0 95. 2 95. 2 95. 4 96. 6 98. 2 104. 3 116. 8 107. 9	100. 0 114. 0 115. 3 102. 2 98. 6 94. 0 96. 8 94. 3 96. 3 106. 2 103. 3	100. 0 101. 9 101. 0 101. 9 101. 9 101. 0 101. 0 100. 0 99. 0 99. 0 99. 0	100. 0 92. 3 96. 3 96. 3 99. 4 106. 3 106. 6 103. 3 104. 6 105. 4 100. 9 94. 1 93. 7	100. 0 98. 7 90. 1 98. 1 98. 1 97. 7 100. 8 101. 0 99. 5 100. 6 101. 5 101. 3
1927	99. 1	103. 9	97.4	99.0	93.0	97.7
ebruary fareh pril fay ane aly ugust	98. 9 96. 8 98. 8 98. 6 94. 8	101. 5 100. 1 99. 9 99. 8 100. 3 100. 0	96. 1 96. 0 95. 4 94. 0 94. 2 93. 7 93. 8	99. 0 98. 1 98. 1 99. 0 99. 0	90. 9 80. 0 70. 0 68. 0 68. 0 68. 1	

[909]

P8 OF

All extile prod-ucts

111.3 110.2 111.8 113.4 114.4 113.0 110.5 107.9 106.7 110.2 111.1 111.4

106.7 112.3 109.1 106.8 105.0 104.7 103.6 103.7 105.6 104.9 106.4 17.7 17.8 8.3 8.8 9.2 9.4 8.6

TAB

TABLE 1.—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927—Continued

[1926=100]

		Meta	als and m	netal pro	ducts		Bu	ilding n	naterials	
Year and month	Iron and steel	Non- ferrous metals	Agri- cul- tural imple- ments	Auto- mo- biles	Other metal products	All metals and metal products	Lum- ber	Brick	Port- land cement	Struc- tural steel
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	117. 3 106. 6 110. 6 117. 1 122. 9 122. 8 120. 6 119. 1 118. 7 117. 6 116. 9 117. 2	95. 3 95. 0 99. 4 107. 4 106. 8 100. 4 95. 8 92. 3 91. 2 90. 6 87. 4 88. 4 90. 5	98. 8 98. 5 98. 5 98. 5 98. 6 98. 6 98. 9 98. 9 98. 9 98. 9	108. 7 107. 9 107. 9 107. 9 107. 9 108. 0 114. 3 111. 8 112. 0 105. 3 105. 2	103. 3 104. 2 104. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2	109. 3 105. 0 107. 1 110. 8 111. 8 111. 7 110. 3 111. 8 110. 5 110. 5 110. 3 106. 7 106. 5	111. 8 114. 1 116. 8 120. 7 123. 4 120. 0 114. 2 110. 9 107. 6 103. 9 104. 7 104. 2 101. 2	103. 6 102. 2 102. 7 103. 3 104. 3 102. 8 104. 9 105. 3 104. 3 103. 2 103. 3 104. 2	107. 9 105. 2 108. 5 108. 5 108. 5 108. 5 109. 4 109. 6 109. 6 108. 6 105. 7	123.7 102.1 107.2 112.3 132.8 134.0 130.2 127.7 127.7 127.7 127.7 127.7
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	107. 5 105. 8	93. 0 91. 1 94. 0 97. 7 93. 4 88. 9 86. 8 87. 0 93. 1 92. 4 92. 8 97. 3 101. 4	105. 7 105. 8 105. 8 105. 8 105. 8 105. 8 105. 7 105. 7 105. 7 105. 7 105. 7	107. 5 107. 0 107. 0 107. 1 107. 1 107. 1 107. 1 109. 1 109. 3 109. 1 109. 1	101. 7 101. 5 101. 5 102. 1 102. 1 102. 1 102. 1 101. 5 101. 5 101. 5 101. 5	106. 3 108. 0 108. 5 108. 9 106. 8 105. 2 104. 3 103. 7 104. 9 104. 2 103. 8 104. 5	99. 3 103. 8 104. 6 103. 7 103. 5 102. 6 96. 6 93. 8 94. 1 95. 9 96. 3 97. 5 99. 5	103. 4 104. 3 104. 2 104. 2 104. 2 104. 1 104. 3 103. 7 103. 5 103. 0 103. 0 102. 0 .100. 8	105, 7 104, 8 105, 2 105, 6 105, 7 106, 1 106, 1 106, 1 106, 1 106, 1 106, 1 106, 1	114. 2 127. 7 127. 7 127. 7 125. 1 121. 3 116. 2 112. 3 109. 8 104. 7 99. 0 100. 8
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	103. 1 101. 5 100. 6	101. 4 105. 8 103. 3 99. 5 95. 1 95. 7 96. 7 99. 1 103. 2 103. 7 104. 9	100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 3 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 3 100. 3	105. 3 107. 2 107. 6 107. 6 107. 6 107. 6 107. 6 103. 3 101. 5 100. 0 100. 0	100. 5 100. 6 100. 6 100. 6 100. 3 100. 3 100. 3 100. 3 100. 9	103. 2 106. 5 106. 1 105. 4 103. 5 103. 0 102. 8 102. 9 101. 7 100. 9 101. 4 101. 2	100. 6 103. 2 106. 7 103. 3 99. 5 100. 8 96. 9 96. 8 99. 4 99. 0 99. 7 100. 5 102. 2	100. 1 100. 5 100. 6 100. 4 100. 8 100. 9 99. 7 99. 5 99. 5 99. 4 100. 0	102. 6 103. 1 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 103. 2 100. 4	102. 2 107. 2 104. 7 107. 2 104. 7 102. 1 102. 1 98. 3 99. 6 99. 99.
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	100. 0 101. 3 100. 7 100. 7 100. 3 99. 4 98. 9 99. 5 99. 5 99. 8 99. 9	100. 0 102. 7 102. 6 100. 6 98. 5 97. 3 97. 8 100. 2 102. 2 102. 2 100. 5 98. 8 96. 9	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 97. 3 97. 3 97. 3 97. 4 97. 4 99. 7 102. 1 102. 3 102. 3 102. 3 102. 3	100. 0 101. 1 101. 1 100. 4 100. 4 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 4 99. 4	100. 0 99. 9 99. 6 99. 3 98. 8 98. 3 99. 1 100. 7 101. 0 101. 0 100. 8 100. 4	100. 0 103. 3 103. 0 102. 5 100. 9 99. 2 98. 4 98. 1 98. 5 98. 2 100. 2 98. 9	100. 0 101. 0 101. 7 101. 7 101. 6 101. 6 101. 4 101. 4 99. 5 97. 7 97. 7 97. 5	100. 0 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 100. 4 99. 9 99. 4 99. 4	100. 99. 99. 99. 99. 99. 94. 99. 102. 102.
January		91. 0 90. 0 89. 3	99, 4 99, 4 99, 4 99, 4 99, 4 99, 4 99, 4	99. 9 99. 9 99. 8 99. 8 102. 9 102. 9 102. 6 102. 2	99. 5 99. 5 99. 5 99. 5 99. 5 100. 6 100. 6 100. 7	98. 8 98. 0 96. 2 97. 8 98. 6 98. 2 97. 7 98. 0	96. 7 96. 0 95. 0 95. 0 95. 2 94. 9 93. 9 92. 2	98. 3 96. 0 93. 6 93. 5 93. 5 93. 4 93. 3	98. 3 96. 5 96. 5 96. 5 96. 5 96. 5	99. 97. 97. 97. 94. 90.

TABLE 1.—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927—Continued

[1926=100]

PS OF

Structural steel

123.7 102.1 107.2 112.3 132.8 134.0 130.2 127.7 127.7 127.7 127.7 127.7

114. 2 127. 7 27. 7 27. 7 27. 7 25. 1 21. 3 16. 2 12. 3 19. 8 14. 7 19. 6 17. 0 0. 8

		ing mat		ISE I	Chemie	cals and	drugs		Hou	se-furni goods	shing
Year and month	Paint materials	Other build- ing mate- rials	All build- ing mate- rials	Chem- icals	Drugs and phar- maceu- ticals	Ferti- lizer mate- rials	Mixed ferti- lizers	All chemicals and drugs	Furni- ture	Fur- nish- ings	All house- fur- nish- ing goods
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	113. 1 107. 5 104. 1 99. 1 97. 2	105. 5 100. 8 102. 3 104. 3 106. 5 109. 6 107. 9 106. 7 106. 2 106. 1 105. 4 105. 2 105. 3	108. 7 107. 1 109. 4 112. 2 115. 5 114. 3 111. 1 108. 9 107. 1 105. 4 105. 7 104. 9 103. 6	100. 6 100. 1 100. 5 102. 1 103. 3 101. 8 99. 3 98. 5 97. 98. 7 100. 1 102. 9 103. 0	95. 7 95. 1 95. 7 97. 1 97. 0 96. 5 95. 9 94. 8 94. 8 95. 9 95. 5 95. 3 94. 9	102. 5 105. 9 108. 1 110. 8 110. 1 105. 0 100. 9 99. 9 98. 8 98. 7 99. 5 96. 9	107. 4 107. 4	101. 1 101. 3 102. 0 103. 6 104. 1 102. 3 100. 1 99. 4 100. 3 101. 4 101. 2	116. 7 118. 7 118. 7 119. 1 119. 1 119. 4 119. 6 115. 9 115. 9 115. 9 109. 8 109. 8	104. 8 104. 0 104. 3 105. 4 105. 5 105. 5 104. 7 104. 6 104. 8 105. 1 105. 7	108. 9 109. 4 109. 6 109. 6 110. 4 110. 5 110. 6 110. 2 108. 8 108. 8 108. 9
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	99. 0 99. 3 97. 6 97. 6 96. 1 96. 1	104. 0 105. 9 106. 2 106. 2 106. 4 103. 1 102. 3 103. 1 102. 1 101. 3 101. 8 103. 2	102. 3 105. 1 105. 7 105. 5 105. 5 104. 3 100. 8 99. 2 99. 7 99. 9 99. 8 100. 5 101. 8	102. 2 103. 7 103. 3 102. 3 101. 2 99. 2 97. 7 98. 9 102. 3 102. 4 103. 5 105. 5	95. 8 95. 5 95. 5 95. 5 95. 0 94. 2 94. 2 94. 2 96. 3 96. 8 97. 5 97. 3	92. 6 95. 0 92. 6 91. 7 92. 1 91. 5 91. 7 89. 6 92. 2 91. 9 92. 3 94. 2 96. 2	95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9 95. 9	98. 9 100. 1 99. 4 98. 7 98. 2 96. 9 95. 9 96. 2 98. 8 98. 9 99. 6 101. 2 101. 5	107. 9 109. 2 109. 2 108. 2 108. 2 107. 9 107. 3 107. 3 107. 3 107. 3	103. 4 105. 2 105. 3 105. 5 105. 4 103. 0 102. 4 101. 9 102. 1 102. 0 102. 9 103. 3	104. 9 106. 7 106. 7 106. 5 106. 4 104. 9 104. 4 103. 8 103. 9 104. 0 104. 6
1925 Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	111. 7 111. 6 108. 6 105. 6 107. 6 106. 1 103. 6	100. 4 102. 2 102. 7 101. 5 100. 5 99. 1 99. 3 99. 5 99. 9 100. 0 99. 9	101. 7 103. 8 105. 2 103. 3 101. 1 101. 4 99. 6 99. 3 100. 6 101. 1 101. 3 101. 5	104. 1 105. 8 103. 6 103. 4 102. 4 102. 3 102. 2 102. 7 104. 1 105. 6 106. 0 106. 2	97. 7 97. 5 97. 5 97. 5 97. 5 97. 3 97. 2 97. 1 97. 1 96. 0 97. 1 99. 8 100. 1	98. 8 98. 7 99. 5 99. 8 99. 3 98. 7 96. 4 95. 9 96. 8 98. 9 100. 3 100. 7	100. 4 100. 4	101, 8 102, 7 101, 6 101, 5 100, 9 100, 7 100, 2 100, 4 101, 4 102, 6 103, 6 102, 8	104. 6 108. 1 108. 1 105. 7 105. 7 105. 7 105. 4 105. 4 103. 9 103. 7 102. 3	102. 2 102. 5 102. 4 102. 5 102. 9 102. 8 102. 1 101. 5 101. 5 101. 5 102. 4 102. 0	103. 1 104. 5 104. 5 103. 7 103. 9 103. 4 102. 9 102. 4 102. 9 102. 1
verage for year	100. 0 107. 7 103. 4 99. 0 95. 4 91. 5 96. 3 101. 1 103. 7 102. 7 101. 1 100. 5 97. 6	100. 0 100. 3 100. 4 100. 2 99. 8 99. 5 99. 3 99. 5 99. 8 100. 8 100. 6 100. 1	100. 0 102. 3 101. 8 101. 1 100. 0 99. 1 98. 9 99. 4 99. 5 99. 5 99. 5 100. 1 99. 2	100. 0 102. 2 100. 5 99. 3 99. 4 100. 2 101. 7 101. 1 100. 3 101. 0 99. 3 97. 9	100. 0 99. 6 99. 2 98. 0 97. 6 98. 5 100. 2 101. 6 101. 1 101. 1 101. 1	100. 0 102. 9 104. 0 105. 0 103. 6 101. 6 99. 4 97. 0 96. 7 97. 0 95. 8 98. 0 99. 3	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 101. 6 100. 8 100. 2 99. 9 100. 2 100. 9 100. 4 99. 8 100. 2 99. 1 98. 6 98. 8	100.0 101.8 101.3 101.0 100.7 100.1 100.0 99.9 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5	100. 0 101. 2 100. 9 100. 9 100. 8 100. 2 100. 0 100. 0 99. 4 99. 3 98. 9 98. 4	100. 0 101. 4 101. 0 100. 9 100. 8 100. 2 100. 0 99. 9 99. 8 99. 5 99. 4 99. 1
inuary ebruary ebruary larch pril lay ine uly uly uly uly uly uly	96. 0 94. 5 92. 5 91. 0 93. 9 92. 7 91. 5 92. 5	97. 7 96. 6 96. 4 95. 9 95. 2 94. 5 94. 0 93. 0	97. 5 96. 2 95. 3 95. 0 95. 1 94. 6 93. 7 92. 9	98. 0 98. 2 97. 4 99. 1 99. 8 99. 9 100. 0 100. 2	91. 3 90. 2 88. 7 88. 2 88. 0 87. 7 86. 9 86. 7	99. 1 99. 6 100. 1 99. 3 98. 0 98. 3 93. 8 91. 2	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 82. 1 84. 8 86. 6 89. 7	97. 6 97. 6 97. 1 97. 8 95. 4 95. 8 95. 3 95. 3	97. 8 97. 8 97. 8 97. 8 97. 8 97. 8 97. 8	98. 8 98. 9 98. 8 98. 8 98. 8 99. 0 99. 1 100. 0	97. 9 97. 9 97. 8 97. 8 97. 8 98. 0 98. 0

TABLE 1.—REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927—Continued

[1926 = 100]

plated with			Miscel	laneous			1
Year and month	Cattle feed	Paper and pulp	Rubber, crude	Automo- bile tires	Other miscel- laneous	All miscel- laneous	All com- modities
1923	15 1 10 17	1207		mint sale			-
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	120. 0 122. 3 106. 3 104. 1 111. 7 119. 6	102. 8 104. 0 103. 7 102. 8 103. 8 103. 6 102. 9 103. 0 103. 0 101. 9 100. 6 99. 5	61. 3 64. 5 71. 6 71. 8 67. 5 62. 7 53. 9 57. 7 61. 2 59. 1 59. 1 57. 1		102. 0 100. 3 104. 2 107. 3 107. 4 104. 5 102. 9 101. 5 100. 0 98. 9 99. 0 99. 1	98. 8 99. 8 102. 7 103. 4 102. 4 100. 8 97. 0 96. 7 97. 5 97. 4 96. 3 96. 3	100.6 102.2 103.5 104.6 104.0 102.0 100.4 98.6 97.9 99.7 99.6 98.6
1924			2.00	NOT THE	100		
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	110. 5 104. 8 99. 0 92. 4 93. 3 110. 3 114. 8 112. 7 118. 0 117. 5	100. 7 98. 8 98. 6 98. 5 90. 5 90. 6 98. 0 99. 5 101. 6 101. 2 101. 8 111. 7	47. 1 39. 9	100 82	104, 0 104, 5 103, 1 100, 6 97, 9 96, 1 96, 4 97, 4	95. 5 97. 4 95. 7 93. 9 94. 2 91. 8 90. 5 92. 0 93. 8 95. 1 97. 4 98. 5 105. 9	98.1 99.8 100.0 98.7 97.6 96.1 95.1 95.9 97.4 97.5 98.6 99.6
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October	112. 7 129. 7 110. 4 107. 1 107. 4 117. 7 118. 3 111. 3 111. 3 111. 3 111. 3 111. 4 110. 0	105. 2 101. 9 98. 9 98. 8 112. 0 109. 6 107. 7 108. 9 109. 8 103. 8 103. 8	149. 9 75. 2 73. 6 84. 7 90. 2 117. 7 158. 8 215. 3 167. 5 180. 0 205. 8 217. 0 206. 2		99. 6 101. 5 102. 7 101. 8 99. 9 98. 9 100. 2 99. 8 98. 1 97. 5 98. 2 97. 5 99. 0	113. 9 101. 7 99. 0 100. 3 105. 5 110. 0 117. 1 126. 5 118. 0 120. 0 121. 9 124. 4 121. 5	103.7 103.4 104.1
Average for year January February March April May June July August September October November December	96. 2 100. 3 99. 3	100. 0 106. 5 109. 4 105. 8 102. 6 101. 6 100. 7 100. 3 99. 5 95. 7 92. 1 92. 1	100. 0 164. 1 128. 3 120. 9 105. 2 99. 7 89. 2 85. 6 80. 7 85. 1 87. 7 82. 0 78. 1	100. 0 123. 3 110. 8 108. 8 108. 3 108. 3 108. 3 97. 2 92. 8 91. 4 91. 4 83. 6 78. 6	100. 0 90. 9 99. 5 99. 7 90. 9 99. 8 100. 4 100. 3 100. 4 100. 3 100. 99. 8	100. 0 116. 8 109. 0 106. 3 103. 9 102. 5 101. 0 97. 5 96. 4 94. 2 93. 4 90. 8 89. 9	103. 102. 100. 100. 100. 100. 99. 99. 99.
1927			60.5		-	00.0	96.
January February March April May June July August	117.7 117.8 115.4	93. 0 92. 9 92. 8 93. 4 92. 2 92. 0 92. 0 92. 0	80. 7 78. 3 84. 1 83. 8 84. 1 76. 1 72. 0 71. 9	78. 6 78. 7 78. 7 78. 7 78. 7 78. 7 78. 3 77. 9	99. 6 100. 3 100. 0 100. 2 100. 3 100. 6 100. 0	90. 3 90. 6 90. 9 91. 3 91. 3 90. 2 89. 3	95. 94. 93. 93. 94.

ROUPS OF

All commodities

> 100.6 102.2 103.5 104.6 104.0 102.0 100.4

98.6 97.9 99.7 99.6 98.3 98.1 99.8 100.0

99.8 100.0 98.7 97.6 96.1 95.1 95.9 97.4 97.5 98.6 102.1

103. 5 103. 5 104. 5 104. 8 102. 4 102. 1 103. 4 104. 6 104. 2 103. 7 103. 6 104. 5

100.0 103.6 102.1 100.4 100.1 100.5 100.5 99.5 99.0 99.7

96.6 95.9 94.5 93.7 93.7 93.8 94.1

98.4

The following table furnishes a comparison of the bureau's old nd revised general index numbers reduced to the same base, viz, 926 equals 100, together with the purchasing power of the dollar s measured by each series, for the period from January, 1923, to lugust, 1927.

ABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, JANUARY, 1923, TO AUGUST, 1927

[1926 = 100]

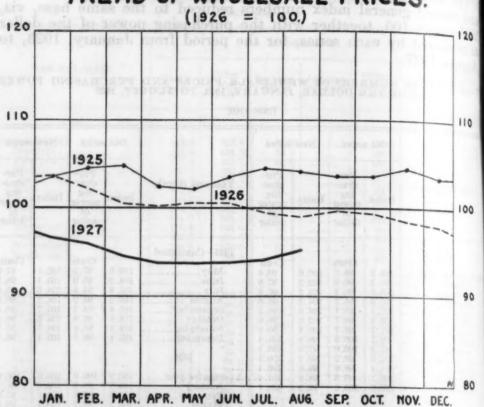
	Old	series	New	series		Old	series	New series			
Year and month	Index	power	chas- ing power	chas- ing	Index	Purchasing power	Year and month	Index	Purchas- ing power	Index	Purchasing power of
	T	dollar		dollar			dollar		dollar		
1923			-		1925—Continued				~ .		
	101 0	Cents		Cents	3/	100.0	Cents	100 1	Cents		
Average for year	101.8	98. 2	100.6	99. 4	May	102.8	97.3	102. 1	97. 9		
Ignuary	103. 2	96. 9	102. 2	97.8	June	104. 2	96.0	103. 4	96. 7		
February	103. 8	96. 3	103. 5	96. 6	July	105. 9	94. 4	104.6	95. 6		
March	105. 0	95. 2	104. 6	95. 6	August	106. 2	94. 2	104. 2	96. 0		
April	105. 1	95. 1	104.0	96. 2	September		94. 5	103. 7	96. 4		
May	103. 4	96. 7	102.0	98. 0	October		95.8	103. 6	96. 5		
June	101.7	98. 3	100.4	99. 6	November		95.8	104. 5	95. 7		
July	99.7	100. 3	98. 6	101.4	December	103. 4	96. 7	103. 4	96. 7		
August	99. 4	100.6	97. 9	102.1							
September	101.8	98. 2	99. 7	100.3	1926						
October	101. 4	98.6	99. 6	100.4	Indiana land						
November	100.7	99.3	98. 6	101.4	Average for year		100.0	100.0	100.0		
December	100.0	100. 0	98. 3	101.7	January	103. 3	96. 8	103. 6	96. 5		
2000	T3/	973	2111	11.03	February	102.6	97.5	102.1	97. 9		
1924	41-47	17 17-49	- mu		March	100. 3	99.7	100. 4	99. 6		
2002					April	100. 1	99. 9	100.1	99. 9		
verage for year	99. 1	100.9	98. 1	101.9	May	100. 5	99. 5	100. 5	99. 5		
January		99, 9	99. 8	100. 2	June			100. 5	99. 5		
February	100 5	99.5	100.0	100.0	July		100. 2	99. 5	100. 5		
March		100.7	98. 7	101.3	August	98. 8	101. 2	99. 0	101.0		
April		101. 7	97. 6	102.5	September		100. 3	99. 7	100. 3		
May		102.8	96. 1	104. 1	October	99. 1	100. 9	99. 4	100. 6		
June		104. 4	95. 1	105. 2	November	98. 1	101. 9	98. 4	101. 6		
July		102.7	95. 9	104. 3	December	97. 5	102.6	97. 9	102. 1		
August	99. 1	100. 9	97. 4	102. 7	December	04.0	102.0	01.0	102. 1		
September		101. 5	97. 5	102.6	1927		n noll4	100	1.20		
				101. 4	39318 S192763 DOD		8 9113	THE			
October November	101. 1	99.4	98.6		January	97. 3	102.8	96.6	103. 5		
November		98. 9	99. 6	100.4	February	07.0					
December	104. 0	96. 2	102.1	97. 9	February	97. 0	103. 1	95. 9	104. 3		
1002		10		S. Frank	March	96. 2	104. 0	94. 5	105. 8		
1925		MALAJO	T 333 6	TACLU	April			93, 7	106. 7		
	100 1	-	1400 61	00.0	May	95. 4	104.8	93. 7	106. 7		
verage for year		95. 1	103. 5	96. 6	June	95. 2	105. 0	93.8	106. 6		
January		94. 3	103. 5	96.6	July		104. 4	94.1	106. 3		
February		94. 0	104.5	95. 7	August	97. 1	103. 0	95, 2	105. 0		
March		93. 8	104.8	95.4	now published at		0.03	III III	WO DE		
April	103. 4	96.7	102.4	97.7	Investorly cosess.		1 1		1		

normal thereto as published in the original sources.

merely to show price trands and not actual differences in the

with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES.



Comparison of Retail-Price Changes in the United States and in Foreign Countries

HE principal index numbers of retail prices published by foreign countries have been brought together with those of this bureau in the subjoined table after having been reduced in most cases to a common base, namely, prices for July, 1914, equal 100. This base was selected instead of the average for the year 1913, which is used in other tables of index numbers of retail prices compiled by the bureau, because of the fact that in numerous instances satisfactory information for 1913 was not available. Some of the countries shown in the table now publish index numbers of retail prices on the July, 1914, base. In such cases, therefore, the index numbers are reproduced as published. For other countries the index numbers here shown have been obtained by dividing the index for each month specified in the table by the index for July, 1914, or the nearest period thereto as published in the original sources. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in the several countries, should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates.

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ne ed NDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

WD Z				COUN	IKIES	•			
country	United	Canada	Belgium	Czecho- slovakia	Den- mark	Finland	France (except Paris)	France (Paris)	Germany
umber of localities	51	60	59	Entire country	100	21	320	1	71
ommodi- ties in- cluded	43 foods	29 foods	56 (foods, etc.)	29 foods	Foods	36 foods	13 (11 foods)	13 (11 foods)	Foods
Comput- ing agen- cy	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Department of Labor	Ministry of Indus- try and Labor	Office of Statistics	Govern- ment Statisti- cal De- partment	Central Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor	Ministry of Labor	Federal Statis- tical Bureau
lase = 100	July, 1914	July, 1914	April, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	January- June, 1914	August, 1914	July, 1914	October, 1913- July, 1914
Year and month			po thi	The gord	4 01		The state of	The i	War and Bridge
1923 an leb far	141 139 139 140	142 142 145 143	383 397 408 409			1108 1103 1096 1047	331	309 316 321 320	
fay une uly ug	140 141 144 143 146	140 138 137 142 141	413 419 429 439 453		188	1016 1004 1003 1087 1103	337	325 331 321 328 339	
ept et ov ec 1924	147 148 147	144 144 145	458 463 470			1140 1133 1112	373	339 349 355 365	
eb lar pr	146 144 141 138 138	145 145 143 137 133	480 495 510 498 485	836 838 830 829 825	194	1089 1070 1067 1035 1037	400	376 384 392 380 378	127 117 120 123 126
nelypt	139 140 141 144	133 134 137 139	492 493 498 503	833 837 842 853	200	1040 1052 1125 1125	400	370 360 366 374	120 126 122 125
1925	145 147 148	139 141 143	513 520 521	877 889 891	215	1156 1160 1160	426	383 396 404 408	134 135 135
b Mr Ir	148 148 148 148 148	147 145 142 141	517 511 508 502 505	911 904 901 894 914	213	1120 1152 1137 1097 1101	440	410 415 409 418 422	145 146 144 141 146
y	156 157 156 158	141 141 146 146 147	509 517 525 533	916 894 884 875	210	1145 1222 1187 1165	451	421 423 431 433	154 154 153 151
1926	164 162	151 156 157	534 534 527	863 866 854	177	1164 1138	471	444 463 480	147 146
y	158 156 159 158	155 154 153 152	526 521 529 558	845 832 832 837		1106 1100 1085 1078	503 523	495 497 503 522	142 141 142 142
y t	156 154 152 155 157 158	149 149 150 147 147 148	579 637 681 684 705 730	861 876 878 878 888 902	159	1090 1105 1153 1137 1126 1114	610	544 574 587 590 624 628	143 145 146 145 145
1927	158 156 153	151 153 151	741 755 770	912 914 914	156	1110 1092 1095	586	599 592 585	150 151 152
y	150 150 152 155	149 146 145 146	771 774 776 785	915 923 931 949		1086 1069 1058 1072	572	581 580 589 589	151 150 151 153

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Italy	Nether- lands	Norway	Sweden	Switzer- land	United King- dom	South Africa	India (Bom- bay)	Aus- tralia	New Zea- land
Number of localities.	47	6	31	49	33	630	9	1	30	25
Commodities included	20 foods and char- eoal	29 (27 foods)	Foods	50 (43 foods, 7 fuel and light)	Foods	21 foods	24 foods	17 foods	46 foods and groceries	59 foods
Computing agency	Ministry of Na- tional Econo- my	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Social Board	Labor Office (re- vised)	Ministry of Labor	Office of Cen- sus and Statis- tics	Labor Office (re- vised)	Bureau of Cen- sus and Statis- tics	Census and Statis- tics Office
Base=100.	1913	January- June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
Year and month						;	1			
Jan	542 527 524 530 535 532 518 512 514 517	148 149 149 149 147 145 145 143 142 145	214 214 214 212 214 213 213 218 220 218 217	166 165 166 163 161 161 160 161 165	160 158 159 161 164 166 166 166 167	175 173 171 168 162 160 162 165 168 172	117 117 117 117 118 118 116 115 115	151 150 149 150 148 146 148 149 149	145 144 145 152 156 162 164 165 161	139 140 141 142 143 142 143 144 145
Nov Dec	526 528	149 149	221 226	164 164	171 172	173 176	120 118	147 152	157 157 156	146 147 147
JanFebMarAprMayJuneJulyAugSeptOctNovDec1925	527 529 523 527 530 543 538 534 538 536 586 583 601	150 151 152 152 151 151 150 150 150 152 154 154 156 157	230 234 241 240 241 240 248 257 261 264 209 274	163 162 162 159 159 158 163 165 172 172	173 172 171 160 169 170 170 170 174 175	175 177 176 167 163 160 162 164 166 172 179 180	120 122 122 122 122 120 117 117 117 120 122 121	154 151 147 143 143 147 151 156 156 156 157	155 153 152 150 151 149 148 147 146 146 147 148	150 149 150 150 150 150 148 146 145 145
Jan. Feb. Mar Apr. May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	609 609 610 606 600 602 605 619 642 645 652 653	156 157 157 155 154 152 152 152 152 149 149	277 283 284 276 265 261 260 254 241 228 223 221	170 170 171 171 170 169 169 170 168 166 165 164	172 172 171 169 168 169 169 169 170 168 168 168	178 176 176 170 167 166 167 168 170 172 172 174	120 120 121 124 123 122 120 119 118 119 117	152 152 155 155 153 151 149 152 147 146 148 149	148 149 151 152 154 155 156 156 157 156 155	147 146 149 140 150 151 151 152 153 155 155
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	658 649 636 633 643 647 645 648 656 662 655 622	148 147 147 146 146 146 146 149 148 148	216 212 205 198 195 194 198 196 196 193 191 186	162 160 159 158 157 156 156 157 157 158 157	165 163 161 161 159 159 157 158 160 159 159	171 168 165 159 158 161 161 162 163 169	116 117 118 119 119 118 117 117 117 117 119 119	151 150 151 160 150 152 155 153 162 153 154	155 154 169 163 163 162 159 157 155 153 155	15 18 18 18 18 18 18 14 14 14 14
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June.	629 615 610 606 599 558	147 146 146 145 145 145	180 177 173 169 169 172	156 153 151 151 150 151	158 157 156 156 156 157	167 164 162 155 154 154	116 117 118 119 121 120	156 152 152 151 151 150 151	158 153 151 151 152 153	

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The Problem of "Returned Goods"

THE Crockery and Glass Journal (New York City) for August 25, 1927, contains the results of a study recently made by the University of Southern California to ascertain the sentiments of the members of women's clubs in Los Angeles on various questions relating to the practice of returning purchases made at retail stores. The questions asked were as follows:

1. Have you ever returned merchandise when it might not have been necessary if you had been more careful in buying?

2. Have you ever returned goods when it would have been unnecessary if the salesman had given you more information?

3. Did you ever make a purchase to save the feelings of a courteous clerk?

4. Should people pay for the privilege of having goods sent C. O. D.?

5. Ten per cent of the merchandise purchased in retail stores is returned. If it cost you 2 cents on each dollar's worth of merchandise you buy because of this privilege, would you still want it?

6. Should a penalty be charged on return goods after five days?

7. If one store allows returns and the other does not, which would you buy

8. Should the time of return be limited to three week days?

9. Some customers abuse the return privilege. If one store should refuse this privilege, dissatisfied customers would go to other stores. What should be done? 10. What other suggestions can you make concerning the amount of returns?

Two hundred and eighty replies were received. In some cases one questionnaire represented the views of a section of a club's membership and in others the views of the club as a whole. The study is therefore considered representative of the existing attitude although the number of actual reports received was small.

In regard to question 1, 107, or 38 per cent, stated that they had returned merchandise when it might not have been necessary, while 166 said they had not. The article states that if the questionnaire performs no other service than to remind 38 per cent of the housewives who received it that they are adding to the costs of retailing by returning goods which they bought carelessly it should prove worth while.

Out of 272 replies to question 2, 156 reported that they had been obliged to return purchases when it would have been unnecessary if the sales force had given more or better information, the remaining replies being in the negative. Some of the replies to this question suggested that "clerks should give attention only when desired"; that "stores need better salesmen so as to avoid wrong size, etc."; that "salesmen should not be too persistent or misrepresent things"; and that "salesmen are too eager to make sales."

In answer to question 3, 62 stated that they had bought to please a clerk, intending at the time to return the merchandise later.

One hundred and sixty-one said that they thought customers should pay for the privilege of having goods sent on approval or C. O. D., while 100 did not think so. Many expressed themselves as feeling that goods should not be sent on approval and others that stores are at fault in urging people to have goods sent on approval; that customers should make partial payments for the goods, losing the deposits if they return their purchases; or that a delivery charge should be made for goods sent on approval.

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Of the 244 answering the question relating to paying for the return privilege, 145 were willing to pay for it, but 99 were not. Two hundred and six were in favor of penalizing the indifferent or careless returning of goods after 5 days, and 48 voted against it.

less returning of goods after 5 days, and 48 voted against it.

Two hundred and seventeen said that they would favor the store which gives the return privilege and 40 preferred the store that does not grant it.

On the matter of a return time limit, 113 voted in favor of 3 days and 52 against it, while 136 voted in favor of a 5-day limit and 49 against it. This gives a total of 249 who were in favor of a time limit on the return of goods. Many comments were received on this point. Sixty-five different persons suggested uniform action by all stores; some suggested the enforcement of the limit only to unreliable customers; others felt that the rule should be modified under certain conditions or in regard to certain goods.

In summing up the data obtained in the study, the following tentative conclusions were reached:

- 1. Consumers seem to want uniform action by all the stores so all will be treated alike. While this question was not asked for in the questionnaire, 65 suggested it of their own accord.
- 2. A majority of consumers believe that those who have goods sent on approval or C. O. D. should pay for the privilege.
- 3. A big majority were in favor of penalizing those who abused the return privilege. Many were indignant that they had to pay for the sins of others.
- 4. Again a majority favored the 3 or 5 day limit on the return of merchandise.
 5. The public does not yet consider the sales force as ideal by any means.
 6. Many expressed themselves as being opposed to the store policy of urging
- 6. Many expressed themselves as being opposed to the store policy of urging people to buy by emphasizing the ease of the returning of merchandise not liked. If this question had been asked, a large vote probably would have been polled.

 7. Sentiment in favor of a penalty in case goods were not returned within the
- limit was very strong.

 8. Many indirect indications point to the conclusions that the public is far more susceptible to consumer education on store costs, services, and policies than commonly supposed.

Income and Expenditure of a Laborer's Family in Buenos Aires in 1926

THE results of a recent survey made in Buenos Aires by the National Labor Department of Argentina to ascertain the average income and expenditure of a laborer's family during the year 1926 appear in the April, 1927, issue of Cronica Mensual of Buenos Aires (pp. 1987–1991). The data were obtained from a study of 700 families, including 2,772 persons.

The report states that the average earnings of the workman's family in 1926 were 1,995.17 paper pesos as against 2,032.99 pesos

¹ All amounts are given in paper pesos, which are worth 44 per cent of the gold pesos, the average exchange rate of which was 92.15 cents in 1926, making the paper peso equal 46.5 cents.

in 1925 and 2,006.36 in 1924, while the average annual expenditure per family in 1926 was 1,923.44 pesos, as against 1,976.17 in 1925 and 2,023.81 in 1924.

Of the 700 families investigated, 530 had balanced budgets, 135 had a surplus which averaged 500 pesos for the year, and 35 families

reported an average deficit of 502 pesos.

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The following tables show the average income and expenditure of the 700 laborers' families in Buenos Aires in 1926, by means of support and by number of persons in family. The exact distribution of the "other expenses" was not ascertainable. In the table showing the average income and expenditure by number of persons in family the last two columns were not given in the original report but have been computed. There is a slight discrepancy in the average annual expenditure as shown by the two tables.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 700 FAMILIES IN BUENOS AIRES, BY MEANS OF SUPPORT

[The average exchang	e value of the paper	peso in 1926 was 40.5 cents]
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Families supported by—	Num- ber of fami- lies	A verage annual income	A verage annual expendi- tures	Families supported by—	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average annual income	A verage annual expendi- tures
1 2 2 6 1 9 6	(54) (45)	Pesos	Pesos	32 1 Jan 19 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2/11/2017	Pesos	Penon
Father.	250	1, 785. 26	1, 756, 56	Single woman	17	758. 71	764, 47
Mother	28	940.71	1, 163, 78	Uncle and one or more	serro he	or ettler but	Bellin (Ext.)
Parents	115	1,845.76	1, 885. 51	nephews	road 4	2, 835. 00	2, 250, 00
Parents and one or	1 1 1 1 1			Grandfather and one	CONT. N	in ellwho	Dendan I
more children	18	2, 611. 11	2, 440. 67	or more grand-			
Father and one or	35-21	Sept 18		children	1.4	2, 248, 50	2, 013. 00
more children	117	2, 871. 25	2, 689. 69	One son-in-law	1	2, 160. 00	2, 016. 00
Mother and one or	The sales	0.02.301	of their to	Two unrelated persons.	1.1.1	3, 600. 00	2, 400. 00
more children	62	1, 846. 06	1, 852, 18	One grandchild	1	1, 200. 00	1, 200.00
One or more children	44	2, 305. 84	2, 174. 48	80 37 K 3, Tall Labelland rend			-
Father and brother (or	452	(S.00) 1.87	SEA 7. 7. 64 1	Average (pesos)		1, 995. 17	1, 923. 44
sister) in law	1	2, 280. 00	2, 040. 00	Average (U. S.	200	Aller orient	THE TRUTTE OF
One or more brothers	14	2, 539. 28	2, 069. 57	currency)		\$808.04	\$778.99
Single man	23	1, 361. 22	1, 244. 87			-	- 10 mg (2)

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 700 FAMILIES IN BUENOS AIRES, BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY

[The average exchange value of the paper peso in 1926 was 40.5 cents]

ad balanced budgets, 135 the year, and 35 families	Num-	00:pus	Averag	e annual	l expenditu	ure for—	Average
Number of persons in family	ber of	Average annual income	Food	Rent	Miscel- laneous	All	surplus (+) or defi-
1026; by means of support	1 80	niA son	000	1700	items	purposes	cit (-)
and to incorporate of an artistic of the contract of the contr	LL L	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Husband and wife	107	1, 647. 53	595, 51	425. 94	565. 74	1, 587, 19	+60.3
Landing that VMC CAMPA	77	1, 898. 86	756. 62	433. 80	561. 27	1,751.69	+147.
Parents and two children	92	2, 037. 91	988. 04	467. 73	554, 61	2, 010. 38	+27.
Parents and three children	98	2, 143, 10	1, 141. 19	449, 44	480. 21	2, 070. 84	+72.5
Parents and four children	57	2, 423, 47	1, 354, 74	508, 15	534. 53	2, 397. 42	+26.0
Parents and tive children		2, 654, 76	1, 514. 48	578. 07	508, 14	2,600.69	+54.6
Parents and six children and two grand-	1	1 990 00	1,704.00	566. 40	517. 46	2, 787. 86	-76.
parents and seven children	1	1, 980. 00	1, 200. 00	720.00	60.00	11, 980. 00	
Parents and seven children		3, 025. 00	1, 170. 00	675.00	527. 50	2, 372.50	+652.
Parents and eight children		2, 548, 50	2,010.00	609. 00	390.00	3, 009. 00	-460.3
Parents and nine children	3	3, 040. 00	2, 080. 00	424.00	536. 00	3, 040. 00	
Parents and ten children	2	3, 990. 00	2, 760. 00	720.00	1, 200, 00	3,990.00	
Parents, one child, and one nephew		2, 400. 00 2, 160. 00	1, 200. 00 1, 200. 00	780. 00	180.00	2, 400. 00	
Parents, one child, and two nephews	1	2, 160, 00	1, 200. 00	300.00	180. 00 420. 00	2, 160. 00 2, 160. 00	
Parents, two children, and one brother-	1		(1977 GO 1 192	ALC:	1000		
in-law	1	2, 400. 00	1, 440. 00	420.00	540.00	2, 400. 00	
Parents, three children, and one	1	1, 800. 00	1, 200. 00	360.00	240.00	1,800.00	
brother-in-law	1	2, 520. 00	1,560.00	900.00	60.00	2, 520. 00	
Husband and wife and one nephew	1	2, 340. 00	900.00	420.00	636, 00	1, 956. 00	+384.0
Husband and wife and two nephews	1001	2, 520. 00	960. 00	600.00	960. 00	2, 520. 00	
Husband and wife and one godchild	1	1, 800. 00	840.00	400	960.00	1,800.00	
Husband and wife and brother-in-law Husband and wife and two brothers-in-		1, 920. 00	900.00	408, 00	492.00	1, 800. 00	+120.0
law	10001	2, 160. 00	1, 080. 00	456.00	624. 00	2, 160. 00	
daughter Ausband and wife and two grand-	Internaci	1, 800. 00	720. 00	384. 00	696. 00	1, 800. 00	
daughters	Lice I	1, 800. 00	960.00	432. 00	408. 00	1, 800. 00	
Rusband and wife and mother-in-law		1, 680. 00	720.00	540.00	420.00	1,680.00	
Father and one child	11	1, 859, 45	632. 73	400.36	624. 55	1, 657. 64	+201.
Father and two children	9 7	2, 506, 67	893. 33	401. 33	764. 00	2, 058. 66	
father, two children, and one brother-	100	19.	18 7 7,000	200 8	N. Jane	100	1
in-law	1	2, 280. 00	960. 00	300.00	780.00	2, 040. 00	
father and three children	5	2, 628. 00	1, 080. 00	403. 20	1, 084. 00	2, 567. 20	
father, three children, and daughter-in-	1		Pulling St.	L. Lin	le luire	1000	
law	1	3, 690. 00	1, 440. 00	720.00	1, 308. 00	3, 468. 00	
Father and four children		2, 235. 00	1, 500. 00	420.00	315. 00	2, 235. 00	
Mother and one child		1, 321, 20	492. 00	398, 88	416. 88	1, 307, 76	
Mother and two children	34	1,848.29	734. 12	402. 18	571. 47	1,707.77	+140. -46.
Mother and three children	16	1, 861, 87	937. 50	444. 75	526, 50 485, 77	1, 908. 75	
Mother and four children		1, 981, 15	1, 107. 69	428. 00	485. 77 302. 00	2, 021. 46 1, 822. 00	
Mother and five children	3	1, 322. 00 2, 640. 00	1, 560, 00	630.00	302. 00 450. 00	1,822.00	
fother and seven children	1	2, 640. 00 3, 360. 00	1, 560, 00	780. 00	660.00	2, 640. 00 3, 360. 00	
Nother and seven children	1	3, 360. 00	2, 160, 00	456. 00	234. 00	2, 850. 00	
Mother, one child, and son-in-law	1	2, 160, 00	720.00	436, 00	876, 00	2, 850. 00	
dother, one child, and one godchild			720. 00			1, 080, 00	
Aother, one child, and one grandson	1	1, 320. 00	720. 00	312.00	288. 00	1, 320. 00	
fother, two children, and three grand-	1		MANDIBE	1.0	MIN TO	D. Du	1
children	1	1, 860. 00	1, 200. 00	540. 00	120.00	1,860.00	
ngle man	23	1, 361. 22	438. 26	342. 26	464. 35	1, 244. 87	+116.
ngle woman	17	758. 82	243. 53	309. 00	230. 12	782. 65	-23
wo brothers and one child	5	2, 280. 00	648. 00	403. 20	505, 20	1, 646. 40	+633
wo brothers and one child	1	3, 120. 00	1, 080. 00	288. 00	996, 00	2, 364. 00	+756
wo brothers and one cousin	11	3, 240. 00	900.00	540.00	1, 080. 00	2, 520. 00	+720
wo brothers and two grandsons	1	1, 080. 00	720.00	384. 00	216. 00	1, 320. 00	-240
hree brothers	.5	2, 562. 00	936. 00	535. 20	769. 20	2, 240. 40	+321
our brothers	11	3, 360. 00	1, 200. 00	360.00	1, 140. 00	2, 700. 00	+660
ncle and two nephews	2 1	3, 240. 00	900.00	432. 00	840. 00	2, 262. 00	+978
randfather and two grandsonswo unrelated persons	2	1, 140. 00 3, 600. 00	630. 00 600. 00	444. 00 720. 00	288. 00 1, 080. 00	1, 362. 00 2, 400. 00	-ZZZ
Average (pesos)Average (U. S. currency)		1, 995. 17	950. 23	452.06	530. 84		_
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LABOR AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Awards and Decisions

Railroads, Maintenance-of-Way Employees Chicago & North Western Railway Co.

A NARBITRATION award in a dispute between the maintenance-of-way employees and their employers, the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., was made by a board of arbitration, consisting of William Walliser and C. H. Westbrook appointed by the carrier, J. J. Farnan and E. E. Milliman named by the employees, and E. C. Davies and Homer B. Dibell named by the United States Board of Mediation, August 15, 1927.

The brotherhood asked a uniform rate of increase of 5 cents per hour. The carrier asked a decrease in the wages of some of the

employees and asked that no change be made in others.

The employees are divided into 22 groups, the wages awarded to the various groups being as follows:

Bridge building—painter, construction, mason, and concrete foremen: Rate of \$172.50 per month unchanged.

Assistant, bridge building—painter, construction, mason, and concrete foremen: Rate of \$160 per month changed to 5 cents per hour

in excess of the maximum rate paid in the gang supervised.

Carpenters and painters and leaders: Old rate, 57 cents to 69 cents per hour. Those receiving 57, 58½, and 59¾ cents increased to 58½, 60, and 61 cents, respectively. Those receiving 61¾, 62, 63, and 64¾ cents were unchanged. Those receiving 69 cents are given 58½ cents with varying differentials.

Carpenter and painter helpers: Old rates of 48½ to 67 cents per hour increased one-half cent per hour. The 67-cent rate is abolished, the one employee receiving it being given the minimum rate with a

differential

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Masons and mason leaders: Old rates 593/4 to 681/2 cents per hour; the minimum rate is increased to 61 cents; other rates unchanged.

Mason helpers: Old rates, 48½ and 51½ cents per hour, increased one-half cent.

Scale and bridge inspectors: Rate of 66 cents per hour unchanged. Pile driver, ditching and hoisting engineers: Rates of \$139.08 and \$159.08 per month unchanged.

Pile-driver firemen: Rate of \$90.92 per month unchanged.

Track and section foremen and maintenance foremen: Rates \$115

to \$145 per month, increased \$5 per month.

Assistant track and section foremen and assistant maintenance foremen: Rates of 43, 45, and 49 cents per hour increased 1 cent per hour.

Extra gang foremen: Rate of \$140 per month increased \$5 per month.

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Coal-chute foremen and coal-wharf and fence-gang foremen: Rate

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of \$110 per month unchanged.

Track and section laborers: Old rate, 38 cents per hour. rate, 37 cents to those employed less than one year; 39 cents for one to two years' service; 41 cents for those who have served over two

Extra gang laborers: Rate of 38 cents per hour changed to 35

cents.

Laborers other than track and roadway, maintenance of way, and shop: Rate of 38 cents per hour unchanged.

Laborers, shops, engine houses, and power plants, coal-chute

laborers: Rate of 38 cents per hour unchanged.

Common laborers, shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores: Rate of 38 cents per hour unchanged.

Lampmen: Old rates of \$47.95 to \$93.25 per month increased \$1

Pumpers: Rates of \$57.12 to \$98.88 per month unchanged.

Drawbridge tenders and assistants: Rates of \$70.92 to \$85.92 un-

Crossing watchmen and flagmen: Rates of \$40 to \$135 per month

unchanged except that the minimum is \$55.

The dissenting opinion filed by the arbitrators representing the carrier was as follows:

Because of the railway company's duty to furnish transportation efficiently and economically, the additional burden upon those paying the cost of transportation which will result from wage increases, the railway company's harassed financial condition, the fact that it can employ an abundance of labor for less than it is now paying, the fact that its employees are now earning more than they could earn in other lines of work and more than like labor is receiving in agriculture or industry, the fact that the cost of living is declining and that there is no economic justification for any wage increases, we dissent from the award of the majority.

A statement by the arbitrators representing the employees was as follows:

In order to make this award possible, we voted, in compromise, in favor of the increases granted only as an immediate measure of relief. But we do not

consider the increases granted as adequate or sufficient.

In our judgment the evidence in the case amply sustained the contentions for increased wages for all employees, and reductions made are in our opinion not

justified.

Railroads-Decisions of Train Service Boards of Adjustment

ons and mason leaders; Old rates 59% to 68% cents per hour

Eastern Region

THE Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Eastern Region has recently decided two cases in regard to the wage rates to be

applied in certain cases.

The first case was one on the New York Central Railroad, Docket No. 379, decided July 26, 1927. The main line of the Erie division crosses the main line of the Franklin division at Ashtabula. The Ashtabula yards are practically 6 miles in length east and west and 8½ miles in length north and south. The OD tower, an interlocking plant at the crossing of the roads, lies about 5 or 6 miles from the southern end of the yard and about 2 miles from the eastern end

of the yard. Tower W is at the western end of the yard, and Carson

at the southern end.

A crew assigned to the main-line service between Wesleyville and Collinwood were ordered light out of Wesleyville and to pick up a train of empties at Carson for Collinwood. They arrived at OD tower at 12.51 p. m., at Carson at 1.40 p. m., left Carson at 2.56, and passed tower W at 3.44 p. m.

The rule for conversion from through to local freight rates is as

follows:

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(b) Way freight, also crews of other freight trains which set out or pick up or handle way freight at four or more stations or do switching at any one point en route in excess of 1 hour and 45 minutes will be paid local rates.

NOTE 1.—Time of switching to begin at time of arrival and terminate at time of departure from the station. Paragraph (b) does not apply in initial or

terminal territory or to the setting out of bad-order cars en route.

The members of the crew claimed that they were in Ashtabula over 1 hour and 45 minutes and that Note 1 was applicable to their case, and demanded pay at local rates.

The position of the management and the decision of the board

were as follows:

Position of management.—The management contends that in figuring the time to determine whether local rate should be applied, only the time consumed at the point where work is actually performed should be taken into consideration, as it would be necessary for the crew to make the run between OD tower and tower W even had they made no stop.

Our records show that crews in freight service making stops at Ashtabula and Carson have consistently claimed separate stops at each point under the four-stop provision of the conversion rule and have been allowed local pay on that

basis when four stops in the aggregate were made on any trip.

There have been some claims made by crews on the basis of the combined time at Ashtabula and Carson being over 1 hour and 45 minutes, but they have

been consistently declined.

Decision.—Inasmuch as the management concedes that a crew doing work at West or Harbor Yards would if delayed over 1 hour and 45 minutes between arrival at OD tower and departure at W tower be paid local rate, the board decides the claim is sustained.

The other case was on the Boston & Maine Railroad, where a trainman ordinarily ended his work at 3.08 p. m., but on Saturday made an additional run ending Sunday morning at 1.15. He was paid for Saturdays, holidays, and the day before holidays on the basis of two days' pay. Rule 18 of the trainmen's agreement reads in part as follows:

Effective June 1, 1924, when the monthly earnings of regularly assigned passenger trainmen from daily guaranty, mileage, overtime, and other rules do not produce the following average amounts per day, they will be paid for each day service is performed: Baggagemen handling express, \$5.50; baggagemen, \$5.16; and brakemen, \$5.

The question arose as to how many days a month the trainman worked. The committee contended that he worked 30 days a month and actually performed service every day of the month and the fact that his Sunday assignment started before midnight should not deprive him of the benefits of a 30-day month.

The management contended that his daily mileage was 99.1 miles, increased Saturday to 227.66 miles. The carrier stated that it was its practice to date all time slips filed by men in engine, train, and

yard service using the date on which the service commenced.

The Saturday trip is not a Sunday assignment simply because it extends beyond midnight Saturday 1 hour and 15 minutes. There are numerous Saturday assignments in passenger service which extend beyond midnight into Sunday, but they are considered a portion of the Saturday assignment exactly the same as though any other week-day assignment was completed after midnight, when it would be recognized without question as an assignment of the previous day.

The run advertised covers week-day trains only. His assignment was, therefore, one to be paid for on the basis of 26 days a month.

We contend that Mr. T. did not have a Sunday assignment and that a Sunday assignment is one which commences between 12.01 a. m. Sunday and midnight Sunday night, and that the method of payment for filling a Saturday assignment Sunday night, and that the method of payment for filling a Saturday assignment has nothing to do with the daily guaranty of any other day than Saturday, and that Mr. T. has been properly paid under the rules, as follows: 22 days at \$4.70, \$103.40; 4 days at \$9.75, \$39; a total of \$142.40.

The monthly guaranty of \$141 being earned in the 26-day period, any Sunday assignment involving extra service performed by Mr. T. would be paid entirely outside of the monthly guaranty.

Decision.—With the understanding that no precedent is established thereby,

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the board decides in this particular case that compensation should be based on daily earning guaranty for 30 days per month.

brand add to noishab out Western Region

THREE decisions were made by the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region May 11, 1927, relative to the pay engineers and firemen are to receive when held at the away-fromhome terminal, interpreting article 27 of the agreement made between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Coast Line and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Article 27 reads in part as follows:

Engineers, firemen, and helpers in pool freight and in unassigned service held at other than home terminal will be paid continuous time for all time so held after the expiration of 16 hours from the time relieved from previous duty, at the regular rate per hour paid them for the last service performed. If held 16 hours after the expiration of the first 24-hour period, they will be paid continuous time for the next succeeding 8 hours, or until the end of the 24-hour period, and similarly for each 24-hour period thereafter.

In decision No. 2391 an engineer and fireman had stopped at Barstow, the away-from-home terminal in unassigned passenger service. They were held there for 25 hours and were paid for 8 hours at passenger overtime rate. They made claim for payment at 1% passenger day in accordance with the statement in the last line of the first sentence of article 27 above quoted. The management refused to pay the higher rate on the ground that it never had done so.

The board sustained the claim.

In decision No. 2392 the engineer and fireman were held at Seligman, the away-from-home terminal in unassigned passenger service, for 23 hours and 50 minutes, when they went, under pay, deadheading back to the home terminal. They were paid for 7 hours and 50 minutes at passenger overtime rate. They claimed pay at one-fifth of the daily passenger rate. Their claim was sustained by the board.

Decision No. 2393 was an exact duplicate of the preceding except that the time held was 23 hours and 25 minutes. The decision was

the same as in the two preceding cases.

If active to date all time slips filed by men in engine, train; and

Railway Clerks-Wabash Railway Co.

UGUST 17, 1927, a decision in the dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, xpress and Station Employees and the Wabash Railway Co. was hade by a board of arbitration consisting of S. E. Cotter, appointed by be carrier, George M. Harrison, selected by the brotherhood, and Fred Williams, appointed by the United States Board of Mediation. he award was as follows:

This award shall be made effective as of August 16, 1927, and the increases in tes of pay granted herein shall be added to the rates in effect August 15, 1927. SECTION 1. All clerks, etc., designated in rule 1, section 1, of the schedule fective May 1, 1924, 3½ cents per hour.

SEC. 2. All employees in rule 1, sections 2 and 3, of the schedule effective May 1,

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924, commonly known as station employees, including such as baggage-room polovees, callers, watchmen, janitors, etc., 2 cents per hour.

SEC. 3. All employees in rule 1, sections 2 and 3, of the schedule effective (ay 1, 1924, such as messengers, chore boys, and those engaged in assorting aybills, etc., not requiring clerical ability, 2 cents per hour.

Sec. 4. Employees without previous clerical experience as a clerical worker herether entering the service and filling positions of clerk or machine operator shall e paid as follows: First six months \$2.35 per day, second six months \$3.191/4 r day, and thereafter shall be paid the established full rate of pay for the osition occupied.

Sec. 5. Freight handlers as generally designated in rule 1, schedule for freight andlers, effective May 1, 1924, 2½ cents per hour.

Sec. 6. The following differentials shall be maintained between freight handlers d the classes named below: (a) Sealers, scalers, and fruit and perishable inspecrs, 3 cents per hour above the rates for truckers; (b) stowers, stevedores, callers, e., 4 cents per hour above the rates for truckers.

Trade Agreements in 1926

HE Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued as Bulletin No. 448 a compilation of trade or collective agreements for the year This is the third compilation of its kind made by the ureau. The present bulletin, however, is somewhat broader in cope through the inclusion of railroad agreements, which had been

mitted previously owing to their length.

Since 1912 the bureau has made an effort to collect agreements made in the leading industries. The number of agreements made nnually is not known, as most of them are not printed. In fact, probably the majority of them are not reduced to writing, but are imply verbal understandings. That the number of agreements made must be very large is evidenced by the fact that the bureau has a ollection of 17,000 copies, having received over 1,500 during the surrent year. It is evident that only a small percentage of them an appear in a bulletin of this character. ming and

The constitutions of the international organizations frequently contain clauses required to be inserted in all agreements made by unions under their jurisdiction. As many locals insert these and ther items in their own constitutions it occasionally happens that he by-laws and constitution of a local contain all that elsewhere sppears in written agreements. In fact the observance of the byaws by an employer is occasionally the only agreement required, and allure on his part to observe the by-laws results in the loss of his

Sometimes the agreement requires the employer to observe the rules, by-laws, or constitution of the union, and occasionally such observance is not required. Some agreements read as if they were

promise made by the employer.

There is no uniform method of making agreements. The less formal are made by a local and presented to the employers for accept ance. Others are made by the national officers of the union, by delegates, by large sections of the unions, by district councils, or by small groups of locals in a city and its vicinity, or by the locals or their officials, acting in accordance with the vote of the local made in general meeting as to what it desires to have inserted in the next agreement. In some cases, a local is not allowed to make a demand on employers without first securing the approval of its national officers. In other cases a representative of the national board aids in the drawing up of the agreement. As a matter of fact, in a majority of cases the new agreement is merely a slightly revised copy of the old and the bargaining is over the insertion or the revision of a few items.

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The agreement, after being made, is generally returned to the local for approval. It is accepted or rejected in open meeting after hearing the report of the officers. If rejected, it is returned to the officers for further consideration. If accepted, it is signed by the proper officers—president, secretary, business agent, or a committee—and in many cases sent to the national officers for their approval. In the meantime the agreement is being examined by the employers, for frequently it has been drawn up by a joint committee representing both employees and employers, and its exact wording is often a compromise between the two parties. If satisfactory the agreement is signed by the individual employers or by some one designated by them if they act collectively. In one case the agreement is signed by each member of the union.

The agreements are generally executed in duplicate, one copy being retained by the employer and one by the local. A third copy is sometimes made and filed with the national organization. In many cases these two or three copies are the only evidence of the contract. In some cases, however, the union prints the agreement and gives a copy of it to each member. Oftentimes the employers also print copies for their own use. The railroads very generally print copies for the use of their employees and officials. Sometimes the agreements are

posted on the walls of the shop.

In a few cases the national organization issues a general form of contract with blank spaces for hours of work, wages, and a few other items that vary with the different unions. Such forms also serve as models for locals which print their own agreements.

From these various printed copies and a few typewritten copies furnished where the agreement has not been printed the present bulletin has been prepared.

and constitution of a local contain all that elements

his part to observe the by-laws results in the loss of his

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COLONIZATION

Colonization Scheme in Argentina

N ACCOUNT of a novel and recent colonization project in Argentina which was submitted by railway representatives and which has met with the approval of President Alvear nd the Minister of Agriculture, appears in the September, 1927, sue of the Pan American Union Bulletin (pp. 900-902).

The railway companies of Argentina are to form an organization be known as the Consorcio Ferroviario de Colonización for the urpose of colonizing the lands served by their systems and of developng the large tracts of agricultural land. A board elected by the ssociated railway companies is to manage this organization, whose bject will be to bring families direct from abroad for the purpose of and settlement. Each railway company is to retain the managehent of the colonies within its own particular jurisdiction and will elect and purchase the lands to be colonized as well as provide the ecessary funds. The companies will contribute to the capital in reportion to the mileage of their lines.

The price charged the colonists for the land shall not exceed its ost price plus the improvements, value of the buildings, installations, tc., plus 10 per cent of the total sum, which is to serve as a reserve und for incidental expenses. The colonists may purchase the land n a long-term part-payment plan. To families coming from abroad who may not have sufficient funds to defray the working expenses or the first year, the organization will advance a sum sufficient to

purchase necessary equipment.

Each colony is to organize cooperative societies for the sale of provisions, etc., in order to supply the colonists with cheap clothing,

roceries, and the like.

As each colony becomes sufficiently well settled an urban center s to be organized which will include a church, school, police station, building for the cooperative society, etc.

The article concludes as follows:

In view of Argentina's increasing need of intelligent, capable, and thrifty colonists for the development of her enormous extension of agricultural land—which if satisfied would go far toward solving the latifundia problem—the outtome of this latest colonization scheme, which appears to be entirely practicable and promising, will be followed with close attention by all interested in the progress of that young colossus in the Pan American family of nations—Argentina.

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IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for July, 1927

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By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician United States Bureau of Immigration

A LIENS admitted to the United States in the first month of the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, totaled 39,393. This is 5,440 less than the average admitted during the preceding 12 months. There was, however, a large outward movement of passengers in July last, 27,739 aliens having left here during the month, or 6,613 above the monthly average number of alien depart

tures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

Many Americans responded to the lure of strange countries during the latter part of June and the first part of July, when the vacation exodus to Europe is at its height. The statistics for the two months show that 51,379 United States citizens left the country in June and 65,686 in July. The women outnumbered the men among these departures, the females comprising 60,254 and the males 56,811 of the 117,065 citizens leaving here during June and July, 1927. The vast majority of these citizens were destined to Europe via New York, 94,390, or four-fifths of the total for the two months, having embarked at that port. July, 1927, also saw the return of many of these tourists, 29,935 American citizens having arrived during this month.

Deportations in July, 1927, show an increase over the previous two months, but still below the monthly average of 972 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, only 700 aliens having been deported from the United States under warrant proceedings during July last. Over 67 per cent of the July deportees came in over the international land boundaries, 318 entering from Canada and 154 from Mexico, the remaining 228 having gained admission to the United States at the seaports; nearly four-fifths of the total were surreptitious entries.

Aliens debarred from entering the United States during July last numbered 2,002, but only 268 of these were rejected at the seaports of entry. The other 1,734 aliens were refused admission at points along the land border, 1,514 having been turned back to Canada and 220 to Mexico. At New York, our principal seaport and where the bulk of the immigration from overseas continues to land, 18,110 aliens sought admission during the month, of whom 92 were debarred, or about 5 out of every thousand applicants; and most of these rejected were stowaways and seamen seeking permanent admission to the United States without first having obtained visas from American consuls. During the flood-tide immigration before the World War, when the annual immigration passed the million mark, the ratio

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rejections at the same port was over 16 per thousand seeking

Imiggion.

Of the 39,393 aliens of all classes admitted under the immigration t of 1924 during July last, 46 per cent, or 18,018, entered at New ork and 6,197 at the other seaports, 8,210 came in over the northern nd boundary, and 6,968 at points along the Rio Grande. Of the 210 aliens admitted from Canada, 6,182, or 75.3 per cent, were atives of that country; 1,830 were born in European countries, incipally Great Britain and Ireland; and 198 in other countries. the aliens entering the United States from Mexico during the me month, numbering 6,968, over 96 per cent, or 6,737, were born Mexico; 105 were natives of Germany, Great Britain, Spain, nd other European countries; and 126 of China and other countries. Of the July admissions, 13,656 were recorded under section 4-c of e act as natives of nonquota countries. Mexico, with 6,706, was e largest contributor of this class of aliens; while Canada sent 838; Central and South America, 545; the West Indies, 395; and ewfoundland, 172. Admissions during July under the act of 1924 so included 6,962 aliens of the class charged to the quota; while 1099 came in as residents of the United States returning from a emporary sojourn abroad; 6,560 visitors for business or pleasure; nd 2,669 were in continuous passage through the United States on heir way elsewhere. The remaining admissions this month included, mong others, 2,397 wives and children of United States citizens and 48 Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and

Canada, Mexico, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Poland, and the rish Free State, in the order named, were the principal countries rom which the newcomers came during July, 1927, over four-fifths f the total immigrant aliens admitted this month coming from these even countries. The same proportion of the permanent July departures were destined to Europe, 7,559 out of a total of 9,230 migrant aliens for July giving countries on that continent as their

uture homes.

ABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1927, AND DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927

Period	Inward					Outward						
	Aliens admitted			United		Aliens de- barred	Aliens departed		United		Aliens de- ported	
	Immi- grant	Non- immi- grant	Total	States citizens ar- rived	Total	from enter- ing 1	Emi- grant³	Non- emi- grant ²	Total 2	States citizens de- parted	Total	after land- ing ²
iscalyear ended June 30, 1927		202, 826	538, 001	378, 520	916, 521	19, 755	73, 366	180, 142	253, 508	369, 788	623, 296	11, 662
ıly, 1927	23, 420	15, 973	39, 393	29, 935	69, 328	2,002	9, 230	18, 509	27, 739	65, 686	93, 425	700

¹Not included among inward numbers, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.

¹Deported aliens are included among the emigrant or the nonemigrant aliens.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1927, AND DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

		grant	- Emigrant		
Race or people		July, 1927	Fiscal year 1927	July, 1921	
African (black)	955	83	970	-	
		117	870	36	
Armenian Bohemian and Moravian (Czech) Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,406	62	51		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	600	38	1, 724 1, 592	23	
Chinese	1.051	53	4, 117	14	
Croatian and Slovenian	821	58	251	28	
Cuban	1, 919	281	980	1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	69	5	380	14	
Dutch and Flemish	3, 125	211	1,005	, li	
East Indian		2	83	19	
English	40, 165	3, 250	7, 449	1 17	
Finnish	629	31	577	14	
French	19, 313	1,537	1,761	42	
Jreek	56, 587	2, 190	5, 515	1,17	
Tebrew	2,557 11,483	256 1,061	3, 140	20	
rish		1, 980	224	2	
talian (north)	2, 637	221	1,432	2	
talian (south)	15, 892	1, 359	2, 209 15, 627	28	
apanese	660	37	1, 148	1,0	
Korean	47	3	52		
Lithuanian	549	12	331		
Magyar	1,049	81	946	1	
Mexican	66, 766	6, 626	2,774	9	
Pacific Islander	8	********	7		
Polish	4, 249	285	2, 725	*	
Portugueso	843	79	2, 363	1	
Rumanian	422	25	1, 201		
Russian	1, 249	121	510		
Ruthenian (Russniak) Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	10 225	16	19		
Beoteh	19, 235 25, 544	817	3,678	3	
llovak	1,017	1,578	1, 930 693	3	
panish	1,065	127	2, 781	9	
panish American		346	1, 792	9	
iyrian	684	83	203		
Purklah		12	166		
Velsh	1,300	131	65		
West Indian (except Cuban)	381	31	754		
Other peoples	396	30	241		
Total	335, 175	23, 420	73, 366	9,2	
Male	104 100	10.000	F1 F00		
Pemale	194, 163 141, 012	12, 903 10, 517	51, 536 21, 830	5, 0 3, 6	
Inder 16 years	51, 689	4, 334	2, 986	4	
6 to 44 years	254, 574	16, 757	54, 217	6,5	
5 years and over	28, 912	2,329	16, 163	2,2	

The second district the editoral polytoches with the property of the second sec

ALE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO NO INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 1927, AND DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

PARTED 1927, AND GROUPS

uly, 1927

9, 230 5, 607 3, 623 400 6, 533 2, 277

	Imm	igrant	Emigrant		
Country Money Isunas	Fiscal year 1927	July, 1927	Fiscal year 1927	July, 1927	
delign and a second	243	16	237		
*****	1,016	59	468	9	
Guilli	764 222	38 16	482	7	
Ight to leic	3, 540	269	130 2, 276	30	
heig. Free City of	223	10	6	- 00	
nmark	2, 505	114	536		
()IIII	139 438	21	14 536	12	
ince, including Corsica	4, 405	226	1, 637	47	
LINORE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTR	48, 513	1, 649	4,748	96	
gat Britain and Northern Ireland:	9, 990	520	4,904	eechoslave	
Northern Ireland	491	14	165	87	
Sentland	12, 611	411	1, 441	25	
Wales	1, 068 2, 089	114	44	build)	
MOATY	813	221 73	3, 130	20	
h Fran State	28, 054	738	1,049	20	
ly, including Sicily and Sardinia.	17, 297	1, 521	17, 750	1, 78	
viahyania	403	50	314	Managadia	
semburg	111	4	13	Salloes 8	
therlands	1, 733	91	456		
rway	6, 068 9, 211	157 786	1, 786 2, 650	8	
tugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira	0, 211	100	2,000	June 174	
slands	567	52	2, 347	12	
Mania	1, 270 1, 183	81 128	1, 248 239	V MIVIN	
in, including Canary and Balearic Islands	429	46	2.178	28	
eden	8, 287	323	1, 115	15	
itzerland rkey in Europe	2, 121 216	113 55	504	12	
goslavia	1, 190	70	1, 911	16	
er Europe	388	25	13	-Londo	
Total, Europe	168, 368	8, 028	55, 402	7, 55	
nenia	13	5	20	un Marino	
na	1, 471	109	4, 179	26	
M	102 723	43	126 1, 205	Small at 8	
Stine	464	62	142	ni vedari	
a	33		33	alvelooup?	
key in Asia	590	68	185	OHE ENE	
r Asia	213	29	43	Into T.	
Total, Asia	3, 669	325		ratzina 42	
da (#)				1408 (R 8 II) 32	
foundland	81, 506 3, 074	7, 180	1, 953	zinu 23	
100	67, 721	6, 723	2, 957	31	
r West Indies	3, 020	389	1, 598	16	
sh Honduras	999	88	2, 134	res 17.1 p.14	
r Central America	1, 663	187	701	1101	
South America	1,089	55	200	Inqu1	
America	2, 688	213	1, 244	12	
Total, America	161, 872	14, 984	11, 303	1, 19	
t()	228	15	28		
r Africa	292	24	84		
Zealand	464	32	379	[stoT' 3	
	248 34	9 3	129 34	1	
A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T		99	A DE PASA	Annual Paci	
Pacific Islands Total, others Grand total, all countries	1, 266	23, 420	73, 366	9, 23	

amero gypt thiopi iberia forocci tuanda outh A outh V

rangan rogolar rogolar Other

Nauru New Z New G Samoa

Canad Newfo Mexic

Cuba Domi: Haiti. Britis Dutel

Britis Cana Other

Britis Dute Fren

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TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota]

		F-1000		
Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Quota immigrant	Nonimmi- grant and nonquota immigrant	Total during July, hip
		July, 1927	July, 1927	July, IND
Albania	100	12	59	
Andorra	100			
ustrin	785	45	120	16
Belgium	1 512	26	139	10
Bulgaria	100	16	15	
Zechoslovakia	3, 073	194	261	45
Danzig, Free City of	228	6	8	1
Denmark	1 2, 789	119	158	20
Estonía Finland	124 471	9	8	1
Franca	1 3, 954	23 184	56	7
Germany	51, 227	1,709	289	42
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	01, 221	73 11 188	1, 208	2,91
England.		860	2, 398	3,25
Northern Ireland	1 34, 007	89	43	13
	-	620	886	1,58
Wales	100	112	84	19
Greece	473	22	370	43
celand	100	4	127	10
Irish Free State	28, 567	946	326	1 00
taly	1 3, 845	234	3, 108	2 26
Latvia	142	11	12	0, 32
Liechtenstein	100	2		
Lithuania	344	18	64	9
Luxemburg	100	3	7	1
Monaco	-100		1	
Netherlands	1 1, 648	86	200	28
Norway	6, 463	167	235	40
Poland	5, 982	385		1,08
Portugal	1 503	35	241	20
Rumania	- 603	24	143	16
Russia San Marino	1 2, 248 100	155	249	40
Spain	1 131	17	750	76
Sweden	9, 561	372	233	60
Switzerland	2, 081	123	139	2
Purkey in Europe	1 100	11	97	16
Yugoslavia	671	29	132	11
Other Europe	(1)	22	14	1
Total, Europe	- 1 161, 422	6, 739	12, 877	19,61
Afghanistan	100		1	
Arabia	100	1		
Armenia	124	19	9	
BhutanChina	100			
ndia	100	19	613	
raq (Mesopotamia)	100	27	10	
apan.	100	4	604	
Muscat	100	4	009	
Vepal	100			
Palestine	100	14	47	
Persia	100	9	2	
iam	100	1		
yria	100	16	96	
Furkey in Asia	(1)	1 7	88	
	(,)	7	10	
Total, Asia	1, 424	124	1, 564	1,

¹ Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa Other Pacific, and in America is included with the annual quota for the European country to which the belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

ABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH-Continued

soles, by raca, qualities, Stens	mental refly in		Admitted			
Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Quota immigrant	Nonimmi- grant and nonquota immigrant	Total during July, 1927		
esercione bay autre		July, 1927	July, 1927	Clamarini I		
ameroon (British)	100 100			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
ameroon (French)	100 100	7	16	23		
iberia	100 100	5	4	9		
forocco nanda and Urundiouth Africa outh Africaouth West Africa	100 100 100	18	43	61		
outh West Africa anganyika. rogoland (British) rogoland (French)	100 100 100					
Togoiand (Fibrer)	(1)	3	5	8		
Total, Africa	1, 200	33	68	101		
Australia	121 100	19	451	470		
Nauru. New Zealand New Guinea	100	7	158	165		
New Guinea	100		3 5	3 5		
YapOther Pacific	(1)	1	4	5		
Total, Pacific	621	27	621	648		
Canada Newfoundland Mesico Cuba Dominican Republic			6,719 324 7,026 1,537 129	6,719 324 7,026 1,537 129		
Haiti. British West Indies Dutch West Indies French West Indies		(1) 1 31 (1)	37 457 14 3	37 488 14 3		
British Honduras		11	13 3 368	14 3 368		
Other Central America.				The by Change		
British Guiana Dutch Guiana		(1)	137 15 2	22		
French Guiana Other South America		(1)	511	514		
Greenland Miquelon and St. Pierre		(1)	6	6		
Total, America		39	17, 301	17, 340		
Grand total, all countries	164, 667	2 6, 962	32, 431	39, 393		

¹Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

¹Also includes aliens to whom visas were issued during the latter part of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, and charged to the quota for that year. (Nationality for quota purposes does not always coincide with actual nationality. See sec. 12 of the act.)

and wives of those who have been lawfully admitted, as well ascendants and descendants, provided that the latter have a means of livelihood and are in a good financial position.

Marino, Diario Odela, Maxico City, July 18, 1927, p. I. 4 The exchange rate of the pene in 1970 48 II contacts.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1927, AND DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 4 is not comparable with the number of the number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 7 is not comparable with the number statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by races, countries, States, and occupations

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Class drill be seen to the	Fiscal year 1927	July, 192
Nonimmigrants		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees Temporary visitors for—	-1 000	548
Business. Pleasure. n continuous passage through the United States.	87,993	4,86
To carry on trade under existing treaty	1, 201	
Total	95, 704	9,87
Nonquota immigrants		
Wives of United States citizens. Children of United States citizens. Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad. Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic,	95, 910	1 1, 16
Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America. Their wives. Their children.	2 158, 657	9
Ministers of religious denominations	595	1
Onidren of ministers. Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities	721 138 40	
Children of professors	1 1 000	1
Children of veterans. Spanish subjects admitted to Porto Rico	000	
Total	-	22, 5
Quota immigrants (charged to quota)	158, 070	6,9
Grand total admitted	538, 001	39, 3

Wives, and children under 18 years of age, born in quota countries.
 Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted under the act as Government

Restriction upon Immigration into Mexico 1

HE immigration into Mexico of laborers from Syria, Lebanon, Armenia, Palestine, Arabia, and Turkey is forbidden, according to the provisions of an executive order issued on July 8, 1927, any person who upon arrival in the country does not possess at least

10,000 pesos 2 being considered a laborer.

The order states that immigrants from most of the above-mentioned countries declare on their passports that they are farm laborers, but upon their arrival they do not engage in this work. activities are not of a productive nature, but consist largely of money lending or street peddling with practically no capital. The Mexican Government feels justified, therefore, in prohibiting the admission of these aliens during the last quarter of 1927 as well as during the years 1928 and 1929.

The following are exempt from the foregoing restrictions: Husbands and wives of those who have been lawfully admitted, as well as their ascendants and descendants, provided that the latter have an honest means of livelihood and are in a good financial position.

Mexico. Diario Oficial, Mexico City, July 15, 1927, p. 1.
 The exchange rate of the peso in 1926-48.31 cents.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE LABOR BUREAUS

RIRLIOGRAPHY

AMONG the labor activities of State bureaus the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through he medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the Labor Review:

California.—Report on changes in number of employees and in amount of weekly pay roll in 736 industrial establishments, page 153. Hawaii.—Report of Industrial Accident Board of the City and

County of Honolulu, page 65.

Illinois.—Coal-mine accidents in 1926, page 60; and report on changes in employment and earnings in factories in the State, page 155. Iowa.—Changes in volume of employment, page 157.

Maryland.—Changes in volume of employment in certain indus-

tries in that State, page 158.

Massachusetts.—Work of minimum wage division of State Department of Labor and Industries, page 33; and changes in volume of employment in various industries, page 158.

New Jersey.—Changes in volume of employment and pay roll in

855 establishments, page 160.

Ohio.-Injuries to minors in 1926, page 61; and occupational disease claims, page 62.

Oklahoma.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation

act, page 66.

1,602 4,898 2,669 97

,000

Pennsylvania.—Changes in employment, in man-hours worked, and in pay-roll totals in various industries, page 162.

Tennessee.—Mining accidents in 1926, page 63.

Wisconsin.—Penalties for violation of orders of State Industrial Commission, page 60; and volume of employment in Wisconsin industries, page 163.

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Compiled by Laura A. Thompson, Librarian, U. S. Department of Labor

General Discussion

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Proceedings of 45th-46th annual conventions, 1925-1926. Washington, D. C., 1925-1926.

1925: Union-management cooperation (Report of Executive Council) pp. 35, 36, 231; Statement of wage policy (recommending cooperation between labor and management in study of waste in production) p. 271.

1926: Cooperation between unions and management (need for cooperation, statement of basic principles upon which satisfactory industrial relations policies must rest) pp. 51, 52, 287, 317, 318.

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Bases for Union-Management Cooperation.

American Federationist, March, 1926, v. 33, pp. 274, 275.

Editorial stressing the importance of the trade-union to the success of cooperation between labor and management.

BEYER, OTTO, S., Jr.

The economic functions of the organized labor movement.

Canadian Congress Journal, August, 1924, v. 3, No. 8, pp. 9-12.

How as well as what.

American Federationist, August, 1926, v. 33, pp. 938-946.

On the need for consideration by labor organizations of matters of method as well as of policy. By the consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor. See also paper on "The technique of cooperation" in Bulletin of the Taylor Society, February, 1926, pp. 7-20.

Labor's new stand on labor saving.

Factory, February, 1926, v. 36, pp. 266, 267.

Trade-union participation indispensable in efficient administration of

(In Eighth Annual New York State Industrial Conference. Proceedings, 1924, pp. 81-85.)

Summarizes the proper basis of effective participation by labor in the conduct of industry as follows: (1) Full and cordial recognition of the bona fide unions of the employees as their proper agents in all matters affecting their welfare; (2) Extending to these unions and their spokesmen constructive as well as protective functions in management; (3) Agreement between unions and management to cooperate for improved service, elimination of waste, increased production, better morale, etc.; (4) Agreement to share fairly the consequent benefits; (5) Perfection of definite administrative machinery to accomplish these purposes.

BROWN, GEOFFREY C.

Workers' participation in job study.

American Federationist, November, 1925, v. 32, pp. 1029–1038.

Available also as a reprint.

Workers' participation in job study.

American Federationist, June, 1927, v. 34, pp. 702-710.

Address before the Philadelphia Conference on Elimination of Waste in Industry, April, 1927.

Printed also in Bulletin of the Taylor Society, June, 1927, v. 12, pp. 415-420.

"Only by some form of participation in job study can workers gain any opportunity for necessary self-expression in their daily work." In the opinion of this author the joint job-analysis committee in any industrial establishment needs the reinforcing strength of the workers' regular trade-union in order to give the workers a sense of freedom and strength essential to independent and creative thought.

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¹ As defined in the pamphlet "The cooperative policy of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L." (p. 3): "Union-management cooperation is not a cut and dried system or plan which can be introduced into a shop or railroad organization in the form of a finished product or method, such as you can do, for example, with a new machine tool, or a new process of welding. Cooperation is essentially a step forward in the human relationship between worker and manager. As such it has grown logically out of the recognition of the standard railroad labor unions and the existence of collective bargaining. Its purpose, just as the purpose of union recognition and collective bargaining, is to enable the railroads to operate more successfully, to provide better service to the public and to safeguard and improve the welfare of railroad employees." employees.

RUÈRE, ROBERT W.

The workers recapture their tools.

Survey, May 15, 1927, v. 58, pp. 210, 211.

The Philadelphia Conference on the Elimination of Waste in Industry as viewed by this writer revealed not only a shift in emphasis from the method of warfare to the method of "constructive" cooperation but showed that "what the workers are driving at, what they must drive at if they are to maintain their due functional status in industry, is not only an increased industrial income, but also the coordinate control with management of the new tools of large-scale machine production."

BUTLER, HAROLD B.

Industrial relations in the United States. Geneva, 1927. 135 pp. (International Labor Office, Studies and reports, series A, No. 27.)

"Cooperation between employers and trade-unions": pp. 93-105.
The concluding chapter of this report is reprinted in the Monthly Labor Review for September, 1927, pp. 39-44.

GARDINER, G. L.

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Industrial Psychology, January, 1927, v. 2, pp. 28-34.

Labor will cooperate to eliminate waste.

Printers' Ink, September 2, 1926, v. 136, pp. 3, 4+.

Labor will help fight waste.

Industrial Management, January, 1926, v. 71, p. 46.

See also "Management's response to Mr. Green's proposals," p. 47 of same issue.

Labor's ideals concerning management. Labor's attitude toward industry and industrial processes is changing—understanding and cooperation will serve the best interests of all.

Bulletin of the Taylor Society, December, 1925, v. 10, pp. 241-246.

Paper presented at joint meeting of Taylor Society and the management division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York, December 3, 1925. Discussion by John A. Fitch, Sanford Thompson, Royal Meeker and others, pp. 246–253.

Summarized in Monthly Labor Review, March, 1926, v. 22, pp. 554, 555.

Labor's interest in industrial waste elimination.

American Federationist, June, 1927, v. 34, pp. 729-733.

Address before the Conference on Elimination of Waste in Industry, Philadelphia, April, 1927. Printed also in Bulletin of Taylor Society, June, 1927, v. 12, pp. 407-410.

The new and advanced position of organized labor on vital problems of management and cooperation in the elimination of waste. Industrial Management, April, 1926, v. 71, pp. 221-224.

Address before the Chicago Forum Council, January 10, 1926.

"Organized labor " " is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of high wages and high living standards. If given the opportunity it will cooperate earnestly and sincerely in all efforts to promote efficiency in management and the high standard of American workmanship."

Peace in industrial pursuits.

Monthly Bulletin (Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York),

November, 1926, v. 18, No. 4, pp. 23-28.

Address at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, November

18, 1926.
"If peace is to be established and maintained among those associated with the industrial life of the nation, they must think in terms of cooperation, understanding and mutuality." Labor stands ready to give to industry and to society the benefit of its organized strength and service."

The problems which modern trade-unions confront. American Federationist, April, 1925, v. 32, pp. 225-232.

Address before the Harvard Union, Harvard University, March 20, 1925. Traces the development from the defensive tactics of early trade-unionism to the new method of union-management

cooperation.
Also printed by the American Federation of Labor in pamphlet form under title "Modern trade-unionism," 1925. 16 pp.

Unions reduce industrial waste. Washington, D. C., American Federation of Labor, 1925. 12 pp.

"Labor is interested in the successful management of industry because it reasons that with the introduction of economy processes, in the development of efficiency and increased production the cost of manufacturing and production can be reduced without lowering the standard of the workers or reducing wages.

IS A NEW VIEW-POINT TOWARDS ORGANIZED LABOR JUSTIFIED? Factory, January, 1925, v. 34, p. 37.

Extracts from statements by labor leaders.

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LABOR COMBATS WASTE.

Nation, November 18, 1925, v. 121, p. 565.

Editorial on the statement on wage policy of the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1925, recommending cooperation between labor and management in the study of wage

LABOR'S CONFERENCE ON THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE.

Monthly Labor Review, July, 1927, v. 25, pp. 41-43.

Summary of the papers presented at the conference held at the Philadelphia Labor Institute

LABOR'S INTEREST IN INDUSTRIAL WASTE ELIMINATION. Four papers presented before a Conference on the Elimination of Waste in Industry, held under the auspices of the Central Labor College of Philadelphia, April 9 and 10, 1927. Bulletin of the Taylor Society, June, 1927, v. 12, pp. 407-424.

Contents.—Labor and waste elimination, by William Green.—Waste elimination in the full fashioned hosiery industry, by Gustave Geiges.—Workers' participation in job study, by Geoffrey C. Brown.—Scientific management and waste elimination, by Fred J. Miller.

Papers printed also in American Federationist, June, 1927.
For summary of the discussions at the conference see Monthly Labor Review, July, 1927, pp. 41–43; Survey, May 15, 1927, pp. 210, 211; Personnel Journal, August, 1927, pp. 145–147.

LAUCK, W. JETT.

Political and Industrial Democracy, 1776-1926. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1926. 374 pp.

After describing various outstanding and representative attempts toward employee representation and industrial democracy, the author gives as one of his conclusions (p. 324) that "a definite independent organization of employees is an essential preliminary to cooperation and industrial democracy. The standard labor organization fully meets this need, and all systems of cooperation or industrial democracy should be based on or coordinated with labor organizations."

LEWISOHN, SAM A.

The New Leadership in Industry. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. [c1926].

"The potential constructiveness of unionism," pp. 164-172.

See also address on "Advanced methods of dealing with problems of industrial relations" in Proceedings of Eighth Annual New York State Industrial Conference, 1924, pp. 71-79.

MOVEMENT FOR COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT. Labour Gazette (Canada), August, 1927, v. 27, p. 831.

MUFSON, ISRAEL.

What of union management cooperation? A word in its favor. Labor Age, October, 1926, v. 15, No. 10, pp. 8-10.

In the view of this writer a union-management cooperation plan is merely an extension of the power of collective bargaining. It substitutes a more scientific approach for the old method of "muddling through." Furthermore, it enables the worker to get an insight into the machinery of industrial productivity and by linking management and labor together may provide for a peaceful transition of ownership.

PRESIDENT WOLL URGES COOPERATION TO IMPROVE INDUSTRY. American Photo-engraver, January, 1927, v. 19, pp. 100-103.

TRADE-UNION CONFERENCE ON ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN INDUSTRY HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 9-10, 1927. Published by American Federation of Labor [1927]. 69 pp.

Papers read at the conference called by the Central Labor Union and Labor College of Philadelphia Reprinted from the June, 1927, American Federationist.

Contents.—Introduction, by William Green and Spencer Miller, Jr.—Union cooperation to eliminate waste, by Frank McGarrigle.—Labor's waste conference, by Israel Muſson.—Full-ſashioned hosiery industry, by Gustave Geiges.—Pressmen's engineering service, by William H. McHugh.—Workers' concern in management, by Tobias Hall.—An engineer's attitude towards waste, by Major Fred J. Miller.—Labor and waste, by Matthew Woll.—Labor and scientific management, by Irving Fisher.—Waste through unemployment, by Morris L. Cooke.—Workers' participation in job study, by Geoffrey C. Brown.—Measuring labor's productivity, by Sanford E. Thompson.—Standardization of equipment, by Robert T. Kent.—Union management cooperation, by John A. Phillips.—From the employer's point of view, by Frank Sutcliffe.—Labor's interest in industrial waste elimination, by William Green.

Summary in Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, May, 1927, pp. 227-229, 277; Monthly Labor Review, July, 1927, pp. 41-43; Survey, May 15, 1927, pp. 210, 211; Personnel Journal, August, 1927, pp. 145-147.

Four of the papers (Green, Geiges, Brown, and Miller) printed in full in the Bulletin of the Taylor Society, June, 1927, pp. 407-424.

WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH.

American Labor and American Democracy. New York, Harper & Bros.,

The chapter on "Labor cooperates with capital" in part 2 includes brief discussion of union-management cooperation.

WOLL, MATTHEW.

Educational training for industry

American Photo-engraver, February, 1927, v. 19, pp. 195-198.

Address at annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York City, December 6-9, 1926.

Includes brief discussion of cooperation between management and men to increase efficiency

in production.

Educational training for industry.

American Pressman, March, 1927, v. 37, No. 4, pp. 32, 33.

Industrial relationship. Capital and labor must cooperate. American Photo-engraver, August, 1927, v. 19, pp. 903-910.

Address to the convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union held at Washington, July 14-16, 1927.

Labor's view point.

(In Y. M. C. A. Human relations in industry, ninth annual conference, Silver Bay, N. Y., 1926, pp. 88-94.)

Includes brief statement regarding union-management cooperation.

WORKER SUBSTITUTES FOR OWNER.

New Republic, August 4, 1926, v. 47, pp. 295, 296.

Editorial discussing the suggestion that in union-management cooperation may possibly be found a substitute for the old profit-initiative stimulus supposed by tradition to be furnished by theowner but now lost in the wide distribution of stockholdings.

WRIGHT, CHESTER M.

Labor tells how it wants to help management.

Printers' Ink, November 18, 1926, v. 137, p. 109+.

Union-Management Cooperation on the Railroads

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Railway Employees' Department. The cooperative policy of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.

Federated Shop Crafts. [Chicago, 1926?] 35 pp.

CONTENTS.—Pt. I. Introductory statement by the Executive Council.—Pt. II. The cooperative policy of the Federated Shop Crafts.—Pt. III. Some important aspects of the cooperative policy.—Pt. IV. Methods as well as policy.

Address of Otto S. Beyer, Jr., at the seventh biennial convention, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., June 29, 1926, pp. 21-35.

Official proceedings, seventh convention Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, June 28 to July 2, 1926. Chicago.

Contains (pp. 69-74) history of the union-management cooperative program on the Baltimore & Ohio, the text of memorandum agreement entered into, statement of principles of cooperation, procedure to be followed by local cooperative committees, and a brief review of results of the cooperative plan.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO COOPERATIVE PLAN.

Editorial Research Reports, May 4, 1925, pp. 236-252.

The B. and O. cooperative plan.

Manufacturers' News, May 23, 1925, v. 27, No. 21, pp. 14, 16.

BEYER, OTTO S., Jr.

B. & O. engine 1003.

Survey Graphic, January 1, 1924, v. 51, pp. 311-317.

B. & O. engine 1003 was the first locomotive to be reconstructed under the union-management cooperative plan. In this article the engineer retained by the shop crafts to guide the development of the new plan tells how it was put into effect in the Glenwood shop at Pittsburgh and the results so far achieved. In the view of this writer, these results justify a belief that the trade-union movement, given constructive industrial functions in addition to its present humanitarian functions, will measure up to its enlarged responsibilities.

Economic functions of the organized labor movement. Union and management cooperation in the railroad industry.

Canadian Congress Journal, August, 1924, v. 3, No. 8, pp. 9-12.

Includes brief statement of cooperation between railroad management and the unions on the B. & O. and C. N. R.

Management and labor cooperation on the railroads. A description and detailed discussion of the "B. & O. plan."

Industrial Management, May, 1927, v. 73, pp. 264-270.

Summary in Monthly Labor Review, July, 1927, v. 25, pp. 30-33.

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BEYER, OTTO S., Jr. Organized labor's cooperation with railroad management. (In National Conference of Social Work. Proceedings, 1925, pp. 307-310)

This paper at the session devoted to a discussion of new developments in industrial relations describes the program of systematic cooperation which has been worked out between the organized shop crafts and the Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian National, Chicago & North Western, and the Chespeake & Ohio Railroads as based on four principles: (1) Acceptance by management of the standard with these unions for improved service to the patrons of the railroad; (2) Systematic cooperation with these unions for improved service to the patrons of the railroad; (3) Stabilization of employment; (4) Sharing fairly the gains of cooperation between the railroad, its employees and the public which they both serve. Only from two sources is hostility to the policy of the shoperafts' cooperation with management being experienced. One is found among those railroad officers who still deny the right of workers to organize; the other is in members of the radical wing of the labor movement who criticize the new extension of collective bargaining as "class collaboration."

Railroad union-management cooperation.

American Federationist, August, 1925, v. 32, pp. 645-653.

Describes the structure of the unions and the railroad shop administration where union-management cooperation is in effect with a detailed description of the machinery of cooperation.

Three years of the "B. and O. Plan."

New Republic, August 4, 1926, v. 47, pp. 298-300.

"When the Glenwood experiment was first inaugurated the purpose of the cooperative program was rather general—cooperation for mutual benefit. As the program developed in the three years of its existence, its immediate objectives became more specific * * reductions in grievances, increased sense of responsibility on the part of employees for the success of the railroad, and on the part of management for the welfare of the employees, improvements in methods of employee training, better conditions of employment in respect to working facilities, sanitation, lighting and safety, conservation of material, increased output, improved quality of workmanship, recruiting of new employees, stabilizing employment and finally financial participation by the employees in the gains due to cooperation." due to cooperation.

The article traces briefly the progress made towards the accomplishment of these objectives and calls attention to the importance to the public of the newly developed ability of the unions to set standards for management. See also editorial in same issue (p. 295) entitled "Worker substitutes for

The technique of cooperation. Bulletin of the Taylor Society, February, 1926, v. 11, pp. 7-20.

Discusses the basic requirements for effective union-management cooperation and describes in detail the machinery of cooperation and typical problems met by union-management cooperation. For editorial critical of views expressed on standard v. company unions see Railway Age, February 13, 1926, pp. 415, 416. Reply by O. S. Beyer in same journal, February 27, 1926, p. 513, and by Sumner H. Slichter, March 6, 1926, pp. 573, 574.

CHALMERS, W. E.

Two types of railroad unions-Pennsylvania System company union compared with B. & O. cooperative plan.

Machinists' Monthly Journal (International Association of Machinists),

April, 1926, v. 38, pp. 147, 148, 191.

COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT WORKS WELL AT PITTSBURGH.

Electric Railway Journal, December 4, 1926, v. 68, pp. 1007, 1008.

The Glenwood plan in the railroad shops: cooperation in industry. (In Second Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, 1924, pp. 59-67.)

By the vice president of the International Association of Machinists. COOPERATION IN THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD SHOPS. Monthly Labor Review, May, 1924, v. 18, pp. 1058-1061.

THE COOPERATIVE PLAN. C. N. R. shopmen begin to enjoy fruits of cooperation. Canadian Congress Journal, October, 1925, v. 4, No. 10, pp. 17, 18. From the Federated Railwayman.

THE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL.

Canadian Congress Journal, February, 1925, v. 4, No. 2, pp. 20-22.

From the Federated Railwayman. Discusses particularly the handling of grievances and the stabilization of employment.

CORBETT, JOSEPH.

Union-management cooperation on the Canadian National Railways. American Federationist, March, 1927, v. 34, pp. 311-314. By the general chairman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

CULLUM, FRED J.

Union-management cooperation at Stratford.

American Federationist, February, 1927, v. 34, pp. 171-177.

A description of the working of the union-management committee in the Stratford motive-power shop on the Canadian National Railways, by a trade-unionist who participated in the development of the plan. For successful cooperation he states that "the feeling that must be dominant is, that you are all working to the same end, whoever you may represent, and that end is the accomplishment of work by the most efficient, easiest, safest, and prompt method consistent with the least wastage of material, time, or labor."

PULLERTON, C. N.

Apprentice training on the Baltimore & Ohio.

American Federationist, August, 1927, v. 34, pp. 937-945.

The method of apprentice training is included in the cooperative agreement between the railroad and the Federated Shop Crafts.

GREAT BRITAIN. Ministry of Labor.

Report of the delegation appointed to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States of America. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1927. 117 pp. (Cmd. 2833.)

An appendix (pp. 61-63 (discusses schemes of union-management cooperation on the railroads.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS. Bloomfield's Labor Digest, March 20, 1926, v. 20, pp. 3415-3417.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Proceedings of the Seventeenth convention, Detroit, Michigan, September 15-17, 1924. [Washington, D. C., 1924.]

Resolutions introduced by lodges opposed to B. & O. plan, pp. 233, 234; Majority and minority reports of committee to investigate plan, pp. 234, 235; discussion (including statement by President Johnston), pp. 235-245.

JEWELL, BERT M.

A cooperative committee in action.

American Federationist, January, 1927, v. 34, pp. 26-32.

A description of the working of the cooperative committee in the locomotive repair shops of the Canadian National Railways at Stratford, Ont.

Issued also as a reprint by the American Federation of Labor.

Recent extension of collective bargaining—cooperation—in the railroad

American Federationist, July, 1925, v. 32, pp. 525-533.

An account of the beginnings of the union-management cooperative movement on the Baltimore & Ohio, first in the shops at Glenwood, Pittsburgh, and then its extension to all shops on the line and later to the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Chicago & North Western.

* * * Labor's appraisal of principles, Union-management cooperation methods, and results of union-management cooperation in the railroad industry. American Photo-engraver, August-September, 1926, v. 18, pp. 668-671, 745-747.

Summarized in Monthly Labor Review, November, 1926, v. 23, pp. 965, 966.

KELLER, L. E.

Can brotherhoods and management work together? The maintenance-ofway organization submits a plan for joint solution of mutual problems. Railway Age, March 6, 1926, v. 80, pp. 581-583.

See also Editorial in same issue, pp. 571, 572.

RESULTS OF COOPERATION OF WORKERS AND MANAGEMENT ON RAILROADS. Monthly Labor Review, July, 1927, v. 24, pp. 30-33.

Summary of articles in Industrial Management for May, 1927, by Daniel Willard and Otto S. Beyer, Jr.

ROBERTS, JOHN

Canadian National Railways cooperative plan. New York, American Management Association, 1926. 8 pp. (American Management Association. Production Executives' Series, No. 34.)

Description by the general supervisor of work methods of the machinery for cooperation on the C. N. R. and the benefits of the system.

Substantial progress in cooperation: employees and managements working together to their mutual interests under several different plans. Railway Age, June 5, 1926, v. 80, pp. 1485-1488.

A trade-union's achievement in improving service and eliminating waste. (In Eighth Annual New York State Industrial Conference. Proceedings, 1924, pp. 85-89.) On the Baltimore & Ohio system.

THORNTON, Sir HENRY WORTH.

Management's appraisal of principles, methods and results. Bulletin of the Taylor Society, February, 1926, v. 11, pp. 26-29.

By the chairman of the board of directors and president of the Canadian National Railways. "We are definitely and irrevocably committed to the principle of cooperation with our employees."

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Union-management cooperation in Railroading: Recent survey of its operation on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Law and Labor, September, 1925, v. 7. pp. 239-242.

Union-management cooperation in the Railway industry: A case presenta. tion of effort toward stabilization. I. The technique of cooperation, by Otto S. Beyer, Jr. II. Labor's appraisal of principles, methods and results, by Bert M. Jewell. III. Management's appraisal of principles, methods and results, by Sir Henry Worth Thornton.

Bulletin of the Taylor Society, February, 1926, v. 11, pp. 6-29.

Comments on the addresses by Sumner H. Slichter, Henry Bruère, Francis Lee Stuart, pp. 3-5.
Abstracts in the Railway Age, February 13, 1926, v. 80, pp. 425-428. See also editorial in same issue, pp. 415, 416, and reply by O. S. Beyer in issue of February 27, 1926, p. 513 and by Sumner H. Slichter in issue of March 6, 1926, pp. 573, 574.

Union Management cooperation. Recent extension of collective bargaining, by Bert M. Jewell * * * and Railroad union-management cooperation, by O. S. Beyer, Jr. * * * Washington, D. C., American Federation of Labor, 1925. 17 pp.

Reprint of articles from the July and August, 1925, numbers of the American Federationist.

Unionization and employee representation in competition. Law and Labor, September, 1924, v. 6, pp. 253-255.

WARFIELD, M. S.

Pullman conductors try cooperation. American Federationist, March, 1927, v. 34, pp. 308-310. By the president of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.

WILLARD, DANIEL.

The labor policy of the Baltimore & Ohio. Railway Age, November 8, 1924, v. 77, pp. 839-841.

The new executive viewpoint on labor relations: What the "B. & O. plan" has done in actual practice.

Industrial Management, May, 1927, v. 73, pp. 260-263.

Address before the National Civic Federation, New York City, February 17, 1927, by the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The general results are summed up as having been "emnetly satisfactory up to date."

Same in American Photo-engraver, v. 19, pp. 528-533. Summary in Monthly Labor Review, July, 1927, v. 25, pp. 30-33.

WOLL, MATTHEW.

Production and managerial problems.

American Photo-engraver, May, 1927, v. 19, pp. 525-528.

Remarks as chairman at a luncheon conference called by the Industrial Relations Department of the National Civic Federation to discuss the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad unionmanagement plan.

Union-Management Cooperation in Other Industries

BERRY, GEORGE L.

Printing pressmen's engineering department.

American Federationist, August, 1925, v. 32, pp. 658, 659.

The engineering department of the International Printing Pressmen's Union examines daily more than 500 newspapers and if defects appear in successive issues these are called to the attention of the superintendent of printing and publisher of the paper, with a remedy suggested. In case of long-continued defects, or upon request, an engineer is sent to the city where the newspaper is published to confer with the foreman.

Burrows, W. G.

Cooperation means success.

American Pressman, December, 1926, v. 37, pp. 34, 35.

Comstock, Louis K.

Peace basis in the electrical industrial field.

Journal of Electrical Workers, February, 1926, v. 25, pp. 54, 55, 96.

Council on industrial relations in the electrical construction industry. (In Eighth Annual New York State Industrial Conference. Proceedings, 1924, pp. 38-46.)

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN INDUSTRY. A study of the principles guiding union-management relationship under the impartial arbitration machinery in the men's clothing industry in Chicago.

Advance, January 28, 1927, p. 4; February 4, 1927, p. 4; February 11, 1927, p. 4; February 28, 1927, p. 7; March 4, 1927, p. 4.

FORD. CHARLES P.

Arbitral procedure for electrical builders.

American Federationist, February, 1927, v. 34, pp. 178-181.

On the work of the National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, made up of 5 members from the employers and 5 from the union.

GARY, DOROTHY P.

Management as a function of unionism.

World To-morrow, August, 1925, v. 8, pp. 235-237.

With reference to the men's clothing industry.

GEIGES, GUSTAVE.

Full-fashioned hosiery industry.

American Federationist, June, 1927, v. 34, pp. 668-675.

In this article the president and business representative of the Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers discusses some of the technical problems of the industry, why they are of concern to the organized workers, and the efforts being made to solve them in firms which cooperate with the union. Printed also in Bulletin of the Taylor Society, June, 1927, v. 12, pp. 410-415.

HABER, WILLIAM G.

Craftsmanship in building.

American Federationist, December, 1926, v. 33, pp. 1446-1451. Issued also as a reprint.

HALL, TOBIAS.

Workers' concern in management.

American Federationist, June, 1927, v. 34, pp. 679-681.

Describes the way the Upholstery Weavers' Union of Philadelphia is trying to solve some of the problems of shop efficiency.

Union cooperation in clay industry.

American Federationist, January, 1927, v. 34, pp. 36-38. By the general president of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

KOHN, WILLIAM.

Cooperation as we practice it.

American Federationist, December, 1926, v. 33, pp. 1452-1456. By the president of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America. Issued

The Women's Garment Workers. A history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. New York, B. W. Huebsch, (Inc.), 1924.

"The Cleveland experiment," pp. 360-381.

McGRADY, EDWARD F.

Greater service to workers and to industry.

American Federationist, August, 1926, v. 33, pp. 923-925.

Describes the service which the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union gives to the employers who have contractual relations with the organization.

McGARRIGLE, FRANK.]

Union cooperation to eliminate waste.

American Federationist, June, 1927, v. 34, pp. 682, 683.

This paper on the tapestry carpet weaving industry was erroneously credited to Robert Lawrie.

McHugh, WILLIAM H.

Pressmen's engineering service.

American Federationist, June, 1927, v. 34, pp. 676-678.

A description of the free engineering service maintained by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to aid unionized newspapers in the United States to eliminate waste and advance the technical quality of their publications.

NORTHCOTT, CLARENCE H.

Some British instances of cooperation with labor. American Federationist, May, 1927, v. 34, pp. 562-566.

Particularly at Rowntree Cocoa Works, York, England.

Longshoremen stabilize their jobs.
American Federationist, May, 1927, v. 34, pp. 573, 574.

PRESSMEN'S PRODUCTION SERVICE.

American Federationist, February, 1926, v. 33, pp. 182-184.

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California.—Bureau of Children's Aid, and Department of Public Welfare. California laws relating to women and children. Sacramento, 1926. 282 pp.

Illinois.—Department of Mines and Minerals. Forty-fifth coal report of Illinois, 1926. Springfield, 1927. 277 pp.

Data on coal-mine accidents, taken from this report, are given on page 60 of this issue.

INDIANA.—Industrial Board. Proceedings of the second State-wide industrial safety conference, Indianapolis, December 7-9, 1926. Indianapolis [1927]. 137 pp.

- Year book of the State of Indiana for the year 1926. Indianapolis, 1926. vi, 1184 pp.

Includes the reports of the Industrial Board and the Department of Mines and Mining, of Indiana. The report of the latter office contains data on fatal coal-mine accidents, 1898 to 1926, and also on production of coal, number of employees, and wages paid in specified coal mines of the State in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1926. Data on accidents in various industries, taken from the report of the Industrial Board, were published in the September, 1927, Labor Review (p. 56).

Kentucky.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics. Bulletin 31: Industrial housekeeping, with suggestions. Frankfort [19277]. 295 pp., illustrated.

A compilation of articles on good housekeeping as applied to industrial plants, including suggestions for ventilation; illumination (with lighting code); combating the hazards from dust, fumes and gases, and heat; sanitation; seats for workers; and safety. There is an article on the general development of workmen's compensation acts with special reference to the Kentucky law. The concluding section gives excerpts from Kentucky laws relating to the employment of labor.

Massachusetts.—Department of Labor and Industries. Annual report on the statistics of labor for the year ending November 30, 1926. Part II.—Twenty-fifth annual directory of labor organizations in Massachusetts, 1926 (labor bulletin No. 148). [Boston, 1926?]. 53 pp.

Division of Minimum Wage. Report for the year ending November 30, 1926. Boston [1927?]. 12 pp.

Reviewed on page 33 of this issue.

OHIO.—Industrial Commission. Division of Safety and Hygiene. Special Bulletin No. 1: Statistical reports of injuries to minors under 18 years of age, occupational disease claims, additional award claims. Columbus, 1927. 139 pp., charts.

Summaries of the sections of this report covering injuries to minors and occupational diseases are given on page 61 of this issue.

OKLAHOMA.—Industrial Commission. Eleventh annual report, September 1, 1925, to August 31, 1926. Oklahoma City [1926?]. 263 pp.; folder.

A summary of the workmen's compensation data contained in this report is given on page 66 of this issue.

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TENNESSEE.—Department of Labor. Division of Mines. Thirty-second annual report of the mineral resources of Tennessee. Nashville, 1927. 180 pp., illus. Data on mine accidents, taken from this report, are given on page 63 of this lesse.

Washington.—[Department of Labor and Industries?] Compilation of insurance and medical aid acts administered by Department of Labor and Industries, 1927. Olympia, 1927. 51 pp.

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Wisconsin.—Commissioner of Banking. Thirty-second annual report on State banks, mutual savings banks and trust companies of Wisconsin, showing [their] condition at the close of business, December 31, 1926. Madison, 1927. 155 pp. Data include 7 mutual savings banks, 2 credit unions, and 171 building and loan associations.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commerce yearbook, 1926. Vol. I—United States. Washington, 1927. xx, 676 pp., charts.

The fifth issue of the Commerce Yearbook is being published in two volumes, the one noted here being volume 1 and covering the United States. It gives detailed information on business and industrial conditions during 1926 with comparative data for earlier years. The statistics include wages and hours of labor, employment, prices and cost of living, production, immigration and emigration, and the shift in occupations (1880–1920). Some of the data on increase in production are reproduced on page 25 of this issue.

— Trade information bulletin No. 493: Parana pine lumber industry of Brazil, by Joseph C. Kircher. Washington, June, 1927. 17 pp.

This report contains a short account of the labor supply and wages paid in the Parana pine lumber industry of Brazil. Wages for common labor vary from 4 to 6 milreis (50 to 75 cents) per 9-hour day, while the more skilled workers receive up to 12 milreis (\$1.50) per day. Minors are paid from 1½ to 3 milreis (20 to 40 cents) per day.

As regards their nationality, the report states that many of the workers are recent immigrants from Poland, Italy, Portugal, and Germany.

There is a great scarcity of filers, sawyers, and foremen for large operations and one company has been compelled to bring men from the United States to fill the jobs. These men are paid in American money and receive approximately the same rates or a little higher than at home. If they stay for a period of two years they are given their expenses to Brazil and return and one-half time while traveling.

— Bureau of Mines. Bulletin 272: Safeguarding workmen at oil derricks, by H. C. Miller. Washington, 1927. vi, 111 pp., illustrations, diagrams.

This report states that progress toward safety has been especially rapid in the improvement of derrick construction and in methods of safeguarding those whose duties take them into derricks. Aside from the constant danger of workmen falling and of exposure to machinery hazards, and the risk of being struck by tools or materials dropped from above, a most serious aspect of the derrick hazard, fortunately of rather infrequent occurrence, is its partial or total collapse due to improper design, faulty materials and construction, deterioration through age and vibration, and softening of the ground under the derrick footings by water. However, the report points out how workmen may be safeguarded in spite of these dangers, and includes many illustrations and diagrams.

E. D. Gardner. Washington, 1927. v, 98 pp., diagrams, illustrations.

Describes the drilling and blasting methods in use in certain mines in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah where the open-cut mining of copper ores prevails. Wage data from this report will be found on page 129 of this issue.

United States.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. Bulletin 286. Quarry accidents in the United States, 1925, by William W. Adams. Wash. ington, 1927. v, 98 pp.

Reviewed on page 53 of this issue.

Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1926. Washington, 1927. v, 256 pp., charts.

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Current wholesale price index numbers bringing up to date the most important information given in this bulletin are published each month in the Labor Review; wholesale prices of individual commodities are published in the second month of each quarter; and in the third month of each quarter, wholesale price index numbers for the United States and foreign countries are given.

iv, 204 pp. Bulletin No. 448: Trade agreements, 1926. Washington, 1927.

Discussed briefly on page 209 of this issue.

United States in 1926. Washington, 1927. iii, 129 pp.

An advance summary of the complete survey of building permits for 1926 was published in the Labor Review for May, 1927 (pp. 85–101). Special studies on the trend toward apartment-house living in American cities and on per capita expenditure for nonresidential buildings in representative cities, based on the data contained in this bulletin, were published in the Labor Review for June, 1927 (pp. 1–18), and July, 1927 (pp. 17–19), respectively.

- Cleveland. A study of the care of dependent children in Cleveland, Ohio, by Mary Mather Leete. Washington, 1927. v, 98 pp.
- Women's Bureau. Bulletin No. 60: Industrial accidents to women in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Washington, 1927. vii, 316 pp.

 Reviewed on page 56 of this issue.
- —— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 1927, No. 6: Work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska, by William Hamilton. Washington, 1927. 5 pp. (Advance sheets from the Biennial Survey of Education, 1924–1926.)

Reviewed on page 76 of this issue.

Official-Foreign Countries

Australia.—Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Commonwealth arbitration reports, vol. 23: A report of cases decided and awards made in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, including conferences convened by the president and deputy presidents, January 1, 1926, to July 19, 1926. Melbourne, 1926. xxxiii, 940 pp.

--- (VICTORIA).—Government Statist. Victorian year-book, 1925-26. Melbourne, 1927. vi. 647 pp., maps.

This yearbook contains data on labor conditions in factories and shops, wages, employment, child labor, industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, invalid and old-age pensions and maternity allowances, the work of various relief funds, friendly societies, and the Working Men's College at Melbourne.

Belgique et du Congo Belge, 1924-25. Tome L. Brussels, 1927. [Various paging.]

Volume contains data on wages in Belgian coal mines from 1920 to 1925, industrial accidents, strikes, lockouts, number of workers employed in various industries, social insurance, cooperation, etc.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. Statistique des coopératives dans le Royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1923. Sofia, 1927. 133 pp. Entirely statistical, the tables giving detailed data (in both Bulgarian and French) concerning the various types of cooperative societies in Bulgaria. On

December 31, 1923, there were 3,409 cooperative societies of all kinds, of which 1,812 furnished reports. These had 336,506 members.

CANADA. Bureau of Statistics. Internal Trade Branch. Prices and price in-

dexes, 1913-1926. Ottawa, 1927. 170 pp.

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The volume includes statistics of domestic and foreign wholesale and retail prices, security prices, exchange rates, prices of services (gas, electricity, telephone, and street car), and import and export valuations. In some cases data are given for as far back as 1890.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. - Studies and reports, series D (wages and hours of work), No. 17: Minimum wage-fixing machinery—an international study of legislation and practice. Geneva, 1927. 155 pp.

This study was first published for use at the tenth session of the International Labor Conference, the subject forming Item II of the agenda of the conference. A brief notice of the report was published in the June, 1927, Labor Review (p. 228). The International Labor Office has now published it as one of its series of Studies and Reports. The information contained in the previous report has been reprinted with a few alterations of detail and with the addition of a supplement giving summaries of minimum wage legislation in Norway, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Spain, these countries having been omitted from the original report for lack of data.

NORWAY.—[Departementet for Sociale Saker.] Statistiske Centralbyrå. Arbeidslønnen i jordbruket, 1926-27. Oslo, 1927. [4], 15 pp. Norges offisielle statistikk VIII, 33.

This report presents wages of agricultural workers in Norway in 1926-27, with comparative figures for earlier years.

POLAND. - Ministère du Travail et de l'Assistance Sociale. Bibliothèque de l'inspection du travail, VI: L'Inspection du travail en 1925. Warsaw, 1927.

Among the various sections in this report is a resume of factory inspection in Poland in 1925, which is preceded by a brief review of the economic situation of the country in that year.

Office Central de Statistique. Statistique de la Pologne, Tome XIII, Fascicule 2: Le premier recensement général de la République polonaise du Septembre 30, 1921. Bâtiments. Tableaux. Warsaw, 1926. vii, 79 pp.

The results of the building census in Poland are presented in 3 tables, the first, for the country as a whole, including both urban and rural localities. The other two tables are confined to towns.

— Statistique de la Pologne, Tome XVII: Le premier recensement général de la République polonaise du Septembre 30, 1921. Logements, population, professions. Department de Kielce. Warsaw, 1927. xvi, 303 pp.

The complete publication of the results of the first census of the Republic of Poland will include 14 volumes. Volume XVII, listed above, contains statistics on occupied dwellings, the resident population, and the number of persons engaged in various gainful occupations.

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ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY EXECUTIVES. Committee on Stabilization of Employment. Stabilization of employment on the railroads. Washington, 1927. 9 pp., chart. forces they Labord subtrained the Coop

Party of Green Britain by 1926.

AVRAM, Mois H. The rayon industry. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 1927. xxi, 632 pp., illustrations, diagrams.

This book presents detailed discussions of all the factors entering into the production of rayon. It states that the labor cost of producing a pound of rayon is from 48 to 60 cents.

Beman, Lamar T., Compiler. Selected articles on old-age pensions. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1927. lxxii, 359 pp. (The handbook series, Series II, vol. 1.)

One of the handbook series published by this company, which is arranged with a view to the "special need of librarians, high-school debating leagues, and others who want reliable information in condensed form." This volume on old-age pensions contains general discussions of old-age pensions in this country and abroad, and arguments for and against a noncontributory old-age pension law. Briefs and a bibliography are included.

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Bogart, Ernest L., and Landon, Charles E. Modern industry. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1927. x, 593 pp., maps, illustrations, diagrams.

A descriptive account of the various productive activities of modern economic life, and the relations of the various parts to each other.

Congress of American Industry. Discussions by leading authorities as presented at the Congress of American Industry, held in Philadelphia, September 7 to 27, 1926. Philadelphia, 1926. 276 pp., illustrations, charts.

Included among the addresses at this conference, and reproduced in this volume of the proceedings, were the following: The employee—his responsibilities, by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis; The employer—his responsibilities, by Charles Piez; Labor, by William Green; Industrial associations, by John E. Edgerton; Industrial management, by Henry S. Dennison; and Human relationships, by Thomas E. Mitten.

CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Transactions, Vol. 28, pp. 79-235: The distribution of industrial occupations in England, 1841-1861, by Clive Day. New Haven, March, 1927.

Cushman, Frank. Foremanship and supervision: A practical handbook for foreman conference leaders and supervisors of vocational education. New York, John Wiley & Sons (Inc.), 1927. xvii, 238 pp., charts, illustration.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT, Editor. Immigrant backgrounds. New York, John Wiley & Sons (Inc.), 1927. x, 269 pp.

A series of monographs, by various authors, dealing with the racial, cultural, and social characteristics of the peoples which have contributed most heavily to immigration into the United States.

GILLESPIE, FRANCES ELMA. Labor and politics in England, 1850-1867. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1927. vii, 319 pp.

INQUIRY, THE. The worker and his job: Outlines for the use of workers' groups. New York, 129 East 52d Street, 1927. 65 pp.

These study outlines were prepared for use in small classes or clubs of workers meeting under the auspices of trade-unions, shops, community houses, associations, or churches, in the consideration of problems that arise in connection with their everyday working relations.

LABOR YEAR BOOK, 1927. Issued by the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor Party. London, Labor Publications Department, 32-34 Eccleston Square, 1927. xl, 507 pp.

This issue of the Labor Yearbook contains the usual data on the activities of various organizations affiliated to the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party in Great Britain in 1926–27; a brief survey of the activities of Parliament in 1926; the text of the trade disputes and trade-unions bill, with action taken on it by labor organizations and by the Government; text and discussion of the agreement between the Labor Party and the Cooperative Party; and considerable data on wages and hours, unemployment, industrial disputes, industrial accidents, trade boards, trade-unions, cost of living, poor relief, etc., and international labor matters. Directories of British and of international labor bodies and publications are included.

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LIPPINCOTT, ISAAC, AND TUCKER, H. R. Economic and social history of the United States. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1927. xxiii, 635 pp., maps, illustrations.

This book, intended as a school textbook, stresses the social and economic development of the Nation, at the same time presenting the leading political issues. It is divided into three parts: I, Colonial times; II, The founding of a nation, 1789–1860; and III, The growth of national power, 1860 to the present. Each part contains sections on labor conditions.

LOWRY, S. M., MAYNARD, H. B., AND STEGEMERTEN, G. J. Time and motion study and formulas for wage incentives. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1927. xiv, 377 pp., charts, illustrations.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Co. Policyholders Service Bureau. Labor turnover series No. 2: The exit interview. New York [1927?]. 21 pp. Reviewed on page 19 of this issue.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS. Record of proceedings at the fourth annual meeting, held at New York City, April 7 and 8, 1926. [Boston, 1927?] 273 pp.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD (INC.). Minimum wage legislation in Massachusetts. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1927. xiii, 243 pp., charts. This volume presents a study of the structure and administration of the minimum wage law for women in Massachusetts. Its conclusions are that "although the wages of some women in Massachusetts industries have been raised since 1914 through the operation of the minimum wage law, the general level of wages in these occupations is just about where it would have been had there been no wage law. Judged by the experience in Massachusetts, no matter how liberal the standards, an impartial evaluation of results can produce very little in favor of recommendatory minimum wage legislation for women."

— The workmen's compensation problem in New York State. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1927. xx, 375 pp., charts.

This volume contains a study of the workmen's compensation law of New York and its development and operation, comparison with the compensation laws of other States, attitude of the courts toward its interpretation and administration, and its cost to the State.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Institute report No. 1: Occupation analysis—the study of aptitudes and attainments necessary for success in different kinds of employment. London W. C. 1, 329 High Holborn [1926?]. [4], 36 pp.

The first of a series of special reports describing an experiment in vocational guidance carried out in London.

Ohio State University. Bureau of Business Research. Monograph No. 8:
Money-lending practices of building and loan associations in Ohio, by H.
Morton Bodfish. Columbus, 1927. vii, 84 pp., maps, charts.

RATHBONE, ELEANOR F. The disinherited family—a plea for direct provision for the costs of child maintenance through family allowances. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1927. xii, 345 pp. 3d ed.

In this latest edition Miss Rathbone has added a chapter on developments in the family-allowance movement in Great Britain and other countries since the first publication of her book in March, 1924.

Russell Sage Foundation. Library. Bulletin No. 84: Employment for the handicapped (supplementary list). New York, 130 East 22d Street, August, 1927. 4 pp. (Bibliography.)

SMITH, HOMER J. Industrial education: Administration and supervision. New York, Century Co., 1927. xx, 334 pp., maps, charts.

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Société pour l'Étude pratique de la Participation du Personnel dans le Bénéfices. Bulletin de la participation aux bénéfices, 1926. Paris, 1926. 200 pp.

The proceedings of the forty-seventh general assembly of the French Society for the Study of Profit Sharing and of the meetings of the administrative council held during 1926.

United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. Proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual meeting, held at Minneapolis, Minn, July 20-22, 1926. Cincinnati [1926?]. 333 pp.

Data presented at this meeting, showing the status of the building and loan associations in 1924-25, were given in the March, 1927, issue of the Labor Review (p. 42).

—— Secretary's annual report relating to the building and loan associations in the United States, submitted to the 35th annual meeting at Asheville, N. C., July 19-22, 1927. Cincinnati [1927?]. 87 pp.

Data from this report are given on page 70 of this issue.

VAN KLEECK, MARY. Employment statistics and trade-unions. Washington, 1927. 7 pp. (Reprinted from the American Federationist, April, 1927.)

WOODBURY, ROBERT MORSE. Infant mortality and its causes, with an appendix on the trend of maternal mortality rates in the United States. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1926. x, 204 pp.

— Workers' health and safety—a statistical program. New York, Macmillan Co., 1927. xii, 207 pp. (Publication of Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.)

This book has been written, it is stated in the preface, in the belief that "statistics should be a means to an end and not an end in themselves and that end is the improvement of economic and social conditions," and the purpose of the author is to present a plan by which this mission of statistics may be accomplished, with special application to the field of accident and health statistics. This plan is the development of two thoughts, namely:

First, the abandonment of superfluous compilations and the introduction of such changes in methods and tabulations as can be made without any major reorganization of existing methods and procedure, and, second, recommendations for guiding the further development of statistics to meet present or future requirements.

The book is in two parts: Industrial accidents, and The workers' health, each part dealing with the problem presented, statistics needed, an appraisal of existing statistics, and a suggested program. There is a plea for governmental appropriations to make adequate statistical information available as a means of meeting the ever present problems of industrial safety and health—"the saving of life, the diminution of injuries, the decrease in disease, the promotion of health, and the elimination of the economic and social consequences of accidents and sickness."

t edition Miss Rathbone has added a chapter on development, in

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